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THE TIMES

Suzy Menkes: Death of the spring suit, page 8

Mrs Williams resigns from Labour's national executive

Mrs Shirley Williams resigned from the national executive of the Labour Party last night with the words: "The party I loved and worked for over so many years no longer exists." Our Political Editor writes that she and her fellow dissidents will probably leave the party formally, or resign Labour's whip, in about a month's time.

Mr Foot's compromises attacked

Fred Emery
Political Editor

Saying that "the party I loved and worked for over so many years no longer exists", Mrs Shirley Williams resigned last night from Labour's national executive committee. Her move marked her effective departure from the Labour party, a step she will probably take formally for about another month.

She and the other Labour dissidents, moving more quickly than they had originally planned, are then expected to leave the party, or resign the Labour Commons whip and, after what they call an interregnum of about six weeks, found a breakaway social democratic party.

Another of the dissidents, Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester, East, is expected to resign his place on the NEC later this week.

Mrs Williams's resignation, while not unexpected, is a severe blow to Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition. He well understands that she has, potentially, the largest following in the country of any of the social democrat defectors, and can therefore do Labour the greatest harm. He made repeated appeals to her to fight for her beliefs within the party.

Her resignation letter, however, makes clear that she believes the compromises Mr Foot is seeking cannot stick; indeed "that compromise on the NEC is another name for endless retreat".

Last night Mr Foot made no public comment. But sources close to him noted disappointment that Mrs Williams, in a long letter to Mr Ronald Hayward, party general secretary, had made no mention of the fight against Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mr David Steel, Liberal leader, welcomed Mrs Williams's move, but egged her on to make the final break. "The announcement I am looking forward to is when she and the other social democrats actually leave the party", he said. Mr Steel is *eager to reach an agreed policy* platform and then an electoral alliance with the social democrats.

Mrs Williams's resignation came after a sharp challenge to *explain where she stood from* fellow NEC members, led by Mr Wedgwood Benn, in the aftermath of Labour's conference at Wembley two weeks ago.

The day after the conference voted to introduce the trade union block vote into the method of electing the party leader Mrs Williams joined in the founding of the Council for *Social Democracy with Mr Roy* Jenkins, Dr David Owen, and Mr William Rodgers.

Mrs Williams acknowledged privately tahr it had became impossible for her to remain honourably in Labour's highest councils while planning to form a breakaway party. But she also first wanted time to consult party allies and the union that *nominated her to the NEC*, the Association of Professional, Executive Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX).

One of her allies in the NEC's minority of moderates reacted bitterly last night. "The battle has to be won and cannot be won from outside, and leaving the party is going to be seen as running away", Mr John Golding, *MP* for Newcastle-under-Lyme, said.

Of those supporting the social democrats, he said: "There are some who have had a gentle upbringing and, faced with a crisis, are not able to stand the rough and tumble like those of us who are used to scrapping in working class organizations".

Mrs Williams, *aged 50*, had sought to meet that criticism in her letter by saying, in effect, that it was now too late and there were too few within the party able to change or stop its drift away from its own supporters.

Her replacement on the NEC's women's section, to which she had been elected for 10 consecutive years, will be another moderate, Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP for Bromwich, West. Mr Bradley's departure, however, would increase the left-wing majority by allowing in Mr Bernard Dix, of the National Union of Public Employees.

Alliance opposed: Young Liberals oppose any alliance with a social democratic party and would support Liberal candidates who stood against social democrats in defiance of a pact, the officers of the Natioinal League of Young Liberals said (a Staff Reporter writes).

Heffer reaction: Mr Eric Heffer, a left-wing member of the national executive, said that Mrs Williams's resignation was a *further indication* that the Council for Social Democracy was more than another group in the Labour Party (our Political Reporter writes).

He said that the council must clearly explain whether it was forming another party or not.

"I am sorry that Shirley has decided to resign from the NEC as she made a good and serious contribution to it" he said, "but that is her decision, and now it is important to know where she and her friends stand. I trust she will now make her position clear."

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Leading article, page 13

'The party I loved and worked for no longer exists'

Mrs Shirley Williams's letter of resignation from the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party to Mr Ronald Hayward, party general secretary, is:

Dear Ron, It is with great regret that I must tender my resignation from the NEC. In October, 1980, I was *elected* for the tenth consecutive year and I am grateful to those who so loyally supported me over the years, not least my union APEX, and my constituency party until the 1979 general election, Hertford and Stevenage.

Many party members will criticize me for resigning, even though they will agree that the 1980 Blackpool annual conference and the January 1981 Wembley conference were disastrous. They will say I should continue to fight for sensible democratic policies on the NEC and in the party generally. I can only say that with a handful of others on the NEC and outside I have done my share of fighting over the last decade. *Because* many comrades have only now realized how serious is the *plight* of the party and how far it has drifted away from its own supporters there have been too few of us to be able to change or even *stop* its course.

We have almost always been defeated and we have been defeated by larger and larger majorities as the years have gone by. I see no prospect that that will change.

Some leading members of the parliamentary party are now seeking a compromise on the leadership election issue, by changing the shares in the electoral college. I do not myself believe that the size of the shares given to the parliamentary party or unions or constituency parties in an electoral college will make any real difference. The issue of principle is not about shares but about methods of voting: it is unacceptable that the potential Prime Minister should be elected by a block vote or mandated vote. The only genuine democratic method is secret ballot by MPs elected by the people or by individual party members.

In any case compromises will not stick: they become the basis for yet another advance towards party control over the elected MPs and councillors. I went along reluctantly with the "Mikardo compromise" on *reselection. It* was proposed by Bryan Stanley on behalf of the NEC in 1978 and approved by the conference. A year later the compromise was overthrown.

I accepted, equally reluctantly, the view of the NEC in March, 1972, when it voted by a bare majority in favour of a referendum on whether Britain should stay in the *European Community reversing its earlier decision. A referendum*, it was then *argued*, was the only basis on which the party could unite. Yet in 1980 the NEC commended and conference passed a resolution to withdraw from the *Community* in which no referendum to determine what the British people wanted was proposed. So much for a willingness to compromise.

With a few of my NEC colleagues I have time and again argued that the organization and finances of the various bodies and tendencies within the party, right and left alike, should be examined, bearing in mind clause 2 of the party's constitution. But the NEC majority refuses to discuss the Underhill report and the other manifest evidence of entryism by *well organized and well financed* groups, in clear breach of clause 2.

Politics is the art of compromise and compromise must be based on give and take. I have found, however, *that compromise on the NEC* is another name for endless retreat. The party that is now emerging is not the democratic socialist party I joined but a party intent on controlling those of its members who are elected to public office by the people of Britain. I believe that to be incompatible with the accountability of MPs and councillors to their electors which lies at the heart of parliamentary democracy. Despite fierce and *sustained ideological differences* with many of my colleagues on the *NEC I have been treated on the* whole with comradeship and courtesy *which I appreciate*.

To those who have been friends *and allies on the NEC I can only* say how sorry I am to part company with them. I do so only because I believe the party I loved and worked for over so many years no longer exists.

I am sending a letter in the same terms to Alex Kitson, chairman of the Labour Party, and I shall be releasing it to the press for tomorrow morning's papers.

Loyalists to be asked for pledge of resistance

From David Nicholson-Lord
Belfast

In a controversial reenactment of history the Democratic Unionist Party of the Rev Ian Paisley is to hold 11 mass rallies throughout Ulster at which thousands of "loyalists" will be asked to pledge themselves to defend the union with Britain and resist the "process of all-Ireland integration".

The pledge will take the form of a covenant, modelled on that *signed by Sir Edward (later* Lord) Carson and the unionist leaders in 1912, in which "loyalists" will agree to use "all means which may be found necessary" to resist integration.

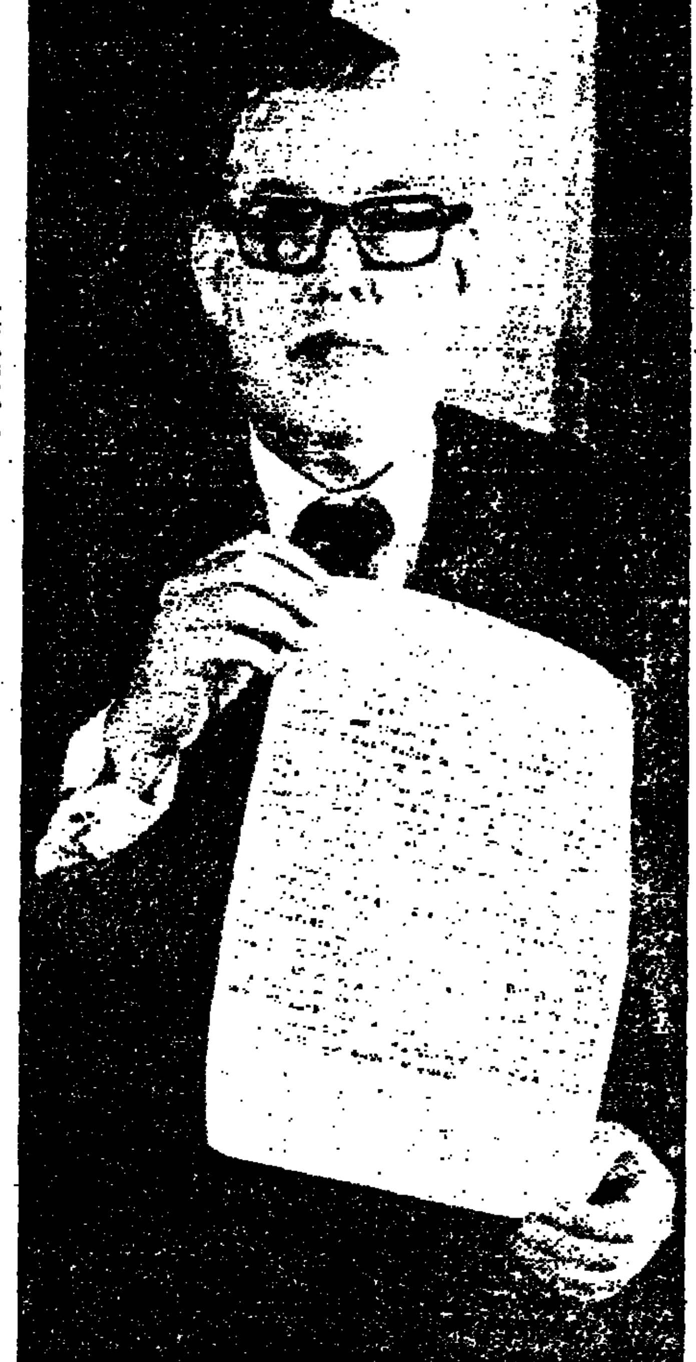
The rallies, starting at Omagh, co Tyrone, on *Friday* night will culminate in a demonstration at Lord Carson's monument at Stormont Castle *in March*.

The rallies and covenant together form the second stage of Mr Paisley's opposition to the joint government studies set in motion by last December's talks in Dublin between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister.

Their announcement at a *press conference in Belfast* yesterday followed the show of strength on an Antrim hillside last Thursday night when 500 "loyalists" displayed firearm cerificates to journalists at a command from Mr Paisley.

Flanked by the hierarchy of the DUP Mr Paisley took the first step of what he described as the "Carson trail" by signing his own name at the head of the covenant. The campaign, he said, would consist of "more than rallies", but when asked if that might mean a confrontation between his supporters and security forces he used the

Continued on page 2, col 1



Mr Paisley displaying his "Ulster's Declaration" yesterday.

Premier resigns after new Solidarity crisis shakes Poland

Warsaw, Feb 9. — Mr Jozef Pinkowski, the Polish Prime Minister, resigned at the end of the Communist Party Central *Committee plenary session* tonight, the official news agency PAP announced.

It said General Wojchich Jaruzelski, the Defence Minister, would be proposed to take his place.—UPI.

Warsaw, Feb 9.—Mr Tadeusz Grabski, a hard-line member of the Polish Politburo, opened a session of the Communist Central Committee today with an attack on extremists in the Solidarity free trade union.

As the country plunged into a fresh industrial crisis, he *accused sectors of Solidarity of* trying to spread chaos and promote counter-revolution. Mr Grabski also rounded on Solidarity's dissident allies.

In the important southern province of Jelenia Gora, a general strike broke out over demands that a luxury police sanatorium be handed over to the local hospital.

Mr Grabski's speech differed only in tone and length from an attack on Solidarity extremists last week by Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader. Its content was thought likely to *please Moscow and other sus*picious Eastern block neighbours.

He repeated Mr Kania's line in opposing the creation of independent unions for private farmers, whose application for official recognition comes up before the Supreme Court tomorrow.

"There have emerged dan*gerous tendencies in Solidarity*," Mr Grabski declared. "There are people trying to divert Solidarity into destructive activities, adventurism and ultimately counter-revolution."

He said he was particularly concerned by the continuing relationship between the union and Poland's main dissident movement, the Self-Defence Committee (KOR). He accused the committee of exploiting *Solidarity to propagate anti*-communism.

Mr Grabski said Solidarity had no right to strike for the dismissal of local officials, even if they were corrupt. "It is the party which leads the process of cleansing public life from corrupt people."

Solidarity also had no right to dictate to the authorities what they should do with their buildings.

A Government spokesman said earlier that two deputy prime ministers, Mr Stanislaw Mach and Mr Jerzy Ozdowski, were negotiating with strike leaders from Jelenia Gora province, where workers from more than 450 factories went on strike this morning.

Soviet warning: Mr Pyotr Abrasimov, Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, said in Berlin tonight that Moscow could not remain indifferent to events in Poland and that the country must remain an "integrated part" of the Communist block.

In an interview with the West German ARD television, Mr Abrasimov refused a direct *answer when asked if Moscow* would send troops into Poland as it did into Czechosiovakia in 1968.—Reuter.

Polish economic hopes, page 5



Murdoch 'Times' bid progresses well

By Paul Routledge

Mr Rupert Murdoch's proposed takeover of Times Newspapers took a big step forward last night when he reached agreement in principle with newspaper union leaders on three key issues: redundancies, wage increases and a disputes *procedure to avert unofficial* walkouts.

After six hours of talks in New Printing House Square, Mr Murdoch and senior managers of News International (NIL) were guardedly confident that they will meet the deadline of Thursday midnight for agreement with the unions that Thomson British Holdings *(TBH) requires before the five* titles can be sold.

Mr Murdoch said he was "a lot closer" to satisfying Thomson's requirements for buying *The Sunday Times, The Times* and its supplements after two weeks of hard bargaining with national and office officials of the newspaper unions. "We have jumped some important *hurdles", he said*.

News International managers were working late last night on the final draft of agreements with the unions, but it is clear that some broad issues have been resolved at national level.

The most important of those is a new disputes procedure for the company's 4,000 employees *which seeks to reassert the* authority of union leaders over their chapel (office branch) officials, who have been blamed for much damaging disruption over the past few years.

But while the sovereignty of the unions' rule book is to be restored, a "status quo" clause is being inserted in the house disputes procedure so that wor*king arrangements are frozen* while grievances are investigated.

On wages, the print unions have agreed that the existing 12-month agreement giving 12½ per cent pay rises should run for an extra three months, until December 31. After that effective three-month freeze on bargaining, print workers will be given increases on a par with those awarded *throughout Fleet Street* under the industry-wide agreement with the Newspaper Publishers Association.

On demanning, both sides have agreed that job reductions should be dealt with through voluntary redundancy. If there are insufficient volunteers, the shortfall will be made up over time on a basis of natural attrition except in areas where there is an identifiable job loss, in which case an extended period of wastage will apply.

The most important unre*solved issue is the future of the* three "Times" supplements, Educational, Higher Educational and Literary. Mr Murdoch wants them to be printed outside London but the print unions insist that they should remain in Gray's Inn Road. A final decision will be taken tomorrow after further talks on demanning in areas covered by *the National Society of Opera*tive Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa). If sufficient cuts on the main titles are agreed the supplements could stay where they are.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), said last night: "Given good will between the unions and management *as has been* demonstrated, I believe it is possible for Murdoch to consolidate his bid on Thursday night." Mr Owen O'Brien, *general sec*retary of Natsopa, largely shared his optimism, but said: "There are still some rivers to cross."

Setback for Britons in Iran after delay in deporting US woman

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, Feb 9

Iranian authorities kept diplomats guessing today about when they would release the four jailed Britons. Informed sources reported that Swedish and British envoys were "disappointed" that the four, jailed since last August, were not sent out on a scheduled flight that left Tehran for London today.

The diplomats were given further promises by Government *officials today that the four* would be released "soon", one source close to the talks said—"But we have heard that so many times already."

The source said there was still confidence that they would be released this week. But there were some signs of unease after authorities at Tehran's international airport refused to allow *Government officials to deport* Mrs Cynthia Dwyer, an American freelance journalist convicted last week on spying.

"It's incredible," one senior Western diplomat said. "How could it happen? When you deport someone you just put them on a plane and send them off."

Mrs Dwyer, aged 49, was whisked from a prison car through an airport cargo terminal to avoid waiting journalists, an example of the somewhat excessive secrecy that has surrounded the case. Later the international press reported that she had left Iran after being assured by official Iranian sources at the airport that she boarded the plane.

But Swiss officials later said *Mrs Dwyer had been turned* back because of "problems about her exit papers," although she was accompanied by Foreign Ministry, Prison and Justice Department officials with orders for her deportation. It is possible *that* Mrs Dwyer had even boarded the plane before passport officials refused to allow her to leave.

"*The airport authorities said* they wanted to have everything absolutely correct," Mr Erik Lang, the Swiss ambassador said. Switzerland handles United States affairs in Iran.

[Informed sources said the bureaucratic hitch which had held up the departure of Mrs Dwyer was caused because she had lost her passport, Reuter *reports*.]

If nothing else, the complications in the Dwyer case point to the extreme difficulties faced in attempts to free her and the four Britons Dr John Coleman and his wife Audrey, Miss Jean Waddell and Mr Andrew Pyke.

"You can call it nerve-wracking", the source close to the British negotiations said. "You have to be so careful. What happened today can happen again and you do not know whose toes you might be treading on."

There is no indication as yet that the country's deep internal divisions are responsible for the holdup

Although President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said yesterday he had seen an official document clearing the Britons of spying charges his political opponents in control of the governmental apparatus have *yet to show the documents to* the diplomats concerned.

A source close to Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy who is in Tehran trying to secure the release of the three Anglican prisoners, said tonight there was "not a morsel of truth" in reports that Mr Waite was under pressure to effect a "*swap arrangement" involving* two Iranians held in Britain awaiting trial on charges connected with an explosion in a London hotel last May. "There is no truth in it whatsoever," the source said.

Kurds fight on, page 5

Protection for soccer managers

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

A "gentleman's agreement" intended to stop the endless round of dismissals among managers was decided by Football League club chairmen who met for an "extraordinary general meeting" in Solihull yesterday. *They also elected to* change the points scoring system next season, giving three for a win instead of two, but expected restrictions on the transfer market were toned down.

The crucial proposal of a meeting designed to help football recover from its many difficulties concerned a reduc*tion in the method of voting* at all future gatherings. However, it was decided to retain the existing method allowing a three-quarters majority to remain decisive. The rejection of a proposal to change this to two-thirds will be seen by many as an obstacle to more radical progress in the future.

The widely predicted sanctioning of a maximum of six matches every Sunday for the rest of this season was agreed but the chairmen's decision not to accept a change in transfer payments was surprising in view of the financial state of the game. Although they decided against an idea to make payment of half the transfer fee compulsory "*cash on the nail*", they have slightly altered the system.

Mr Graham Kelly, the Football League's secretary, said *that the need to enforce some* restriction on transfer payments no longer seemed necessary because since the matter was last discussed in October fees had dropped as a result of "market forces". However, he admitted that the fact that few clubs had the cash available to put down influenced the decision.

Managers constantly endangered by fluctuations in the form of their teams will be

Continued on page 7, col 1

Yorkshire miners set for action against pit closure

The first test of coalfield militancy over threatened closure of pits may come within 10 days. Yorkshire miners' leaders are completing plans for industrial action, including the dispatch of flying pickets to other coalfields if the National Coal Board carries out its proposal to shut Orgreave colliery, near Sheffield. Sir Derek Ezra, NCB chairman, will explain to executives of the industry's three unions today the full measure of the financial crisis — Page 2

Hopeful fishing talks

Conciliatory words from France raised hopes that the EEC agriculture ministers will be able to break the deadlock today *in the negotiations* for a new Community fisheries policy. Exploratory talks in Brussels between the British, West German, and French ministers appeared to suggest that there is room for compromise *on the coastal fishing issue* — Page 5

BL disruption threat

Leaders of four white-collar unions at BL Cars decided *to recommend an overtime* ban and other sanctions after the failure of talks on voluntary manning reductions. The company said it expected to go ahead with the first compulsory redundancies in about two weeks — Page 2

Kampala arms raids

Units of the Uganda Freedom Movement, which aims to topple President Obote, stormed three Kampala police stations and carried off their complete armouries — Page 6



Bill Haley dies at 55

Bill Haley, who with his band, the Comets, recorded the rock classic, "Rock Around the Clock", died at his home in Harlingen, Texas, aged 55. With his synthesis of cowboy themes and blues rhythms his music swept teenage Britain and America, notably in the 1955 film *The Blackboard Jungle* — Obituary, page 14

SAS criticism rejected

A suggestion by a Labour MP in the Commons that the Special Air Service Regiment soldiers who lifted the siege of the Iranian Embassy in London summarily executed terrorists after they had given themselves up horrified the Attorney General, who said the matter was considered with care both at the Central Criminal Court and the inquest — Page 4

600 drugs on 'black list'

The drug industry is protesting at a guide prepared for doctors with the aim of keeping their prescribing costs as low as possible. It lists more than 600 medicines, some of them with household names which are not recommended because cheaper, *simpler or more effica*cious alternatives are available — Page 4





Ottawa: The Premiers of six Canadian provinces met to plan resistance to Mr Trudeau's constitutional reforms — 5

Bonn: Twenty-one West Germans convicted or suspected of terrorism are on hunger strike for better jail conditions — 4

Yorkshire miners prepare for disruption within 10 days in attempt to save threatened pit

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Yorkshire miners' leaders are preparing to take industrial action "within the next 10 days" in the first test of pit militancy over the threatened closure of a colliery.

Finishing touches are being put to plans to involve the country's largest coalfield in disruption over the fate of Orgreave colliery, a 130-year-old pit near Sheffield which the National Coal Board wants to close.

Area leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers are demanding that the board should implement an alleged promise to explore for further viable reserves that the miners say could extend the life of the pit. If the board refuses then contingency plans for industrial action are to be activated.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing president of the NUM in the coalfield, said last night: "Let me make it perfectly clear, we are not bluffing. We believe that crunch time is here."

If some form of strike goes ahead it is certain that the Yorkshire miners will seek to spread their disruption through flying pickets sent to other coalfields in defiance of the provisions of the Employment Act, 1980. "We shall ask for the support of other mineworkers in Britain", Mr Scargill said.

The Yorkshire area strike threat emerges on the eve of critical talks between the coal board and executives of all three unions in the industry representing miners, pit deputies and colliery management. Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the board, is to spell out today the full measure of the industry's financial crisis.

The board is not expected to present the unions with a list of pits to be closed and the number of jobs to go, but they will be left in no doubt that the commercial logic of the industry's present over-production demands fewer pits and fewer men.

But the board is likely to seek to allay growing unrest over the threat of pit closures by putting the whole issue back to talks at local level with mining union officials.

One scheme under consideration is for older miners at long-life pits to give up their jobs to younger men made redundant at "non-viable" collieries in the same area.

But the Yorkshire miners, who two weeks ago voted by more than four to one in a secret pithead ballot to give their area leaders authority to call a strike over threatened pit closures, seem determined to move before the board can implement its strategy.

Mr Scargill said last night that the board's area management had given a categoric undertaking in writing to explore for viable reserves at Orgreave colliery.

The board replied: "The proposal that there should be a new development in the Swallow Wood seam was clearly turned down in October, when the union's appeal against the closure of Orgreave was rejected. It was pointed out that conditions had proved deplorable on faces already worked in this area, and every district on that side of the colliery had been stopped because of bad working conditions."

Monastic institution cannot give young women care they need, head says

Why Downside may stop taking girl pupils

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The reason why Downside, the Roman Catholic boys' public school, is considering stopping taking girls into its sixth form is that such a male-dominated institution cannot give teenage girls the proper care they need, Dom Philip Jebb, the Head Master, said yesterday.

Half of the 212 member schools of the Headmasters' Conference, which represents most of the top boys' and a few coeducational independent schools, now take girls at sixth-form level or are fully coeducational.

The number of girls in conference schools has increased by two thirds over the past five years and now totals more than 7,000, two fifths of whom are boarders. There has been little traffic, however, in the opposite direction.

Cranborne Chase opened its sixth form to boys in January, 1978, but at present has only three boys in a sixth form of 40; it has never had more than five. It is believed to be the only girls' public school to accept boys.

Many girls are attracted to the idea of entering a "man's world", but there are few boys who relish the idea of entering a female-dominated institution.

In addition, boys' public schools have tended until recently to be much better equipped in science, engineering, and technology than girls'.

Dom Philip, Head Master of Downside since last September, said that he had always thought it a mistake to accept girls at the school. They have been taken in as day girls for the past 20 years and as boarders for the past five years. There are now 13 girls in a sixth form of 250.

"I have been concerned that this heavily male-dominated school, run by monks, has not been able to give these girls the proper care and attention they need, and I also feel they can be put under very great emotional and psychological pressure when they are in such a small minority", he said.

He would be discussing the matter with the house masters tomorrow. No final decision had been taken, but applications from girls for entry next September were being refused for the time being. It was still possible that a few day girls might be kept on.

All girls now at the school would remain until the end of their sixth-form studies, whatever the final decision, he added.

Sex barons swear vengeance on Barnsley

By Michael Horsnell

Barnsley, the flat cap and whippet capital of "King Arthur Scargill's coal mining empire, is about to lose innocence in a sex war th threatens to turn the town into the Soho of the North.

Still recovering from furore over Michael Park son's cruel remarks about local grammar school (he s he had done for his educat what myxomatosis had done rabbits) the town faced a crisis yesterday.

It started last month with opening of Barnsley's first shop opposite a junior sch in Doncaster Road, in Ardsley district.

The mothers of local child were so incensed by the emporium that they pick the premises, and caused more than £3,000 damage by ripping slates the roof, spraying paint on walls and filling locks cement.

In retaliation, the ow Conegate, a London-based with 72 sex shops throug the country, announced th would swamp Barnsley with emporia.

Barnsley Borough Counci mitted yesterday that the peny could get away with plans. An official in the ning department said: would seem that a change of to a sex shop in establi shop premises would not quire planning permission

The controversy, consider more heated already than Parkinson affair, could the proportions set off by year's announcement by Book Marketing Council Barnsley would be the su of a reading research pro That led to offensive rem about the Barnsley man once said: "I read a once; it was green".

At the centre of the pr controversy is the shop's o Mr David Reed, who threat to open 10 shops in retali against the residents. He "If they think they ha problem now, they w know what has hit them

"We are fed up with action of a small band of nents and we are going to give them some stick. I become a personal ven and we are to pay them for what they have done

'We are in a fighting Our competitors will joi and coachloads of people go there. We shall turn lev into a sex shop centre the town becomes synony with Soho."

BL action call as talks fail

Leaders of about 19,000 white collar workers in four unions at BL Cars decided last night to recommend a ban on overtime, the covering of vacancies, and contracting out design and technical work, after a breakdown of talks about job reductions.

Mass meetings at more than thirty plants will discuss the move, intended during the next two days to start on Friday. If it goes ahead it could affect the production of the Metro, and projects such as the BL Honda car and the LC10 saloon.

With the breakdown, after 12 hours of negotiations at a house near Warwick, the company announced it expected to go ahead with the first compulsory redundancies in about two weeks.

Last year BL called for 4,250 staff job cuts. So far only 3,040 have volunteered to go and another 300 are understood to be about to quit, leaving a shortfall of about 900.

Mr Tod Sullivan, national officer of the Association of Clerical, Technical and Supervisions tSaffs, said: "We have been trying to get the managing directors of the various divisions to agree to a continuation of the voluntary severance until the end of March, taking into account that about 84 per cent of their original target has been accomplished by voluntary means."

The four unions had reluctantly accepted the need for manpower reductions within the company, but they firmly believed that the target could be achieved by voluntary means.

Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, director of employee relations at BL Cars, said the company planned to continue with the voluntary exercise wherever it was practicable.

Mr Prior with Miss Harris after their meetin g in London last night. Photograph by Malcolm Clarke

Minister disappoints closed shop rebel

Miss Joanna Harris, the closed shop rebel, emerged from a meeting last night with Mr James Prior, the Secretary of State for Employment, and said: "I am a little bit disheartened. I just want to keep my job and not join a union.

She had spoken to Mr Prior about her struggle to keep her job as a £70-a-week poultry inspector with Sandwell council, in the West Midlands, despite pressure by the Labour council for her to join the National and Local Government Officers' Association.

Mr Prior has condemned the council's attitude as ruthless and inhumane.

He told her last night to take her case to an industrial tribunal, where she could claim compensation for unfair dismissal. But he could not promise that Miss Harris, aged 20, would get her job back.

With three other Sandwell council workers, she has been threatened with dismiccal because of her refusal to join a union.

But she said at a press conference, with Mr Prior alongside her: "I am not really interested in compensation."

Mr Paisley on 'trail of Carson'

Continued from page 1

words of Lord Carson: "God forbid that should ever happen".

Other plans include the distribution by the DUP of 100,000 leaflets headed "Ulster in danger" and the tabling at council meetings throughout the province of a motion condemning the outcome of the Dublin summit and calling on Mrs Thatcher to end the dialogue with Mr Haughey.

Mr Paisley's invocation of Lord Carson *brought strong* criticism from the Official Unionists, whose general secretary, Mr Norman Hutton, accused Mr Paisley of bringing Lord Carson's name into disrepute.

The text of the declaration is as follows:

Ulster's Declaration

Being convinced in our consciences that Dublin control or involvement in the affairs of Northern Ireland would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship and perilous to the position of Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom all whose names are under written, men of Ulster loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth II humbly relying on the God whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, do hereby pledge ourselves in solemn Covenant throught this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending for ourselves and our children our cherished position of citizenship in the United Kingdom and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy hatched at the *Thatcher-Haughey Dublin sumit* to edge Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom and to establish an on-going process of all-Ireland integration.

In sure confidence that God will defend the right we hereto subscribe our names. And further, we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant.

God Save the Queen.

Atkins response: Northern Ireland is no tbeing pushed into an all-Ireland republic, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, insisted last night (the Press Association reports).

Joint studies now going on between London and Dublin after Mrs Thatcher's Anglo-Irish *talks in December did* not question Northern Ireland's constitution. That could only be changed by the consent of the people of the province, Mr Atkins said.

"I can assure the people of Northern Ireland quite categorically that there is no such conspiracy or sell-out or indeed any threat to the interests of Northern Ireland in these joint studies."

Public service unions in talks on 6% offer

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Union leaders representing nearly 900,000 public service workers met ministers yesterday to urge the Government to move from the 6 per cent pay offer it has made to civil and hospital ancillary staff.

Civil Service union officials representing 580,000 staff met Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council and minister responsible for the Civil Service, who told them that he would discuss their arguments for an *increase in the offer with his* ministerial colleagues.

Later in the day, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, gave a similar reply to unions representing ambulancemen and 250,000 "dirty jobs" workers. Further meetings are expected in both negotiations soon.

Some Civil Service union leaders felt last night that the Government might consider *increasing the offer slightly to* avert the possibility of serious industrial action which the unions are planning.

Lord Soames told the unions that public sector employees, like those in the private sector, had to accept that there were strict limits on wage increases the country could afford this year.

"The Civil Service unions are seeking to justify increases of 15 per cent. There can be absolutely no justification for this. In the past two years the Civil Service has received pay increases of 25 per cent and 18¼ per cent."

The deputation to Mr Jenkin was led by the National Health Service employers and unions representing ambulancemen, porters and domestic workers, who argued that the Government should announce their cash limit for pay increases for *public service workers.*

The employers told Mr Jenkin that it was impossible to start serious negotiations until the limit was known. The unions, which have already rejected 6 per cent, are aiming at least for parity with the 7.5 per cent deal agreed with a million local government manual workers.

Compromise in dispute over MPs' reselection

By Our Political Reporter

Labour's complex dispute over the proposed mandatory submission for reselection which is expected to be approved by the party's national executive committee.

After three months of argument, during which the national executive committee has twice reforred the matter back to the organization committee, that *committee last night, in effect,* handed the decision back to the constituency parties.

The proposal is that in any short-listing the sitting MP should be one of those on the list and it is up to the constituency general management councils to decide whether they want more than one candidate.

In another move, the adoption of Mr Terry Harrison, a member of the Militant Tendency, as Labour prospective parliamentary candidate for Liverpool, Edge Hill, was virtually approved by the organization committee.

Mr John Golding, a moderate on the national executive committee raised doubts about his adoption but could not get a seconder. Mr Harrison's adoption will have to be ratified by the full national executive.

Actions by three students as test cases on grants

By Frances Gibb

Three students yesterday won leave from the Court of Appeal to challenge the refusal by their local authorities to give them mandatory grants although they have been resident in Britain for three years.

The actions, for a judicial review of the local authorities' rulings, are seen as test cases which could affect hundreds of students living in Britain whose parental home is abroad.

Students not classed as "ordinarily resident" in Britain for three years before the start of their course incur full costs of fees, ranging from a minimum of £2,000 for an arts course to £5,000 for a clinical course.

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has said that the Government is awaiting the outcome of the Court of Appeal ruling, expected before the summer vacation, *before issuing guid*ance on what "ordinarily resident" means.

Yesterday's cases include that of Miss Joanne Ablack, a United Kingdom citizen born in 1959, with the right of abode in Britain, who is studying sociology and psychology at Leeds University. She was born in Britain but her father is from Trinidad. She is suing the Inner London Education Authority.

Hamid Akbarali, a United Kingdom citizen of Pakistani *origin, who is studying for* a BSc in pharmacy at Chelsea College, London, is suing the London Borough of Brent.

Mr Abu Mohammed Abdullah, a civil engineering student at South Bank Polytechnic, is suing Shropshire County Council. He is a citizen of Bangladesh.

Two other cases, already set down for a judicial review, involve two Kenyan-born Asians, Nilish Shah and Jitendra Shah, unrelated, who are appealing against a decision by the London Borough of Barnet to refuse their applications for a mandatory student award.

Both came from Kenya in *1976 to live in Barnet* and attended Southgate Technical College for O and A levels.

Mr Anthony Moss, an official of the National Union of Students, said authorities had differed widely over the term "ordinarily resident".

Labour council told to keep grammar school

By Our Education Correspondent

Birmingham City Council has failed in an attempt to achieve a fully comprehensive system of education in Sutton Coldfield.

The Government announced in the Commons yesterday that it would not reverse a decision to allow Sutton Coldfield's girls' comprehensive school to revert to being a grammar school from next September. *The school became a compre*hensive in the early 1970s.

At the same time the Government announced that it would not approve the council's proposal to cease to maintain Bishop Vesey's voluntary aided boys' grammar school, in Sutton Coldfield; the school had planned to go independent. It will now remain as a maintained selective grammar school.

The Labour-controlled coun*cil is committed to abolishing* all selection in the city. However, under the Education Act, 1980, it appears that only the governors of a voluntary school may propose a "significant change of character" in such a school, such as going comprehensive. The council is therefore impotent.

The proposal to change Sutton Coldfield girls' school back into a grammar school was made when Birmingham was under Conservative control. The proposal was approved by the Secretary of State last April, a few days before the widely predicted Labour victory in the city's local elections.

The now Labour council immediately asked Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to reverse his decision, the first that any government had made to "unscramble" a comprehensive.

Dismissal over night shift sleepers 'unfair'

The dismissal of Mr Richard Lampett from his post as night shift superintendent at BL's Rover works at Solihull in November, 1979, on the allegation that he allowed men to sleep on the night shift was unfair and was carried out in a reprehensible manner, a Birmingham industrial tribunal said yesterday.

Mr Lampett has protested that for at least a year before men were caught sleeping he was not in charge at night but was working on the day shift.

The Birmingham tribunal published a reserved, written decision in which it ruled that Rover executives had no good reason for his dismissal.

The tribunal took the view that men accused with Mr Lampett by the workforce of knowing about sleeping on the night shift had been involved in the dismissal decision.

Teachers' unions decide t press for 15% pay rise

By Our Education Correspondent

Unions representing 470,000 teachers in England and Wales agreed yesterday to press for a 15 per cent pay increase from April 1.

Mr Fred Jarvis, leader of the teachers' panel on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, said that the Government's recomended 6 per cent limit for pay increases was "arbitrary and unrealistic".

The teachers had based their claim on several factors, including the movement in average earnings and the retail price index over the past year, he said. He recognized that negotiations with the local authorities would be tough.

The authorities will put offer to the teachers at th full meeting of the Bur Committee a week tomor

The Labour-controlled A ation of Metropolitan Au ties are expected to wa open negotiations with a cent offer, but there is pressure within the Con *tive-controlled Associatic* County Councils to start than 6 per cent, with an of a few per cent more t some agreement on conc of service.

The Professional Assoc of Teachers, the member of the Bu teachers' panel, was the one among eight unio oppose the 15 per cent cl

5,500 assisted places

By Our Education Correspondent

A list of the 219 independent schools in England which are firmly committed to joining the Government's assisted places *scheme has been published by* the Department of Education and Science. About 5,500 places will be offered from next September.

The leaflet lists schools under nine main regions, indicating the age from which pupils will be taken, the number of assisted places offered, and whether the school has been authorized to offer boarding places. Inquiries should be addressed to the school concerned.

Leaflets may be obtained from the Department of Education and Science, Room 3/65 Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1 7PH. A list of schools in Wales may be obtained from the Welsh Office Education Department, Crown Offices, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NQ.

Information about the assisted places scheme in Scotland, the legislation for which is now going through Parliament, may be obtained from the Scottish Education Department, Room 4/52 *New St Andrew's House*, Edinburgh, EH1 3SY.

Thatcher talks on press officers

By Peter Hennessy

The Prime Minister will shortly be summoning ministers and senior civil servants responsible for the Government Information Service to a meeting in Downing Street to answer charges of inadequacy among Whitehall press officers with regard to publicizing the Cabinet's policies. The allegations were made by Mr Michael *Heseltine, Secretary of State* for the Environment.

Replying to a note from Mrs Margaret Thatcher to her Cabinet ministers on the subject, Mr Heseltine said: "I am not convinced that information officers as a class are the best people we have available in the [Civil] Service—although there are notable exceptions.

"That may in part be because, traditionally, journalists coming into the service may not have been the ablest from their profession. And yet information work requires a range of skills and a speed of reaction which puts it among the more demanding of Civil Service jobs."

Attending the Prime Minister's meeting will be Mr Francis Pym, who, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is responsible for coordinating the work of the information service, *and Mr Barney Hayhoe,* Minister of State at the Civil Service Department, who supervises the career management of the specialist information officer class.

Also present will be Mr Angus Fraser, a Civil Service Department deputy secretary, Mr John Groves, Director-General of the Central Office of Information and Head of the Government Information Service, and Mr Bernard Ingham, Chief Press Secretary to the Prime Minister.

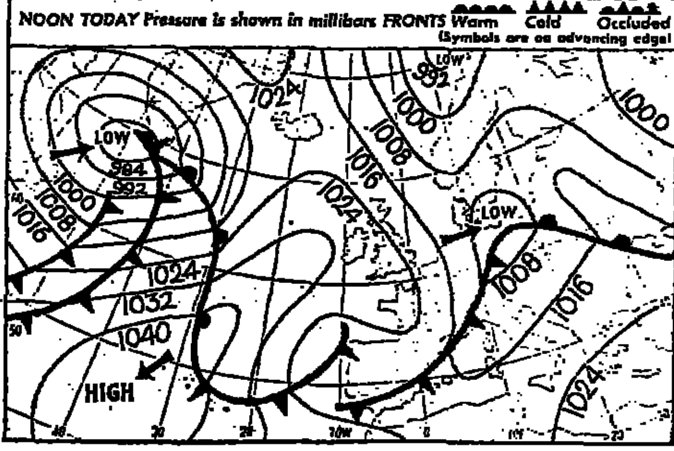
On the agenda will be the alternative *remedies proposed* by Mr Heseltine, which he says are "the only way to ensure that our publicity needs are satisfactorily met in the long term".

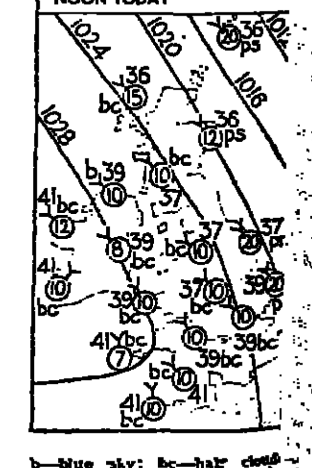
Those include the disbandment of the information officer class and the integration of its members with the administration and executive grades; and retention of information officers as a specialist group, while allowing them to spend a third to a half of their time in policy divisions broadening their experience.

The line Mr Pym and his colleagues are expected to take with the Prime Minister will be to agree with the desirability of more transfers between administrators and press officers while emphasizing the need to keep information work as a separate specialist career so that top posts in press work *should* go to professionals to sustain the career prospects of the information service.

Mr Heseltine's views are shared privately by a number of permanent secretaries and he has the support of some of his Cabinet colleagues, including Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.24 am   Sun sets: 5.06 pm
Moon rises: *10.14 am*   Moon sets: *12.17 am*
First quarter: Tomorrow.
Lighting up: 5.36 pm to 6.52 am.
High water: London Bridge, 5.18 am, 7m; 5.53 pm, 6.8m: Avonmouth, 10.57 am, 12.7m; 11.13 pm, 12m; Dover, 2.26 am, 6.5m; 2.53 pm, 6.3m; Hull, 10 am, 7.1m; 10.12 pm, 7.4m; Liverpool, 2.45 am, 8.9m; 3.03 pm, 9.1m.
1ft = 0.3048m   1m = 3.2808ft

A cold NW airstream will cover the British Isles.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, central S, Central N, England, Midlands: Mostly dry with sunny periods, frost early and late; wind NW, moderate, max temp 4°C (39°F).

East Anglia, E England: Sunny *intervals,* scattered wintry showers; frost early and late; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 4°C (39°F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers, chiefly over coasts and hills, frost inland early and late; wind mostly NW, light; max temp 5 to 6°C (41 to 43°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow: Sunny periods and isolated wintry showers, frost early and late; wind N, moderate; max temp 3°C (37°F).

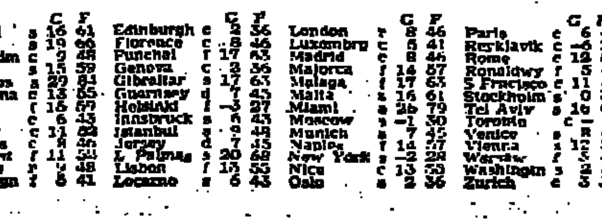
Aberdeen, SW, NW, NE Scotland, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Sunny intervals and wintry showers, frost early and late; wind mainly NW, light and moderate; max temp 3 to 4°C *(37 to 39°F).*

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain, preceded by snow, spreading from W; becoming brighter with showers on Thursday; temp near or rather below normal, with night frost.

Seea passages: S North Sea: Wind NW, fresh or strong, decreasing to moderate; sea rough, decreasing to mainly slight.

Straits of Dover, Channel (E), St George's C Irishs Sea: Wind NW, fr creasing to light or modera moderate, decreasing to sl

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet.



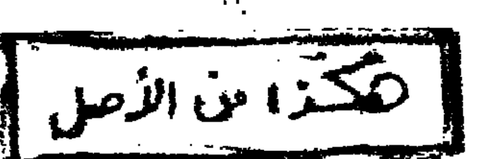
		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	16	61	Edinburgh	c	2	36	London	r	8	46	Paris	c	6	43
Algiers	s	19	66	Florence	c	8	46	Luxembrg	c	5	41	Reykjavik	c	-6	21
Amsterdm	c	9	48	Funchal	f	17	63	Madrid	c	8	46	Rome	c	12	54
Athens	s	15	59	Geneva	c	2	36	Majorca	f	14	57	Ronaldswy	f	5	41
Barbados	s	29	84	Gibraltar	s	17	63	Malaga	f	17	63	S Frncisco	c	11	52
Barcelona	c	13	55	Guernsey	d	7	45	Malta	s	16	61	Stockholm	s	0	32
Beirut	f	16	61	Helsinki	f	-3	27	Miami	s	26	79	Tel Aviv	s	16	61
Berlin	c	6	43	Innsbruck	s	6	43	Moscow	s	-1	30	Toronto	c	-6	21
Biarritz	c	11	52	Istanbul	s	9	48	Munich	s	7	45	Venice	s	8	46
Brussels	c	8	46	Jersey	d	7	45	Naples	f	14	57	Vienna	s	12	54
Budapest	f	11	52	L Palmas	s	20	68	New York	s	-2	28	Warsaw	f	5	41
Cologne	r	9	48	Lisbon	f	13	55	Nice	c	13	55	Washingtn	s	2	36
Copenhgn	s	5	41	Locarno	s	6	43	Oslo	s	2	36	Zurich	c	3	37

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 a pm, 9°C (48°F); min 6 I am, 9°C (48°F). Humidity 87 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 0.05in. Sun, 24hr to 6pm. mean sea level, 6 pm, millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Dkr 5.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Fin 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany ... Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl ... IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish 20p; Italy L 1100; Jordan ... Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon ... Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira ... Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; ... Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; ... Rps 10; Portugal Esc ... OR 7.50; Saudi Arabia ... Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs ... L$ 5.50; Tunisia Din .450; Canada $1.50; UAE Dir ... Yugoslavia Din 40.

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All subscriptions ...



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D'Oyly Carte singers petition Lords over refusal of grant

By Ian Bradley

Members of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company drove in costume through London on an open-topped bus yesterday to deliver petitions at the Arts Council and Parliament protesting at the council's refusal of a grant.

Mr Frederic Lloyd, general manager, said the company would close at the end of the next provincial tour, on July 18, unless sufficient funds could be raised soon.

D'Oyly Carte is losing an average of £5,000 a week, despite nearly full houses at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and it expects to be in debt by the end of March.

Announcing the council's decision, Mr Kenneth Robinson, the chairman, said the company's artistic standards were "less than adequate".

An independent working party last year recommended an annual grant of between £50,000 and £100,000 for D'Oyly Carte.

Mr Robert Scott, administrator of the *Palace Theatre*, Manchester, who was chairman of the working party, said: "The major cities will blame the Arts Council if D'Oyly Carte closes".

He estimated that several provincial theatres would lose between 5 and 10 per cent of their business if the company stopped touring. The company spends 35 weeks every year on tour. It has never received public money.

The working party's report, published yesterday found that D'Oyly Carte's performances were "wooden and tired", with "excessive devotion to the printed word" and some of the older members of the company "are due for a rest".

It is not an argument that much impresses the company's many supporters. More than 2,500 of them signed the petition.

Two illustrious supporters were at the House of Lords to greet the "peers" from Iolanthe and receive their petition. Sir Harold Wilson, a trustee of the company, and Lord Elwyn-Jones took part in a rendering of "Loudly let the trumpet bray".

Sir Harold said he was tabling a Commons motion regretting the council's decision.

Lord Elwyn-Jones said: "It is a scandal that this great English institution should be imperilled by the meanness of a public body."



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Sir Harold Wilson, a trustee of the D'Oyly Carte company greeting costumed opera singers outside Parliament yesterday.

Arts minister deplores lack of warning in withdrawal of subsidies

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, wrote yesterday to Mr Kenneth Robinson, chairman of the Arts Council, expressing concern at the way recent cuts in grants to some arts companies were made.

The matter was raised by MPs at the first arts question-time last week and Mr Channon had talks with Mr Robinson on Wednesday.

In an interview yesterday the minister said the disquiet had not been so much over the distribution of grants as over the fact that more warning could have been given to the 41 companies whose financial support was withdrawn.

Mr Channon said: "After my question time there was so much interest on all sides of the House that Mr Robinson and I had a long talk at my office two days later.

"I have now written to him about it; it is not for me to say whether the Arts Council was right or wrong in deciding, for artistic reasons, to give more to some, less to others."

Mr Channon was appointed a little more than a month ago when the Prime Minister replaced Mr Norman St John-Stevas.

Apart from "reading in", he has given evidence to a select committee, delivered the *Guardian* Lecture, answered his first monthly Commons questions, seen the chairman or directors of all the national museums and galleries, and given many interviews.

Today he submits himself to the traditional "photo call" faced by all new ministers.

He has also had hundreds of letters from most parts of the country. "You are the first person", he said with a smile, "who has not asked me for £10m".

Last weekend he was in Paris for the much acclaimed opening of Britten's *Peter Grimes* and the Gainsborough Exhibition and he was impressed by the great amount of British activity going on there. He also had talks with the Ministry of Culture.

Mr Channon wants to see more cultural exchanges, especially on a regional basis; "Grenoble might come to Cheshire, for example". And he is about to make an extensive tour of the regions to talk to arts associations and similar bodies about their difficulties.

He is determined, as was his predecessor, to save the *Victoria and Albert Museum's art* slides collection, and ways of doing that are still being examined; and he is as dedicated as Mr St John-Stevas was to public lending right, the scheme for compensating authors for books borrowed from public libraries.

"My hope is still that it will be in operation by 1982-83 but there are still many hurdles, many problems, both technical and legal, to be overcome."

Ask the minister what his ambitions are for the arts and he states them categorically. He is, first, waiting to see what the Commons Education, Science and the Arts Committee will have to say in its report on the public and private funding of the arts. But there are several other things he would like to do.

"I want to give some more cohesion to the museums' arrangements in this country; their structure is a little bit out of date.

"Secondly, and this came up at the select committee, I have to ask what is now the right course for the national heritage and try to do a bit to help that.

"Third, I want to see if we could not harness the libraries to do more at this time of the great explosion in information retrieval; so, more attention to the library services.

"And fourth at a time of very difficult economic circumstances I would like to do my best to keep the arts afloat. There have been great strides in recent years. When cuts are being made all round, it is not possible for one area to expand while everything else is contracting.

"But on the whole—yes, you can call me an optimist."

Thousands walk as dispute stops buses

Thousands of people in Bristol walked or got lifts to work in the rain yesterday because the city's bus services were again at a standstill because of the dispute over increased fares.

Union and management talks were taking place in an attempt to end the clash, which has led so far to the dismissal of nine busmen and the suspension of about a hundred others.

As crews arrived for shifts yesterday they were asked again if they would implement the new fares. They refused, leaving buses idle and commuter traffic congesting roads to the city.

The trouble began on Sunday when the fare rises, of between 1p and 8p on most routes, were due to start. As busmen refused to implement them they were suspended, and nine were dismissed after disciplinary hearings.

The increases are part of Bristol Omnibuses' plan to reduce a deficit of more than £2m. The union says that if the increases are implemented they will make Bristol fares the highest in Britain.

The union says the increases would drive passengers away and worsen the financial crisis. They have called for the reinstatement of their members and a return to the old fare structure.

Reprieve for ferry service to Belfast

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

A conditional reprieve by the P & O company for the troubled ferry service between Liverpool and Belfast was announced yesterday. The company is to review operations in the autumn, *after a sales campaign* designed to increase traffic by the 15 per cent needed to break even.

Mr Ian Church, executive chairman of P & O Ferries, described the reprieve as an act of faith by the company, but said that both industrial relations and the service's poor record of reliability would have to improve dramatically.

"Everybody has got to understand that we have only one source of revenue, and that is our clients. We cannot let them down without letting ourselves down", he said.

Although it is not regarded by the Government as a strategic link, the line's unreliability has led to much traffic, particularly freight, switching to the routes between Larne and the Scottish ports.

Arbitration hope: The prospect of arbitration in the seamen's dispute was revived last night despite disagreement between leaders of the industry's two sides about possible terms of reference (our Labour Staff writes). Failing a real peace move very soon the National Union of Seamen is likely to consider spreading the dispute

Cave team deny intention to preempt official study

By Norman Hammond
Archaeology Correspondent

A group of archaeologists who claimed anonymously at the weekend that "Stone Age Art" in a cave at Symonds Yat, Hereford and Worcester was the result of natural fissuring said yesterday that their visit had been private. They had not intended that it be reported in the press before an official inspection on Thursday.

Dr Ruth Whitehouse, of Lancaster University, speaking also for Dr Roger Jacobi, of the same department, and Dr Stephen Green, of University College, Cardiff, said they did not know that the cave was on Forestry Commission land, and that permission was needed for access.

She was sure, however, that the group had found the place in the cave where the engravings had been reported by Mr Thomas Rogers in the January issue of the *Illustrated London News*.

Wider race incidents study sought

By Our Political Staff

A call for the Home Secretary's inquiry into racialist incidents to include attacks on all groups, including white people and those whose cottages were burnt down in Wales, was made last night by Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston.

An "increasing number" of white people were being harassed on a racial basis, Mrs Knight claimed in a speech to Conservatives in Dartford, Kent. If they were not also considered and protected the proposed inquiry might contain the seeds of "great bitterness".

Mrs Knight said all dealings in this "difficult area" must strive to be fair, and the Home Secretary "must not allow his inquiry to be racist in its operation".

Bill on nationality will not fall, minister says

By Lucy Hodges

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, said last night that he would not withdraw the Nationality Bill, due to begin its committee stage today, in the face of criticism.

Speaking on the BBC television programme, *Panorama*, he said that the Government was prepared to work constructively to make changes in the Bill if necessary.

He said he thought some people would look back on the Bill and say it was not such a bad thing, because it made them British citizens for the first time. Under questioning from Mr Paul Sieghart, chairman of the executive committee of justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, he agreed that Britain was the only country in the *world which did not give all of* its citizens the right to live in the country.

He emphasized, however, that those in the newly created categories of British overseas citizens and citizen of the British dependent territories, the present citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies, did not at present have the right to live in Britain. There would be no change in that respect.

The Government had decided not to give people born in Britain the automatic right of British citizenship because in the modern world people travelled more.

The minister was asked by Sir Robin Day about the commitment made by Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour spokesman on home affairs, in a television interview on Sunday, that a future Labour government would repeal such a law. Mr Raison said that did not tally *with Mr Hattersley's comments* in the Commons

Council wants to control second homes

Regional report

Tim Jones
Cardiff

Welshmen who express their dislike of holiday homes find it difficult to avoid suspicion that they are sympathetic to the arsonists who burn them.

That is why Gwynedd County Council, in a recent memorandum to the Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, has emphasized that it is only following the Lake District planning board in seeking powers to control the growth of second homes.

The councillors of Gwynedd have a delicate path to tread. On one hand they must acknowledge the financial benefit tourism brings to the area, while on the other recognizing the frustrations of local people who have been priced out of the market.

Inevitably, holiday homes proliferate in areas of outstanding beauty and Gwynedd, which contains the breathtaking Snowdonia National Park, has thousands of them. A survey in 1979 showed that there were more than 8,000 second homes in Gwynedd, more than 1,000 chalets and 19,275 static caravans.

In some communities, such as Llanbedrog, the number reaches more than 40 per cent of the housing stock and in Gwynedd as a whole there are as many second homes as there are families on the waiting lists of housing authorities.

According to the county council the growth of second homes is a symptom of a 60-year decline in the rural *economy*.

"It is clear", the memorandum states, "that the high level of second homes prevailing in several communities in Gwynedd must inevitably have a detrimental effect on the social life of the villages concerned. Not only are the vast majority of second home owners unable to participate in the social life of the village but the dwellings are left vacant for a substantial part of the year."

The memorandum does not study the effects of second homes on the community and therefore there is no mention in it of the dilution of *Y Fro Cymraeg*, the term used to describe those areas where the Welsh language is still strong.

It is this factor, coupled with economic considerations, that has spurred a few fanatics to break the law and endanger life. The memorandum appeals to the minister to consider amending the Town and Country Planning Act to enable the council to "control the change of use of a dwelling house previously used as a first home to a second home".

It argues for powers to restrict the occupancy of new houses to people employed close to the property. The county council could be more effective in the housing field, the document claims, if it was able to buy properties without government consent and renovate them with the aid of grants.

Grants should also be available, it states, for local people to purchase and rehabilitate small dwellings which would otherwise become second homes.

Unless such measures are adopted, the authors say, there will be a large increase in the number of second homes in Gwynedd within five years. It is implied, but not stated, that local frustrations will be used as an excuse by extremists to intensify their arson campaign.

Magistrates 'give fewer jail sentences than judges'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates tend to give significantly fewer prison sentences than the crown courts, given the same set of circumstances, the Justices' Clerks' Society claimed yesterday in evidence to the Commons Home Affairs Committee.

The society was referring to the range of sentencing where the jurisdiction of the crown court and magistrates' court overlap. "It would be wrong therefore to see, as some commentators have, the magistrates' courts as adopting a more repressive attitude to sentencing than the judges of the crown court.

"The effect over the whole country must be that a considerable proportion of the prison population is in jail because of the passing of custodial sentences at the crown court in cases that would, and probably should, have been dealt with by magistrates who would almost certainly not have imposed a custodial sentence."

If there was a genuine desire to reduce the prison population there should be an immediate reconsideration of the right to demand trial by jury for minor offences.

Jury trial should not be granted for certain offences, including driving while disqualified, posessing an offensive weapon, assault occasioning actual bodily harm and fraudulent use of an excise licence.

The society said that the present division of work between the two levels of criminal court, the crown court and the magistrates' court, gave rise to much delay,

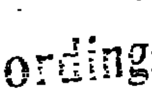
Lorry drivers at Ford Dagenham vote to go back

By Our Labour Staff

The strike by 440 lorry drivers at Ford's plant at Dagenham was called off yesterday after overwhelming acceptance of a formula to end the dispute about the use of an outside contractor for a road haulage journey to the company's factory in Genk, Belgium.

The drivers voted to return to work after hearing an account of negotiations from Mr Ronald Todd, the Transport and *General Workers' Union* chief negotiator. The strike halted Cortina and Fiesta production and led to 19,000 employees being laid off.

The company said last night that three trial trips to foreign destinations would be made by its driver during the month to assess cost efficiency compared with rail.



HOME NEWS

Guide for doctors says 600 medicines too costly or of little use

By Nicholas Timmins

A new guide aimed at helping doctors to prescribe more cheaply and more effectively has listed more than 600 medicines, some with household names, as not recommended for use, many of them because they have little effect or because cheaper, simpler alternatives are available.

The guide, the upated *British National Formulary*, has been prepared by the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Societly with *the backing of the* Department of Health.

It brought cries of protest yesterday from the drug industry, which complained that it had not been consulted and that the guide created a virtual blacklist of drugs.

The guide sets out, for the first time in one place, indications for use, side-effects and conditions that indicate a drug should not be used, and the relative cost of virtually all 4,500 medicines on the market, together with a recommendation about which are suitable and which are less suitable for use.

The list of drugs not recommended includes most brand-named cough mixtures, including Actifed and Benylin, a wide mixture of painkillers, including the prescription-only Distalgesic, one of the most widely used analgesics, and many compound vitamins.

At a press conference to launch the formulary, Dr Frank Wells, secretary of the joint formulary committee, said the aim was not to blacklist drugs but to indicate those less suitable for use.

"Many of those not recommended are compound mixtures, for example, of pain-killers or cough mixtures, where a single aspirin or paracetamol, or a plain linctus would be just as effective and cheaper", he said.

Providing relative costs of drugs would enable doctors to choose cheaper alternatives where available. It had been estimated that up to £25m could be saved on the yearly drugs bill of £796m if doctors prescribed drugs under their generic, rather than brand names.

The new formulary, which is to be updated twice a year and sent to all doctors and pharmacists, says there is no scientific basis for prescribing expectorant cough mixtures, and compound mixtures with several similar ingredients offered no advantage. Those that mixed expectorants with cough suppresants were to be deprecated.

Compound mixtures of aspirin, paracetamol and codeine were not recommended. They rarely had any advantage, might increase the cost of treatment unnecessarily and could complicate the treatment of overdose. Distalgesic, for example, in overdose, could depress breathing as well as cause liver damage.

An official of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry said: "A lot of manufacturers are going to be very upset that such a value judgment has been placed on their drugs on such an arbitrary and academic basis". He added that despite the disclaimer doctors would interpret it as a blacklist.

Law officer horrified by criticism of SAS

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, told the House of Commons yesterday that he was horrified by a suggestion by a Labour MP that the Special Air Service Regiment soldiers who rescued the Iranian Embassy hostages in London had summarily executed the terrorists after they had given themselves up and that that might have been approved by the Home Office or by Sir Michael.

There were angry protests from Conservative MPs at a question from Mr Dennis Canavan, Labour MP for Stirlingshire West.

To Conservative cheers, Sir Michael pointed out that the matter was considered with care both at the trial at the Central Criminal Court and by the inquest jury.

The courage and determination shown by those involved in the rescue, which saved an unknown number of lives, was a matter of pride for everyone. Sir Michael said that he especially wished to add his admiration for the conduct of Police Constable Trevor Lock.

He told Mr Canavan that the Director of Public Prosecutions, in deciding whether to institute criminal proceedings against members of the Armed Forces acting in support of the civil authorities, used the same criteria as in ordinary circumstances.

Sir Hugh Fraser, Conservative MP for Stafford and Stone and a former member of the SAS, said it was incredible that a member of the Opposition should try to damage the force

Sir Michael replied that there was no evidence on which proceedings relating to the deaths of the terrorists could be justified.

From the Labour front bench, Mr John Morris, QC, Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, said that no one would want to detract from the congratulations over the incident or from the words of the Attorney General about the bravery of all concerned.

Parliamentary report, page 9

Whitehall brief: Dispersing some of the fogs of secrecy

Prime Minister resists a spirit of openness about government

By Peter Hennessy

In the immediate aftermath of the killing at the first opportunity last Friday afternoon of Mr Frank Hooley's Freedom of Information Bill by the Government's "payroll" vote, it is difficult to see the Thatcher Cabinet as anything but totally dedicated to that all-concealing administrative secrecy which has helped to produce an almost unbroken string of policy disasters for Britain since 1945.

But such a judgment would be unfair. In her first month of office Mrs Margaret Thatcher went farther than any prime minister before her in disclosing the existence, in a parliamentary written answer, of four Cabinet committees, on economic strategy, defence and overseas policy, home and social affairs and legislation.

Encouraged by her openness, and that of another Commonwealth prime minister operating in a parliamentary system modelled on our own, Mr Pierre Trudeau of Canada, who published the titles and membership of all his Cabinet committees last summer, I wrote to Mrs Thatcher last month asking her to go farther, and enclosing the Trudeau list I had been given in Ottawa.

Last week I received a courteous reply from Mr Bernard Ingham, her Chief Press Secretary, saying that the Prime Minister was interested to learn of Mr Trudeau's action but was not prepared to "alter her view of what is appropriate here". To go farther than her answer of May, 1979, Mrs Thatcher believes "would not be consistent with the principle of collective responsibility as it has developed in this country".

So, as a contribution to the spirit of openness to which the Prime Minister has yet to be fully converted, and as a service to the consumers of their product, the general public, "Whitehall brief" would like to present a tabular guide to those Cabinet committees, both ministerial and official, whose existence has become known since May, 1979, despite the fog of secrecy in which the Government has enshrouded them.

CONSUMERS' GUIDE TO MRS THATCHER'S CABINET COMMITTEES

Initials	Chairman	Functions
E	Mrs Thatcher	Economic strategy, energy, the most important EEC matters.
E (PSP)	Sir Keith Joseph	Public sector pay policy.
E (EA)	Sir Keith Joseph	Micro-economic affairs and aspects of industrial policy.
E (CS)	Lord Soames	Civil Service pay and contingency planning for public service strikes.
E (DL)	Sir Geoffrey Howe	Disposing of state industries and assets.
PESC	Mr Geoffrey Littler	Annual public expenditure survey round plus any special cuts exercises commissioned by the Cabinet.
OD	Mrs Thatcher	Foreign affairs, defence and Northern Ireland.
OD (E)	Lord Carrington	EEC policy.
Ministerial group on N Ireland	Mr William Whitelaw	Preparation of new initiatives.
Ministerial group on Intelligence	Mrs Thatcher	Supervision of the clandestine agencies.
JIC	Sir Anthony Ackland	Joint Intelligence committee scrutinizing the product from all sources.
TWC	Sir Robert Armstrong	Transition to War Committee planning the mobilization of the Armed Forces and the home front should war break out between Nato and the Warsaw Pact countries.
HD	Mr Robert Wade-Gery	Civil Defence.
SPM	Sir Antony Duff	Security and policy methods of the Civil and Diplomatic services, including positive vetting.
H	Mr Whitelaw	Home and social affairs, including education.
CCU	Mr Whitelaw	Civil Contingencies Unit which plans to break strikes and keep essential industries and services going.
NIP	Sir William Ryrie	Nationalized industries policy.
QL	Mr Francis Pym	Future legislation and preparation of the Queen's Speech.
MISC 7	Mrs Thatcher	Replacement of Polaris with a new nuclear deterrent.
MISC 14	Sir Geoffrey Howe	Innovations.
MISC 15	Mr Robin Ibbs	Civil Service group servicing MISC 14.
MISC 21	Mr Whitelaw	Fixing level of rate support grant.
MIO	Mr Pym	Meeting of information officers to manage government news.
MIO (E)	Mr Bernard Ingham	Management of government economic news: now meets irregularly because of persistent leaking.
EOM	Mr Angus Fraser	Meeting of Whitehall establishment officers on personnel and industrial relations. Recently commissioned to fight off threat of freedom of information.

A word of explanation is needed. The committees are divided into two main types: standing, or permanent bodies such as H, E and OD (these terms are explained in the accompanying table); and ad hoc, or miscellaneous groups, such as MISC 7. Most, but not all, ministerial gatherings are shadowed by offical committees of civil servants such as E(OCS), under Mr Angus Fraser, of the Civil Service Department, which works to E(CS).

One of the most secret is the steering committee on intelligence, chaired by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet. It supervizes the work of the JIC and advises the Prime Minister's very select ministerial group

Mrs Thatcher has managed to govern with a much leaner committee structure than any of her predecessors since 1945.

The list published in the table is far from complete. Any public-spirited minister or civil servant inclined to the view that the Government's attitude towards Cabinet committee secrecy is excessive could fill the gaps by supplying details in an unsigned, typed message, slipped in the traditional brown envelope favoured by "moles" and addressed to *The Times*, taking care, naturally, to remove any incriminating trademarks that might provide clues for his or her departmental security officer and MI5.

Inquiry into 'jail drinks ring'

By Our Crime Reporter

Allegations of a drink, drugs and gambling ring in Wandsworth prison, in south London, are to be investigated, the Home Office said yesterday. The claims were made in *The Sun* newspaper yesterday by a former prisoner.

But last night it was not clear who was to make the investigation. The Home Office said in a statement during the day that the inquiry was being conducted by the police. Scotland Yard said it was not investigating the allegations, and when told that, the Home Office maintained that the police were investigating the claims.

Mr Kenneth Johnson, who was released recently after a sentence for fraud, claimed drugs and drink were smuggled into the prison by a prison officer. He said he distributed the goods, charging £10 for a half bottle of whiky and £5 to £10 for heroin or cannabis.

The former prisoner told the newspaper that at weekends prisoners in one wing crowded into a cell to watch a portable television set brought in by an officer while they gambled and drank. He claimed that prisoners took heavy doses of drugs

Mr Johnson also made lesser allegations about Northeye prison, in Sussex, where he says he was allowed to drive himself to hospital for an X-ray because no staff were available to guard him.

He claimed that Mr Henry MacKenney, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the contract murder trial last autumn, was among the prisoners at Wandsworth who regularly got drunk.

Drugs teams duplicating care effort

By Stewart Tendler

Half of the young drug takers receiving emergency help at the City Roads hostel in north London were already being dealt with by medical or social services before going to the unit, a report on the hostel's work shows.

The hostel was set up in 1978 to help drug abusers who fell outside the net of the drug dependency clinics. In the first two years of operation it received 1,263 requests for admission and took in about 200 people.

The report's case histories provide an illustration of the growth of drug abuse. Nearly half of the residents were admitted a second time.

Eighty-five per cent of them reported recent or frequent use of types of barbiturates not covered by the dependency clinics. Almost half of the residents reported using at least three different types of drug; more than half reported present use of opiates such as heroin.

Ten per cent were receiving *maintenance doses of an opiate* drug from a clinic and almost a quarter were in contact with a psychiatrist or social worker; 28 per cent were in touch with a probation officer.

The unit was designed to provide a breathing space for the drug takers and if possible guide them towards rehabilitation. Many addicts were caught in a cycle of taking overdoses, emergency hospital treatment and fresh overdoes. The hospitals in central London could do little but release the young people after treating them.



Photograph by Brian Harris

Wren Jeanette Crowley, of the Women's Royal Naval Service, Private Karen Hook, of the Women's Royal Army Corps, and Sergeant Dee Burkill, of the Women's Royal Air Force, who took part in the Interservice Rifle Shooting Championships at RAF Uxbridge yesterday.

In brief

Labour MP not to stand again

Mrs Sheila Wribht, aged 55, Labour MP for Birmingham, Handsworth, since 1979, will not defend the seat at the next general election because of a recurrence of a blood disorder. She said yesterday that doctors had advised her to avoid the stress of another campaign.

General election: Mrs Wright (Lab), 16,998; Mr R. Taylor (C), 13,789; Lab majority: 3,209.

Lottery move praised

The Government's decision last week to double the amount of money that can be won in lotteries from July 1 was welcomed yesterday by Sir Lotteries Council, although he said he would be pressing for the limits to be increased even farther.

Newspaper strike ends

The *Derby Evening Telegraph* was published yesterday after the settlement of a week-long dispute with printing workers. The newspaper was printed for the first time on web offset *presses at new premises in* Meadow Road, Derby.

Boy gets back fingers

Stephen Irving, aged 14, of Bedford, who lost a finger and thumb in an explosion at his home, was recovering yesterday after surgeons at Mount Vernon Hospital, Northwood, Middlesex, stitched them back on.

Electrician crushed

Mr Michael Byrne, aged 28, an electrician, of Abingdon, Oxfordshire, was crushed to death by a hydraulic platform against the ceiling of a paint shop at Pressed Steel Fisher, Cowley, Oxfordshire, yesterday.

Heat may cost more

Families in Manchester council houses that use district heating schemes will be charged up to £17.07 a week for energy, in addition to rent and rates, if the full council approves the decision.

Town hall spared

Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council has rejected plans to demolish the former town hall and replace it with a five-storey block of shops and offices.

Peace at Festival Hall

A dispute about overtime payments that led to a staff strike at the Festival Hall, in London on Sunday was resolved yesterday.

Ports throughout Britain are picketed by fishermen in protest at cheap imports

Fishing ports around Britain were picketed yesterday by fishermen protesting at cheap foreign imports. Dock entrances and processing factories were the main targets.

Appeals were made to fish porters and lorry drivers at Grimsby to join the protest, but there were indications that they were unsuccessful. Reports from fishing ports around the coast revealed the extent of the protest:

North Shields: Fishermen picketed a Tyneside dock to prevent imported fish valued at more than £60,000 reaching the market.

The men mounted their pickets on Sunday after 300 of them were *dismissed* by their skippers. who say cheap imported fish is making it impossible for them to earn a living.

The first imports to be affected were four containers of fish valued at £13,000 which arrived from Denmark at the weekend. Yesterday that fish was still lying on the quayside and there were fears that it would deteriorate.

The second consignment the pickets want to keep on the dockside arrived in the Tyne from Norway yesterday.

Mr Peter Kinnair, a director of Andreas Gilbert, of North Shields, whose company receives fish from Norway twice a week, said: "I feel very bitter. My company has been importing fish from Norway for the past 60 years, it is not cheap fish, it is different fish, and this loss is worth about £20,000."

Mr Kinnair said the fish was large haddock and that his imports did not affect the North Shields market.

Unless his company received a supply of fish soon, the 30 men he employs to handle Norwegian imports would have to be dismissed.

The Tyne fishing fleet of 70 boats in tied up at North Shields because of the protest.

Grimsby: Fishermen sealed off the port, but a deal between the fishermen and merchants allowed four Danish smacks with 10,000 stones of cod into the port in addition to six local North Sea boats with 11,650 stones of cod.

Mr Murdo McInnes, the fishermen's leader, said his men want to do as little damage to local trade as possible, but that lorry loads of cheap Dutch cod brought into Britain through ports such as Dover and Harwich were the prime targets.

No foreign vessels will be allowed to land until Thursday morning, by which time the fishermen hope an official EEC common fisheries policy will have been announced.

The men are likely to have few foreign ships to picket, as the Icelanders and many Danish ships have agreed to stay away.

Hull: About forty Bridlington and Scarborough fishermen picketed the North Sea ferries *terminal at Hull*, but no fish arrived.

The weekend supplies, of about 400 tonnes, arrived on Sunday. Fishermen also checked the fish dock for foreign supplies, but found none.

Only 2,000 stones of fresh haddock was available on the Hull market, all of it brought overland from Scottish ports.

Newlyn: Four hundred militant Cornish fishermen left their vessels tied up and attended a mass meeting in Newlyn.

A strike committee was elected and they are to ask merchants in the area to boycott landing of fish from 20 vessels that went to sea from Newlyn yesterday.

Mr David Andrew, the strike committee chairman, said after the meeting: 'The men are militant; the local industry is being ruined. Action must be taken or we shall have nothing left."

Lowestoft: Only a few of the *town's inshore fishing fleet* put to sea. Thirty vessels decided to remain in harbour, adding their suport to the protest against foreign imports.

Brussels negotiations, page 5

Dog show judge accused of taking bribes

Mr David Stevens paid Frederick Dempster, a dog show judge, £25 to favour his Belgian Shepherd in an attempt to prove that judges *were corrupt, Manchester* Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr Dempster accepted the £25 and later a sum of £5, Mr John Rowe, for the prosecution, said. Mr Stevens later sold the story of his alleged exposure of corruption to a Sunday newspaper for £3,000.

Mr Dempster, aged 73, of Ashford Street, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, has denied two charges of corruption.

After the money had been paid, in 1977 and 1978, Mr Stevens's dog won all the classes it entered at shows in Manchester and Leeds, Mr Rowe said.

Mr Stevens's conversation with Mr Dempster about the £5 bribe was tape recorded by journalists. Mr Stevens, of Red Willows, Harlow, Essex, told the court he had told Mr Dempster he wanted his dog to be Best in Show at Manchester, and was told it would be "no problem".

Mr Dempster asked for £15, *but Mr Stevens thought that* was too cheap. He said he offered £25, which was accepted.

The trial was adjourned until today.

More health aid for authorities in poorer areas

By a Staff Reporter

Government allocations to health authorities, intended to *maintain a promised 1.7* per cent growth in National Health Service spending, were announced yesterday by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health.

The Government has still, however, to announce the cash limits for the coming year, which will set the real level of expenditure.

Under yesterday's announcement, money continues to be directed to authorities in poorer areas, such as Trent and North Western,

Broadcaster is disqualified

Bill Grundy, the journalist and broadcaster, was given a three-month suspended prison sentence, fined £300 and disqualified from driving for three years by Stockport magistrates yesterday after he had admitted a drink driving charge.

Mr Grundy had a blood alcohol level of 297mg after he had been stopped by police while driving his car unevenly at 15 to 20 mph, it was stated.

Man felt devil took control, court is told

The devil took over when Andrew Holliday had a quarrel with his girl friend, it was claimed in a court yesterday.

Mr Holliday, aged 26, took his brother's shotgun, kidnapped two people and forced a detective to the floor at gunpoint, it was alleged. After an 80 mph chase he was shot by a policeman.

He appeared yesterday before the magistrates at Morley, West Yorkshire, in a wheelchair, with bullets lodged against his spine and heart. He was charged with nine offences of assault, kidnapping, damaging property *and possessing a firearm with* intent to endanger life.

Mr Anthony Sugare, for the defence, said: "He feels that the devil himself took over. He did things completely foreign to him."

Mr Holliday, of Ingle Crescent, Morley, was remanded in custody for a week. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

Mr Alan Foxhill, for the prosecution, said two people were taken hostage when Mr Holliday ran amuck. He attacked his girl friend, Miss Michelle Tilburn, aged 21, near her home in Springfield Road, Morley, after she told him their three-year romance was over. He opened fire on two police cars, slightly injuring a policeman.

The court was told that further charges would be brought.

Horse dealer is fined for using Irish currency

From Our Correspondent
Great Yarmouth

A horse dealer from Dublin, who said he could not read or write, told magistrates at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, yesterday that he thought the Irish and the English pounds were worth the same.

David Jones, aged 23, paid his £95 garage bill with five Irish £20 notes and then tendered another £20 note for 87p of cigarettes and chocolate.

"The official exchange rate on that day was 71p for an Irish pound, and by receiving English currency in change he made a considerable profit", Mr Nicholas Methold, for the prosecution, said.

When Mr Jones was arrested *in Cheltenham he told the* police, it was stated: "I am trying to get to Liverpool to catch a ferry home, but I am lost because I cannot read the signposts".

He denied two charges of dishonest deception. He was found guilty, fined £25 on each count and ordered to pay £40 costs in English money.

WEST EUROPE

Discord leaves policy of ruling Spanish party in confusion

From Richard Wigg
Palma, Majorca, Feb 9

The Centre Democratic Union (UCD) ended its three-day conference today weakened, and without providing any clear directives on how Spain is to be governed in the coming months.

Leading figures of the rival christian democrat and social democrat wings of the party afterwards fell to exchanging complaints about a leftward or "reactionary" swing by the party. This airing of differences could be a threat to Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo if he is asked in the next few days by King Juan Carlos to form the next government, for he requires all the 165 votes of all the factions of the UCD parliamentary party, plus a dozen or so from the regional parties, to secure a majority in the Lower House.

Señor Adolfo Suárez has evidently retained full control over the party machine and, in a newly-created post of honorary party president, can hope to advance on his idea of preparing to win the general election in 1983 or before, should persistent government crises force an earlier appeal to the country.

Señor Calvo Sotelo and Señor Agustín Rodríguez Sahagún, the Defence Minister, who has been chosen as the new party chief, have been left by the conference with a UCD manifestly more divided than ever.

Señor Suárez's adamant line behind the scenes permitted the so-called critical sector (chiefly *christian democrats* and liberals) only seven seats on the new national executive of 37.

This caused Señor Landelino *Lavilla*, the hitherto cautious christian democrat speaker of the Lower House, to run as the critics' candidate for the leadership. He obtained more than 700 of the delegates' votes, while Señor Rodríguez Sahagún, who is Señor Suárez's brother-in-law, won with just over 1,100 votes.

Señor Lavilla turned his fire on the social democrats, alleging that there was a danger of a left-wing swing by the party. This angered Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Justice Minister, and social democrat leader, who issued a statement accusing the Speake[r] of manoeuvring to help powe[r]ful interests outside the confer[ence] to launch a new right-win[g] and reactionary party.

Señor Suárez is the UCD pol[i]tician who did best for himsel[f] by the conference. Besides th[e] honorary presidency, he ran f[or] a seat on the new executiv[e] and won most votes. He o[b]tained 1,281 of about 1,900 del[e]gate votes. He also got his ma[n] confirmed i nоffice as par[ty] secretary-general.

The best that can be said [of] the conference is that a tight[ly] *run national executive shou[ld]* be better equipped for a run-[up] period to a general electio[n] rather than one elected, as th[e] critics wished, by proportion[al] representation. A social dem[o]crat leader defending t[he] Suárez line reminded the de[le]gates that the task was to be[at] the Socialist Party in 1983.

The conference reached [no] policy decisions to assist Señ[or] Calvo Sotelo in his negotiatio[ns] to form a government. De[le]gates took a confused a[nd] immediately disputed decis[ion] to try to tighten the propos[ed] divorce law. After hours of fru[it]less debate by rival factions [on] drafts for a party programm[e] two leaders of the opposi[ng] faction, drew up a declarati[on] which promises everything [to] everyone. As a recipe [for] Spain's economic problems a[nd] unemployment it offers, for [in]stance, both monetarist a[nd] neo-Keynesian solutions sim[ul]taneously.

Though there was talk in [the] conference passage ways of *outright split in the UCD*, words of a Catalan deleg[ate] echoing the Suárez line, [ex]plained the prevailing li[ne]: "All of us have an interest [in] unity even if it is a bit fi[cti]tious".

That goes for the christ[ian] democrats and liberals but difficulties for the social de[mo]crat group, which did worst [in] the elections to the execu[tive] are now obvious. They acco[unt] for about 25 MPs.

The critics have warned [the] new government that it [will] face a difficult period, full [of] problems, and they have [also] said that they will keep [up] their fight against a "mo[no]lithic" party and their re[sist]ance to an "unfair" execut[ive].

ETA activists attack big anti-murder march

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 9

Stone throwing counter-demonstrators today blocked a march against terrorism in San Sebastián which had been called in protest against the murder by Basque terrorists of a kidnapped nuclear engineer.

The San Sebastián march, like similar rallies in other Basque cities, was jointly organized by political parties and trade unions in the region as a show of opposition against the Basque separatist movement ETA *which had murdered the* engineer.

A general strike also took place throughout the Basque country today to demonstrate public anger. The strike was almost totally effective in San Sebastián and Bilbao, where it even affected radio stations and newspapers. Public transport, schools and shops closed down.

In Vitoria, the capital of the autonomous Basque region, the participation in the strike was estimated at 50 per cent.

Several hundred people took part in the counter-demonstration in San Sebastián late this afternoon. They clashed [with] *those leading the thousand* anti-terror marchers. [With] shouts of "Long live ET[A]" they attacked the marc[hers] with stones, clubs and umb[rel]las.

The assassination last Fr[iday] of Señor José María Ryan, chief engineer of the still [un]finished nuclear power p[lant] at Lemóniz, near Bil[bao], galvanized opposition to [ETA] like no other incident ha[s so] far. Señor Ryan, a father [of] five, was shot dead in [cold] blood because the Spa[nish] authorities refused to accep[t an] ultimatum from ETA to de[mol]ish the nuclear power plan[t].

Over the past three y[ears] ETA has repeatedly bombe[d, set] on fire and shot up the of[fices] and installations of Iberdu[ero], the company which is buil[ding] and owns the plant. Se[veral] people have died in t[hese] attacks.

The terrorists object to [the] nuclear plant because they [say] it represents a threat to [the] safety of the residents of Bi[lbao]. The attacks have seri[ously] delayed construction.

US criticizes hypocrisy behind violence

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, Feb 9

The United Nations Human Rights Commission is obliged to condemn both "those who use terrorist violence and those who support and condone it". Dr Michael Novak, the American delegate, said today.

"No world order can be built on the backs of victims of terrorism", he said. "For how shall terrorism, once unleashed by all against all, ever be contained?"

Dr Novak said many states were accepting the proposition that the ends justified the means.

"That in the name of a cause, ignoble methods may be used." To that end, even while criticizing the use of violence, they were providing arms training, logistical support and money to terrorist groups.

He criticized as inadequate a Soviet block draft resolution urging states to outlaw terrorism. It identified Nazism, fascism, neo-fascism and apartheid but omitted far left extremism.

Good cheer fr[om] Europe for distillers

From David Wood
Luxembourg, Feb 9

Scottish and Irish whisk[y dis]tillers are expected to re[ceive] windfall refunds of about [...] after a vote by the Eur[opean] Parliament today.

The refunds, dating ba[ck to] 1973, are on the differen[ce in] the cost of Community [grain] used in malting whisky f[or ex]port compared with the [world] price.

The years of delay ca[n be] partly explained by the ob[struc]tive tactics of wine and [...] growing interests,

After tactical manoeu[vres] most members of the So[cialist] group, and a numbe[r of] Liberals, *joined* British [Con]servatives and the Irish t[o en]sure a quorum and carry a [vote] approving the Commission [re]trospective refund propo[sal].

Although she sits wit[h the] Gaullist group, Mrs Wi[nifred] Ewing, MEP for the Hig[hlands] and Islands, denounced French suggestions that w[hisky] was big capitalist busines[s]. [It] was she said the busine[ss of] little distilleries

West German terrorists begin jail hunger strike

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Feb 9

Twenty-one convicted and suspected West German terrorists have started an indefinite hunger strike to demand better conditions in jail.

The action was started by six inmates in the high security *wing at Stammheim jail, near* Stuttgart, a week ago, and spread later to fellow-prisoners in Straubing, West Berlin and Lübeck, according to justice ministry officials.

In a letter to the West German news agency DPA, and through their lawyers today, the terrorists said they considered themselves prisoners of war and demanded to be t[reated] under the Geneva Conv[ention]. In particular they want [to be] kept together in one place [or], as they put it, to "int[eract]" among themselves.

Three of the women ter[rorists] in Lübeck came close to [death] last year in a 14-day hung[er and] *thirst strike*. They gave u[p when] the authorities promised [that] they would not have to g[o back] to high-security cells.

In some jails the ter[rorists] are kept in isolation, or in groups, with contact [among] themselves but away fro[m] other inmates. In other[s they] are treated like norma[l pri]soners.

WEST EUROPE

Icon revealed: One of 50 icons which after cleaning revealed that a flourishing community of Cretan School painters existed in *Western Sicily in the seventeenth century*, among them three masters. The icons, which are to be exhibited in Palermo in April, come from religious foundations of the Eparchate of Piana, an independent Catholic bishopric of Greek rite.

Most of the works had fallen into obscurity because they were blackened by age and dirt, or else had been entirely *repainted* in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

In late 1979, experts were called in and they enlisted Signor Placido Scandurra, a neo-surrealist painter, to undertake cleaning, consolidation and restoration.

Access to British coastal waters main obstacle in EEC fish talks

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 9

Agriculture and fisheries ministers of the EEC engaged in some tentative sparring here tonight and then retired until tomorrow morning when it is hoped that a determined effort can be made to break the deadlock in the long running negotiations over a new Community fisheries policy.

It is clear that the differences between France and Britain over access for foreign boats to British coastal waters are the main obstacles to agreement. If this can be cleared out of the way—a big assumption—member states should not find it too difficult to agree on how to share out the total fish catch.

In what appeared to be a conciliatory gesture, M Daniel Hoeffel, the French minister, played down reports of an anti-British Franco-German alliance.

"It is not a question of trying to isolate one country or another", he told journalists. "We all have to make concessions".

In talks before the meeting with Herr Hans-Jürgen Rohr, his German counterpart, Mr Peter Walker, the British minister, was also understood to have been assured that recent German statements about the need for an early solution to the fisheries dispute were not aimed solely at Britain but at all member states.

On access, Mr Walker is demanding that waters within 12 miles of the coast should be reserved for British fishermen though he is prepared to allow traditional small-scale fishing off the south and south-west coast of England, for example by the Bretons off Cornwall, to continue.

In addition Mr Walker says that fishing in the Irish Sea and round the north and east coast of Britain down as far as Flamborough Head must be limited to boats of less than 80ft up to a distance of 50 miles from the shore. This would be designed to give a clear advantage to local boats.

M Hoeffel said tonight that France was prepared to consider a 10-year extension of the existing temporary curbs on access to coastal waters, which were agreed as part of Britain's treaty of accession. He also said that he was ready to discuss Mr Walker's request for fishing controls beyond the 12 miles, at any rate off the coast of Scotland.

This appears to suggest that there is room for compromise. The question is what would happen at the end of the 10 years envisaged by M Hoeffel. Mr Walker made it clear tonight that he would want the coastal restrictions to continue automatically unless there was unanimous decision to end them, thus giving Britain a right of veto. This could be too much for the French.

The ministers had before them proposals from the European Commission on the sharing of the seven most valuable fish species. The proposals, identical to those discussed last December, give Britain around 36 per cent, in value adjusted tonnage, of these fish — cod, haddock, coley, whiting, plaice, mackerel, and redfish.

The only new element is a proposed sharing of a potential catch of 92,000 tonnes of herring in parts of the North Sea and elsewhere. This appeared designed to offer a sweetener to those countries which feel that Britain has been treated too generously.

Hitherto herring fishing has been banned because of the depletion of stocks and the British consider that the recovery has not yet been sufficient to permit fishing to be resumed on the scale envisaged by the Commission. However, this is a bargaining counter that Mr Walker could concede during the negotiations.

Fishermen protest: About 360 angry fishermen blocked the ports 2,600 fish-processors staged brief strikes in Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven today in protest at delays by the Community's agricultural ministries in negotiating a fishing agreement (Patricia Clough writes from Bonn).

A spokesman for the fishermen described the delays in Brussels as "criminal". If an agreement was not reached soon West German deep-sea fishing, which makes up two thirds of the fishing industry, would be finished, leaving several thousand jobless.

About 160 fishermen occupied the locks at the entrance to the fishing harbour in Cuxhaven and 200 did the same in Bremerhaven for five hours this morning, preventing off-shore smacks and other vessels entering or leaving. Employees in near by processing factories stopped work for about half an hour.

Fishermen's leaders from both ports will meet tomorrow to discuss even tougher measures if the Brussels talks should fail.

Judge who saw himself as avenging sheriff is ousted

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 9

The minority Judges' Union has called on all members of the judiciary to strike next Thursday to protest against the decision of the Magistrates Superior Council to dismiss M Jacques Bidalou, the non-conformist judge at Hayange.

"The independence of judges is dead, the freedom of citizens is in peril", the union proclaimed melodramatically in a statement after the announcement of the council's decision.

M Bidalou is the first judge to be dismissed for breaches of the law. He is certainly in every respect something of a special case, and it is *difficult* to imagine anyone like him presiding over a court in Britain.

He once defined himself as a judge who does not respond to a whistle call"—and he acquired some notoriety in, among other things, refusing to sentence motorists who did not fasten their safety belts on the grounds that the law was a breach of individual freedom.

He once summoned M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, to appear in a case between an unemployed worker and the national health authorities. M Barre did not turn up.

But the most grievous blot on his record, in the opinion of the council, was the legal battle he fought against the eviction of foreign workers from a hostel. The Court of Appeal in Metz quashed seven successive orders he had issued in defiance of the court.

The most surprising thing of all is how M Bidalou, whose approach to th elaw was to say the least original, ever became a judge. His case is likely to start off some profound second thoughts on the present system of recruiting members of the Bench.

He had set up within the Judges' Union, which in the last few years has repeatedly been in conflict with the Minister of Justice and his administration, a "punk international" of which he was the only member. He frequently posed as a sort of "people's judge", an avenging sheriff or Don Quixote of the courts, who claimed to defend the little man.

He was something of a case apart, even by comparison with the many "progressive" hotheads among younger French judges, some of whom are transferred or even promoted by way of a sanction for their excessive or misplaced zeal.

The decision to dismiss him was not taken lightly. The council which is composed of nine senior judges appointed by the president, sat for 37 hours on Friday and Saturday.

The judgment, published in full today, says M Bidalou committed "several seditious and repeated offences against the duties of his office."

The dismissed judge has announced his decision to appeal to the State Council on the grounds of unlawful dismissal.

Dutch squatters shifted by police bulldozers

Amsterdam, Feb 9.—Police bulldozed barricades and fought demonstrators today during a fresh flare-up of violence involving the city's squatter community.

About 1,000 police, supported by mounted police, dogs and water cannon clashed with several hundred demonstrators in street fighting. The violence centred on a heavily barricaded canal house which was occupied by squatters two weeks ago.

Police cleared surrounding streets of barriers and then smashed into the house with an armoured car to make 34 arrests.

As the squatters were brought out, bands of sympathizers spread throughout the city, smashing the windows of offices and banks. Near the house, a street barrier was set alight and hundreds of paving stones ripped up.

Police said two officers were injured in the fighting. There were no known civilian casualties but it was the biggest display of violence here since December when another building was cleared of squatters during a confrontation.

Violence involving squatters in the city is now nearly a year old.

Squatters have taken over nearly 600 buildings and every time the police move them out from a particular centre, violence is likely to break out, supported by radical groups and sympathizers.—AP.

OVERSEAS

Compromise possible in Canadian dispute

From John Best
Ottawa, Feb 9

The premiers of six provinces which are opposing Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister's constitutional reform plan, met in a Montreal hotel room today to coordinate their strategy.

It appeared certain that one subject of the closed, all-day meeting would be a possible compromise to cool the heated debate which is dividing Canada, and threatens to poison its relations with Britain.

But they were expected also to discuss the possibility of a tougher campaign against Mr Trudeau's plan should attempts at compromise fail. This could include sending a delegation of premiers to London to persuade British MPs to vote against the plan when it arrives at Westminster.

Under a resolution now before the Canadian Parliament, Britain would be asked to legislate a Bill of Rights and constitutional amending formula for Canada, to surrender control over the British North America Act of 1857 and all other constitutional instruments relating to Canada.

Before today's meeting *in* Montreal one of the premiers, Mr Brian Peckford, of Newfoundland, told reporters that the provinces could agree on an amending formula if they were allowed more time.

It is widely assumed that Westminster would pass "on the nod." a request from Canada for patriation of the BNA Act, together with an amending formula. However, a patriation measure that included a Bill of Rights would encounter considerable opposition, and might be defeated.

Mr Trudeau has given no sign that he will consider dropping the Bill of Rights. Asked in the House last week about the possibility of a compromise along the lines suggested by Mr Peckford, and earlier by another premier, Mr William Bennett, of British Columbia, he shrugged and said he had not seen the proposal.

The other premiers attending today's meeting were: Mr René Lévesque, of Quebec, Mr Peter Lougheed of Alberta, Mr Sterling Lyon, of Manitoba and Mr Angus Maclean of Prince Edward Island.

The formula contained in the present federal resolution would give the two central provinces, Ontario and Quebec, power of veto over future changes to the constitution, while less than total unanimity would be required among the four Western provinces and the four Atlantic provinces.

Concern is growing about the damage being caused to Anglo-Canadian relations. Sir Anthony Kershaw, the chairman of a British parliamentary committee, which last month came out against the Trudeau plan, gave warning in Edmonton, Alberta, at the weekend of "blood on the floor" before the matter was resolved.

"I only hope that good Anglo-Canadian relations are not won over casualties", Sir Anthony declared.

Three Arab nations join hands for security against superpowers

Saudi king wary of Reagan 'get tough' policy

From Robert Fisk
Jiddah, Feb 9

When Dr Henry Kissinger received an audience from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia last month, his words were not, it seems, greeted with the fascination which the former American Secretary of State usually expects.

While that familiar Bismarck was setting out his exposition of Soviet aspirations in the Middle East, the King—according to those who witnessed the event—spent some considerable *time ordering tea and* straightening his robes, frequently brushing dust from his sleeves as the guttural voice uttered the most sepulchral warnings of Soviet ambition.

Saudi television ignored the meeting and the government-controlled press agency failed to mention it for 24 hours.

It can be argued, of course, that Dr Kissinger had merely flown into Riyadh on a private visit and that the Saudi monarch did not regard him as President Reagan's unofficial emissary.

But the Americans received even shorter shrift when President Carter instructed his ambassador in Saudi Arabia to inform King Khalid of the details of the deal negotiated with the Iranians for the re*lease of the embassy hostages.* America's most senior diplomat in one of the world's richest countries immediately sought his audience—and was then kept waiting for four days.

The Saudis have been voicing increasing fears about the possible use of the American Rapid Deployment Force, suggesting in the politest way that while it is always nice to know that the United States is ready to defend the Middle East from external aggression, it is equally important that the Americans do not sail their fleet up and down the Gulf.

Prince Saud, the Foreign Minister, suggested during the recent Islamic Conference summit in Taif that if the Americans were really anxious to stand up to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, they should do so "inside" Afghanistan.

It is all meant in the kindest way. The Americans, you are told constantly in Saudi Arabia, are trusted friends. But the Saudis have become acutely aware of the new super-power rivalry that could develop under President Reagan.

To provide the United States with military bases, the Saudis believe, merely attracts further Soviet interest in a part of the *world that the Russians must* anyway cover because of their own depleted oil supplies. Equally, the Americans must not be dissuaded from honouring their commitment to defend the Gulf. The two concepts are almost incompatible, and thus the Saudis are seeking some formula that will ensure their security from both super-powers —at least for the foreseeable future.

The true nature of this formula is still unclear, but it involves a new triangular relationship between Riyadh, Amman and Baghdad—a combination of conservatism, pragmatism and Arab socialism that would be laughable were it not so obviously an unofficial cornerstone of Saudi foreign policy.

The Iraqi Baathists have little reason to love the conservative, pro-American Saudis, while the Saudis have always suspected the motives of King Husain of Jordan, the last claimant to the Hejaz. But the three nations are feeling increasingly insecure and isolated, and can identify several common anxieties.

All fear that the Afghan conflict could spill over into the Gulf and all fear that the resulting face-off between Soviet and American forces could burn up their own lands. The Saudis are concerned about Soviet activity in the Horn of Africa while the Jordanians every day watch for a sign of further collapse in the Syrian regime to their north.

All three suspect that if the left take control of an anarchic Iran—albeit that Iraq will have helped to bring about such a coup by attacking the Iranians across the Shatt al-Arab waterway—then the Russians will move into northern Iran with the same ease as they did during the Second World War.

Above all, they are obsessed with the idea that an even more powerful Israel will expand its territory at the slightest sign of *Arab fragmentation* and this enlargement—in Lebanon, they believe, it is already taking place —will be undertaken with the tacit and perhaps even the open support of the United States.

It is therefore not by chance that the Saudis continue to oppose the Camp David peace treaty and that they apparently permit Soviet weapons to be shipped through their territory to Iraq.

Nor was it some vague notion of fraternal generosity that persuaded the Iraqis to clean up their murdered King's grave three years ago when the Jordanian monarch came to visit his cousin's last resting place. Nor was King Husain offering his Army to Iraq last year merely because he espoused the cause of Arab unity.

The Russians certain*ly* have little to lose in the Middle East just now. After their sobering experience in Egypt 10 years ago, any foothold in the Arab world is an advantage.

The recent Treaty of Friendship with Syria offers scope for considerable influence in the Middle East. There are already rumours that the rather grand improvements in the Syrian port of Latakia are being hastened so that Soviet vessels can use the harbour.

Turkish diplomats in the Middle East are constantly reminding fellow diplomats that an air corridor only 300 miles long would separate Syria from Soviet territory if Russian aircraft overflew Turkey. And why, they ask in the same breath, are the Russians increasing their embassy staff in Beirut just now?

The Jordanians are patiently waiting for the overthrow of President Assad of Syria, although it is certain that if this gloomy prediction was fulfilled, the Alawite Government would retreat to the north of Syria, if necessary setting up its own state around the Alawi mountains east of Latakia.

This would merely be a signal for a further collapse in Lebanon where the Maronites would be *in a position to start their* much-publicized "cleansing" of the land—pushing the half million Palestinians into the Bekaa and Syria, and even joining up with Major Saad Haddad's Lebanese militias along the Israeli frontier.

Small tribal nations—Druse states, Maronite states and Alawite states—would then spring up in Lebanon side by side with Sunni and Shia Muslim states, perhaps defended by the remnants of a broken Syrian army.

All this may seem absurd today but this sequence of events remains a compulsive nightmare for the Arab nations which still retain their stability. If Syria and Lebanon were to break apart, would not the Kurds of Iraq, the Shia Muslims of *southern Iran, the Palestinians* of Jordan and the Shia Muslims of Saudi Arabia not demand their own small fiefdoms?

A chain of petty, sectarian states—a fragmentation that would inevitably spread into Iran—would then resemble the matrix of subject kingdoms that existed under the Ottoman Empire. The Russians could offer and withdraw assistance to and from whichever side they favoured, but the most powerful manipulation would come from the United States whose "vital area of interest" in the Gulf would be extended into the Levant. The most stable nation in the Middle East would be Israel.

Jewish lawyer fights for Arab editors' freedom to work

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Feb 9

Legal moves are under way to try to force the Israeli military government to relax controversial restrictions imposed six months ago on the Palestinian editors of three of the four main Arabic language newspapers published in East Jerusalem.

Under these restrictions the three journalists, Mr Mamoun Sayed, editor of the daily *Al Fajir*, Mr Akram Haniyeh, editor of the daily *Al Shab* and Mr Bashir Bargouthi, editor of the Communist biweekly, *Al Talia*, were all prohibited from leaving their home town of Ramallah which is in the occupied West Bank 12 miles from Jerusalem.

Imposed under British-drafted emergency regulations which have been in existence since 1945, the town arrests have effectively prevented the three men from visiting the editorial offices of their papers, all of which were noted for their outspoken support for the Palestinian cause.

The restriction orders were imposed as part of the military government's so-called "iron fist" security policy which was introduced in the West Bank last May. Another reason for the ban on the editors was that all three were members of the radical local Palestinian grouping known as the National Guidance Committee.

Today, Mrs Felicia Langer, a left-wing Jewish lawyer, disclosed that she has submitted a case to the Israeli High Court in an attempt to obtain a ruling allowing the three journalists to leave their home town regularly for the sole purpose of travelling to their newspaper offices. The case is expected to be heard later this month.

The restriction orders have placed an extra burden on the Arabic language press in the West Bank, which is already subjected to heavy censorship by the Israeli authorities. All stories and photographs have to be submitted to the military censor and the papers are prevented from leaving blank spaces to indicate where material has been deleted.

Since the town arrests were ordered, all three editors have nominally remained in their posts but numerous logistical problems have arisen in their efforts to continue running their newspapers from a distance.

According to Mr Elias Zanamiri, a senior journalist with *Al Fajir*, editorials have been sent to the Jerusalem editorial offices in a taxi from Ramallah and senior writers have frequently visited Mr Sayed at home to consult on editorial policy. He has also been in regular telephone contact with his journalists.

Kurds spurn Tehran's pardon offer

Tehran, Feb 9.—Ignoring offers of pardon to mark the second anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution, Kurdish insurgents were reported locked in renewed fighting today with government troops in the mountains of north-west Iran.

The Kurdish rebels, seeking autonomy, are tying down sizable government forces in a "second war" in a country fighting a powerful Iraqi invasion army since last September.

Refugees from the Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad reported by telephone today that defiant Kurdish guerrillas were paying no heed to government radio broadcasts offering pardon to insurgents laying down their arms before Wednesday.

Wednesday has been declared a public holiday here to mark the day when jubilant street fighters, united under the banner of Islam by Ayatollah Khomeini, seized control of Tehran in a wave of revolutionary violence and swept away the Shah's regime.

The refugees said government forces, entrenched on hilltops around Mahabad, had been shelling guerrilla positions inside the city for the past 10 days, using mortars and heavy artillery.

The Kurds were replying with light automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades, according to the refugees. They said many houses in Mahabad had been wrecked and food and fuel for the civilian population were running low.

They also said that thousands of civilians had fled the city, many for the safety of Orumiyeh, capital of East Azerbaijan province north of Mahabad.

Hope seen for the Polish economy in long term

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Poland's economic position is "*quite desperate*" *in the short* and medium run, but "not hopeless" in the longer run, according to an analysis of the crisis published yesterday.

The West and the Soviet Union, the report says, appear to have sufficient interest in common to cooperate in a rescue plan. But the piecemeal, "muddle-through" solution apparently favoured by the Polish authorities, and so far followed by the banks, only adds further risks.

The report, *The Polish Crisis: Western Economic Policy Options*, by Professor Richard Portes of Birkbeck College, London University, links the prospects for Poland overcoming its economic crisis by its own efforts and the approach taken by Western governments and banks on Poland's debts. As Western governments have now begun granting Poland new credits, the report is timely.

The deep problems of the Polish economy have not shown any signs of yielding to the new political leadership or the new distribution of power in society, Professor Portes writes. Most of the plausible scenarios that can be constructed now would be at best very difficult for the Poles and at worst "disastrous for us all, East and West".

The outcome of the crisis, he goes on, will directly affect Western security and economic *interests*, as well as broader concerns that the social and political systems in Eastern Europe should evolve in directions congenial to the West.

"The West is much more likely to have some effect by influencing internal developments in Poland which it can do only with economic means," the report says. "The primary role of the West at this stage will be through economic policies, public and private, active and passive."

Discussing Poland's financial position, the report says the short-term situation is desperate. Gross debt at the end of 1980 is put at \$24,600m (£10,250m), and the gross financing requirement for 1981 at about \$10,000m, of which \$3,500m would be "new money". It is estimated that there will be a total need for new finance of \$12,000-\$15,000m over the 1981-85 period, simply to avoid any further declines in output and exports.

"The obvious economic solution," the report argues, "is a comprehensive rationalization and postponement of debt maturities which would at the same time ensure sufficiently good prospects to give Poland access to new finance from the market."

Mr Sadat in Luxembourg to discuss peace move

Luxembourg, Feb 9.—President Sadat arrived in Luxembourg today for three days of talks with EEC leaders. He was met by Mme Simone Veil, President of the European Parliament and Mr Pierre Werner, the Luxembourg Prime Minister.

Mr Sadat, who was accompanied by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, tomorrow will meet Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, and Mr Christopher van der Klaauw, president of the Council of Ministers and chief negotiator of the European Middle East initiative.

Cairo interest: Egypt broadly supports the idea of an European peace-making role in the Middle East and Mr Sadat is expected to express increased interest in the initiative when he addresses the Parliament (Reuter writes from Cairo).

With a new United States Administration in office and elections due in Israel on June 30, Mr Sadat has acknowledged it will be months before the peace process can get rolling again and is looking to the EEC to help fill the vacuum.

Human rights eroded in S Korea, report says

From David Cross
Washington, Feb 9

After some improvement during the early part of last year civil and political rights deteriorated in South Korea, the State Department reported today.

In its annual report on human rights around the world, the State Department conceded, however, that the Government in Seoul met the economic and social needs of its people. In North Korea, by contrast, the inhabitants were subjected to "rigid control measures" of the sort employed by Stalin in the Soviet Union, it says.

Publication of the report, which normally takes place at the end of January, was postponed this year in order to avoid any embarrassment for Presi*dent Chun Doo Hwan of South* Korea during his official visit to Washington. The report was drawn up by State *Department* members of the Carter Administration and did not include recent improvements in South Korean human rights such as the lifting of martial law earlier this year.

The section on South Korea in the report says that President Chun's Government had promised an easing of political restrictions when it took office, but it had so far placed considerable emphasis on law and order. It pointed out that a "heavy-handed military response" to student demonstrations in Kwangju last May had left nearly 200 people dead.

"A sweeping process of purification of society, which the Government launched in June, sharply restricted the rights of *politicians, journalists, scholars* and others," the report said.

White House battle over budget

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 9

The battle of the budget is well under way. President Reagan, like all his recent predecessors, has promised to balance the budget. This year's deficit will be anything from \$55,000m—Mr Carter's figure—to \$80,000m (£33,000m)—Mr Reagan's figure—and the President wants to turn this into a surplus within three years.

Mr David Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget and this month's superstar, has allowed news of the cuts he proposes to leak out. The press and other media, which were all born yesterday, describe the proposed cuts in the most melodramatic terms.

The *Washington Post* wrote that the "Reagan crusade promises to produce a year of epic political struggle unlike anything seen before in modern Washington".

Mr Stockman is on the cover of *Newsweek*, with "cut, slash, chop" written all over it. However, a quick look at his figures shows that he is proposing cuts of 3.5 per cent in next year's budget, with perhaps a further 2 per cent to come.

The American budget year begins on October 1, and the budget for the fiscal year of 1982 was delivered to Congress by President Carter last month, just before he left office. It proposed expenditures of \$739,000m (£380,000m), and optimistically projected a deficit of \$27,500m. With immense fanfare, Mr Stockman has sent to Congress the news that he wants cuts of \$26,200m (3.5 per cent), with the possibility of *a further* \$10,000m to \$20,000m cuts to come.



Mr David Stockman: Set to "cut, slash, chop".

On top of that, the President *wants to cut* personal and business taxes — the former by 10 per cent in each of the next three years — and to increase defence spending even faster than Mr Carter wanted. Congress will, undoubtedly, defeat many of Mr Stockman's cuts. At this rate, we will have our first 12-figure deficit next year.

Now the mouse that this mountain is labouring to produce is a staunchly Republican rodent. The 10 per cent tax cut will be of great benefit to the rich and will leave the rest of us roughly where we are now. Salaries that rise with inflation take people into higher tax brackets. A 10 per cent tax cut in 1981 will put us back to where we were on the escalator in 1980.

There will be some painful cuts in welfare programmes and the main fight in Congress will centre around them. One very important proposal, to put a *cap on Federal contributions* to Medicaid, will save very little money in the first instance, but very large sums later on. One cause of budgetary inflation is the indexing of benefits on cost (or the cost of living).

Mr Stockman wants to stop that, at least as far as Medicaid is concerned. He wants to reduce the food stamp programme by \$2,6000m in 1982 (this is a direct food subsidy to the very poor), and to make appreciable cuts in other welfare programmes.

He does not, however, propose any substantial cuts in social security: \$1,700m out of \$160,000m. Nor, so far at any rate, is the Government proposing to rewrite the system of indexing to control its rapid inflation.

Other programmes that will be hurt include child nutrition (school meals), trade adjustment assistance (subsidies to workers whose jobs have been lost to foreign competition, like car workers in Detroit), urban development, and public transport.

There are also cuts that might appeal to Democrats, as well as to Republicans. These include the abandoning of Mr Carter's subsidies to the synthetic fuel industry, public broadcasting, the arts and humanities, the space programme (Nasa), and regional assistance to poor areas of the country, such as Appalachia.

All these programmes have strong support in Congress.

President Reagan will formally announce all these cuts, and more, on February 18 in a speech to Congress.

OVERSEAS

Enemies of Mr Obote seize weapons in raids on police stations

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Feb 9

Several suburban police stations in Kampala were attacked by heavily armed men early today, and their armouries were cleared of guns and ammunition. Hours after the attacks, members of an organization calling itself the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) claimed responsibility, and said this was the start of a campaign to overthrow the Obote government.

Three UFM representatives, who would not give their names, told me their organization had widespread support among the Ugandan people. The object of the attacks, they said, was to obtain further stocks of arms, and the campaign would continue.

The group claimed that their men also attacked the main prison at Luzira, overlooking Lake Victoria, about five miles from Kampala, and the Nbuya army barracks near by. About 500 men were said to be involved, including members of the Ugandan army.

Official sources said one officer had been killed in the attacks on police stations, and another abducted. One of the attackers was also killed.

Further casualities are thought to have resulted from the fighting, which appeared to be widespread. A post office engineer was shot dead at a suburban road block.

The attacks early today came after several days of tension in Kampala. Uganda Army units have carried out intensive searches of some suburban areas, apparently looking for arms after word of the impending rising had reached the Ugandan authorities.

Armed military guards have been placed on the telephone exchange and other key government installations in Kampala as part of the same precautions.

At the weekend the house of Mr John Kazzora, a leading Ugandan lawyer, who is out of the country, was attacked by soldiers with guns and grenades. The attack was apparently aimed at Mr Yoweri Museveni, the leader of the small opposition Uganda Patriotic Movement, who had been staying there but was out at the time.

A few miles away, in the suburb of Lungujja, three children were killed when troops attacked the house of a retired magistrate. Afterwards they said they had mistaken it for another person's house and apologized to the survivors.

The Freedom Movement representatives said the attacks were carefully coordinated to take place just after 3 am today. "We achieved complete surprise and captured the contents of the armouries at the Wandegeya, Kiira Road and Kawempe police stations."

They said the movement was founded soon after the overthrow of President Yusufu Lule, in June, 1979, but had only just gone into action with the aim of restoring democracy in Uganda. "We want the people to choose for themselves. The December elections were a fraud", the group said.

"There will be more attacks. This is a revolution by the people of Uganda against a corrupt government, which continues to commit murder, robbery and rape."

They would not identify themselves or their leaders, but said they had their main support inside Uganda, with some outside support. The three said they were a former diplomat, a doctor and a university lecturer.

There has been unrest recently in Kampala over food shortages which resulted when the ruling Uganda People's Congress ordered price reductions. Dealers say they cannot obtain supplies to sell at the stipulated prices.



The Duke of Kent conferring with Shaikh Khalifa bin Zayed of Abu Dhabi, deputy supreme commander of the United Arab Emirates armed forces. The Duke is on a tour of the Gulf.

Clash between rival factions tests integration of Zimbabwe Army

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, Feb 9

Police were searching near Bulawayo today for soldiers of a Zimbabwe National Army battalion who dispersed after factional clashes at the weekend, in which one man was killed and several civilians were wounded.

Fighting broke out at a beer hall at Ntabazinduna, about 15 miles north-east of Bulawayo, on Saturday evening and continued yesterday. After the initial clash, motorists came under fire and roadblocks were set up on the Salisbury-Bulawayo road, which passes Ntabazinduna, to prevent civilians entering the area.

The train running between Zimbabwe's two main cities was also raked by automatic fire on Saturday night as the rival factions shot it out. At least two passengers were wounded.

Residents of the township fled their homes and hid in the surrounding bush. Today Bulawayo police reported that the area was quiet and the road blocks had been lifted.

The fighting was between former guerrillas of the Zipra force, which follows Mr Joshua Nkomo, and Zanla, which is loyal to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister. They had been integrated into a national army battalion.

This is the first time factional violence in a national battalion has been publicly acknowledged by the authorities, and it is an ominous indication that political tension is having an effect on the integration programme, which was designed to eliminate friction between the former guerrilla groups.

The battalion involved was formed last July and has been based at Ntabazinduna. The authorities are particularly concerned because it is a relatively senior unit, and one of the first resulting from the programme.

A military observer commented: "It may just have been liquor [that caused the violence], but there may be deeper connotations that we have been unaware of."

Meanwhile, the accelerated integration programme which started at the beginning of the year is going ahead with the formation last month of the first three battalions.

It is planned that by the end of August a total of 33,000 former guerrillas will have been absorbed into the Army.

However the accelerated programme is seriously straining the resources of the British training team here, which is required to produce three battalions a month, where the maximum previously was two.

Russia tries to win over Delhi conference

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Feb 9

In a clear attempt to ward off attacks on their policies in Afghanistan and their support for Vietnam's control of Kampuchea, the Russians are insisting that the main task of the non-aligned countries, now meeting in Delhi, is to strengthen their ties with communist countries and oppose imperialism and colonialism.

A *Pravda* deport said the non-aligned movement looked to the Soviet Union and "progressive forces" as its *natural allies*, since these countries helped the members of the movement to overcome the legacy of colonialism and strengthen their political and economic independence.

The Russians have been worried by the increasingly sharp attacks on their policies by several influential non-aligned countries, and have put these down to the attempt by the West to split the movement.

Pravda, said the West and China were trying to use the movement for their own ends, pushing it off its anti-imperialist course, weakening the beneficial influence of "progressive" (pro-Soviet) contries, undermining cooperation with communist countries and imposing on the movement tasks "alien" to it.

While attacking the West for trying to tell the non-alligned countries what to do, *Pravda* naid the task of the movement was to strengthen its anti-imperialist character and cooperation with the communist countries, instead of trying to steer a middle course between East and West.

Meinwhile, President Babrak Karmals of Afghanistan, whose country's policies are one of the issues dividing participants in the conference renewed his calls on Iran and Pakistan for de facto recognition of his government and direct negotiations on a bilateral basis as proposed by Kabul last year.

Aid groups urge speedier UN relief for Karamoja

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Feb 9

British-based aid agencies want a substantial increase in the volume of relief food now being transported by the United Nations into Karamoja, in north-east Uganda.

Although United Nations officials say they are doing their best in difficult conditions, with vehicle spares and fuel hard to find, the Save the Children Fund and Oxfam say it is imperative to establish larger buffer stocks before distribution is held up by heavy rains, due in March.

Almost all the 300,000 people in Karamoja depend on relief food supplies because their small harvest is exhausted. Priority is being given to moving sorghum and maize seeds into Karamoja for planting when the next rains come—but these, too, have been held up by lack of transport.

Mrs Melissa Wells, the United Nations Development Programme representative, denies administrative bungling and inefficiency, but the Save the Children Fund's overseas director, Colonel Hugh Mackay, said here last week that supplies would run out by mid-February if deliveries do not improve.

He gave warning of the danger of a return to the worst conditions of 1980, when 9,000 women and children died in two months at the height of the famine caused by poor rains and widespread cattle raiding.

The situation has been made worse by unruly Ugandan troops in Karamoja, who have robbed or harassed aid workers. Some of the volunteer British nurses have threatened to resign if the soldiers are not restrained.

A Swiss Red Cross worker was recently shot at and beaten, and two British nurses punched and kicked. In other cases, soldiers have stolen food and other items from aid vehicles.

The United Nations and aid agencies are also working to combat starvation in the West Nile district of north-west Uganda, where up to 250,000 people fled their homes last October, when remnants of the former Amin army invaded from neighbouring Zaire and Sudan.

The Ugandan Army drove out the attackers, but destroyed the homes of villagers they accused of collaborating with them.

Many of those who fled to Zaire and Sudan have since returned, but their crops have been lost and they have no food. Ugandan leaders say about 180,000 people need food, and they estimate that it will cost more than £1.5m to repair the damage caused in the fighting.

Uganda is appealing to the United Nations for assistance. Meanwhile, the French organization, Médecins sans Frontiéres, has sent teams to reopen abandoned hospitals in Arua and Moyo.

Zaire *says* there are still 150,000 refugees from the West Nile in its border areas, and emergency food supplies are being flown to them from France and West Germany.

Mr Hayden returns to the attack

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Feb 9

The Australian Labour Party has emerged from the shadow of last October's election defeat with a spirited speech in Sydney yesterday by Mr William Hayden, in which he vigorously reasserted his leadership of the party and attempted to define Labour's role for the 1980s.

His speech, to the Asian Pacific Socialist conference, came immediately after Mr Hayden returned from three weeks overseas and at a time when some sort of stirring from the Labour camp was becoming overdue. The Labour leader tried to establish that his party was not an enemy of business while he condemned the Fraser Government for promoting business and private interests

He accused conservative forces in Australian society of conducting a "nasty pernicious, propaganda campaign against what is described as big government".

Canberra anger with EEC jeopardizes arms deal

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Feb 9

Australia has postponed a decision on the purchase of European equipment for its armed forces because of what is seen in Canberra as the EEC's continuing failure to honour international trading commitments.

The Australian Government is understood to have up to £500m to spend on helicopters for use mainly on the FFG7 class frigates being built for the Australian Navy in the United States.

The French Puma and British Lynx helicopters are among those the Australians are interested in. Britain and West Germany are also potential markets for a new lorry for the Australian Army.

Australian technical experts were to have left for Europe this week to look at the equipment, but the visit has been postponed because of the continuing trade dispute with the EEC.

The immediate cause of friction is the EEC's failure to increase its imports of beef from 50,000 to 60,000 tonnes in line with a commitment made in Geneva in 1979 as part of the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Last autumn Mr Doug Anthony, the Australian Deputy Prime Minister, visited Europe and received what the Australians took to be assurances that the commitment would be honoured. But so far these have not been fulfilled.

There is sympathy for the Australians in the European Commission, but the Commission has been unable to overcome the opposition of some member states, notably France, to any relaxation of beef import policy.

The quarrel over beef is part of a wider disatisfaction felt in Canberra over EEC farm trade policy, which combines controls on imports into the Community with the subsidized sale of food surpluses on external markets where the Australians also compete.

New talks on Falklands

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks on the Falkland Islands dispute are to be held in New York on February 23. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, who recently visited the islands to discuss new ideas, will lead the British delegation.

He will seek an agreement from the Argentine Government "to freeze the dispute for a specified period of time", at the islanders' request, after their decision to reject the British idea of transferring sovereignty to Argentina and leasing back the islands.

How long the islanders want the "freeze" to last is one of the issues to be discussed, it was stated yesterday. But it seems unlikely, given the strength of Argentine feeling on the issue, that such a solution would commend itself to the Argentine Government. The idea of leasing the islands has not been formally discussed with Argentina.

Non-aligned in search of compromise formula

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, Feb 9

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, opened the non-aligned movement's foreign ministers' conference here today with a declaration that "we are not here to juggle words." But in attempting to avoid a rift in the movement, the conference will have to do precisely that.

Plainly the non-aligned movement sees itself in crisis, its validity increasingly questioned, its credibility reduced, its founding philosophy weakened.

Mrs Gandhi and other speakers urged the movement to bury hatchets and return to basic principles, not to lose sight of the aims outlined when the movement was founded 20 years ago.

Others, however, want the movement to play a more robust role. They cannot contain their impatience with the movement's evasiveness and ambivalence on troublesome issues.

A demand for a more assertive image was made tonight in a speech to the conference by Mr Agha Shahi, the Pakistan Foreign Minister.

"Ambivalence is bound to erode the role and credibility of the movement as an independent political and moral factor in international affairs", he said.

He urged the movement to demand the withdrawal of Russian troops from Afghanistan. "In keeping with the role envisaged for it by its founders, the movement needs to pronounce itself unequivocally on the violation of the sovereignty of one of its oldest members. A clear stand on this issue will be a warning to the great powers that the non-aligned nations are determined to defend the fundamental principles of their movement."

In making this appeal, coupled with a demand that Vietnamese troops should be withdrawn from Kampuchea, Mr Shabi touched on one of the conference's thorniest questions.

Some members are resisting any suggestion that such a demand should be included in the final joint declaration. The matter is so controversial, and possibly damaging—the wrong words could lead to some members breaking with the movement—that every effort is being made to keep the declaration inoffensive. Certainly there is no mention of Russia in the draft declaration; the very word Russia has become almost taboo at the conference.

Mr S. Dhanabalan, Singapore's Foreign Minister, supported Mr Shahi, and actually mentioned the Russians by name. Urging the conference to make a stand on Afghanistan and Kampuchea, he said hundreds of thousands of Afghan and Kampuchean refugees had fled the invaders, and every day Afghans were being killed by Soviet troops.

"Condemnation itself will not get Soviet troops out of Afghanistan or Vietnamese out of Kampuchea, but our silence, our skirting tse issue, will certainly help the occupying powers to continue aggression. How can we expect the world to take us seriously when we do not condemn aggression. Our only weapon is moral censure," he stated.

It became clear tonight that there is no hope that talks might be started at the conference between Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, under the aegis of Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General.

Mrs Gandhi, who has been criticized in the non-aligned movement for not condemning the Russian action in Afghanistan, referred only briefly to the issue in her opening speech. "We are all deeply distressed at events in Afghanistan", she said.

Six found guilty in Sydney explosives trial

Sydney, Feb 9.—Australia's longest criminal trial ended today when six Yugoslav-born *men were found guilty of conspiring* to make explosives intended to endanger life and damage property.

During the trial that started in March 1980 the prosecution said the six immigrants were Croatian nationalists who planned to use bombs to disrupt Sydney's water supply, bomb various clubs and travel agencies, and attack a theatre during a visit by Croatian entertainers from Yugoslavia.

The jury found five of the men not guilty of another charge that they conspired to murder two men. The sixth defendant did not face this charge. The judge deferred sentencing the men.

The six men, Maksim Bebic, 29; Vjekoslav Brajkovic, 30; Anton Zvirotic, 31; Ilija Koktovic, 32; his brother, Joseph Koktovic, 27; and Mile Nekic, 32; pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The trial *started* with a 12-member jury but last December two jurors withdrew, one from illness and another due to pregnancy.—Reuter.

Britain and the Third World: Africa's tea industry is helped to world prominence

Kenyan smallholders grow with London's financial aid

This is the first of four articles examining the work of the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Feb 9

A highly successful smallholder tea scheme, backed by British funds through the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), has made the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), which runs the scheme, the biggest single supplier of tea to the world market.

Until the early 1960s Kenyan tea was almost entirely produced on large plantations. The plantations, owned by such household names as Brooke Bond or James Finlay, are still there, but smallholder farmers—averaging less than an acre of tea each—are already approaching the day when they will produce the bulk of Kenya's tea.

The smallholder can give more careful attention to his crop, and this—combined with the fact that the Kenyan smallholdings are of recent development and use the best strains of tea and the latest cultivation techniques—has enabled the tea to reach consistently high quality levels, which attract top market prices.

The Commonwealth corporation has been the main supporter of the tea authority from its inception. The idea of small holder tea production in Kenya was first developed over 1959 to 1960 by the CDC, in consultation with the then colonial government in Kenya. The KTDA now represents the corporation's biggest single smallholder investment anywhere in the world—about £16m, in loan finance, for field development and factory construction.

The KTDA operates by licensing individual tea farmers in a designated area (including some areas where tea was not formerly grown, but where soil and climatic conditions are suitable for the crop), who are then assisted through the supply of seedlings, fertilizer and, above all, advice to become tea producers.

When tea is ready for plucking (it is normally plucked by the farmer's own family, and not by hired labourers as on the large tea estates), the farmer sells it to a local buying centre. Such a centre is not usually more than three miles from his farm. Here it is accepted by the KTDA (or, if the quality is *too low, rejected*). The KTDA transports the tea to the nearest factory for processing, packing and shipment. The tea authority has 24 factories in operation, with another five on the point of completion and 10 more under construction.

Each factory ships its tea under its own mark and this helps to provide an incentive for quality. The importance of this is illustrated by the high prices that best quality tea fetches at auction in London or Mombasa. Last year one KTDA factory received an average of 17.56 shillings for a kilogram for its tea, while others received 13 shillings or less.

The farmer in Kenya receives an advance price of one shilling a kilogram for his green leaf, but he later receives a second payment related directly to the price his tea is sold for. The second payment can be as high as two shillings 70 cents, or (in the case of a new factory which has not yet established itself in the market) as low as one shilling.

For 1979-80 the KTDA collected 137m kg of green leaf from small African growers, *and its factories produced 31m* kg of prepared tea. This was less—because of dry weather—than the previous tea year, but even so it brought in £29m in foreign exchange to Kenya.

There are now about 127,000 acres of smallholder tea, tended by 130,000 farmers. Their average yield last year was 2,700kg of green leaf, and the average smallholder earned more than 3,000 shillings from his tea. This is a significant sum for a small farmer who also produces other crops on his land.

Last year the total payment to farmers was 379m shillings. Ten years earlier it was just over 34m shillings.

Special efforts have been made to associate the farmers themselves with the processing and marketing of their crop. Most of the board members of KTDA are elected by the tea growers.

There are also local and district committees, and provincial boards, made up of growers' representatives, who consider such matters as transport delays, payment and problems of cultivation.

Each tea factory is organized as a separate company, with its shareholding divided between the KTDA and CDC. Tea growers are able to buy shares in tea factories.

The opening up of new areas to tea production has had an important impact on the Kenyan economy. New roads have been constructed, telephones and other communications developed, and electricity installed. Many other industries have benefited from the expansion of the tea industry, ranging from the manufacture of plywood for tea chests to the assembly of lorries to transport the tea.

The railway system and the port of Mombasa have also benefited from the growing volume of tea exports. But the greatest immediate benefit has been to the 130,000 small farmers and their families who grow the tea. They now have an additional, regular source of *income—and a direct stake in* the prosperity.

Next: Indonesia and Malaysia

SPORT

Racing

Nicholson youngsters receive further boost

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

Interest in the two-day meeting at Newbury which begins on Friday will not be confined to Saturday's star-studded programme. David Nicholson confirmed at Fontwell Park yesterday that Lord Northampton's colt Broadsword, who is favourite to win the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham next month, will have his last race before the National Hunt Festival in the Stroud Green Hurdle on Friday.

"Better than we have ever had him" was how Nicholson described Broadsword to me yesterday. Nicholson was at Fontwell to see another of his good four-year-olds, Great Developer, run away with the Chichester Novices Hurdle. The strength in depth that Nicholson possesses in this particular department is something to marvel at.

Great Developer has also been entered *for the Triumph*, but Nicholson is of the opinion that he is not good enough. Great Developer was ridden in inspired fashion by Peter Scudamore, who found the best ground, even though he gave lengths away by racing on the wide outside. I do not often find reason to criticize John Francome, but riding the favourite, Cilium, he did allow Scudamore to give him the slip. After checking that Scudamore had weighed in, Nicholson—whose 36th winner of the season this was incidentally (he now needs only two to equal his previous best total)—outlined his plans for his other good four-year-olds. Sir Gordon, who has won his last two races so impressively, will do battle with Fifty Dollars More at Ascot tomorrow.

Toondra, who is far better, Nicholson insists, than he has appeared so far, judged on a workout at Hereford racecourse on Sunday morning, will be out to prove his point at Newbury on Saturday. That leaves Mercile[...] King, a Nottingham winner, wh[...] will wait for a race sponsored [...] the Tote at Kempton Park.

Bill Pilkington, a rare perso[n] in that he has owned two hors[es] who started favourite for [the] Grand National—one fell at t[he] first fence while the other w[as] pulled up—is now in the hap[py] position of having an immense[ly] promising young jumper in A[n]other Duke, who won the fi[rst] division of the Selsey Novic[es] Steeplechase as he pleased. Ridd[en] by Bob Champion, Another Du[ke] was constantly outjumping [his] principal rival, Laurence Rambl[e], so it came as no surprise wh[en] the latter fell.

Another Duke is the first hor[se] that Mr Pilkington has had [in] training at Findon with Josh G[if]ford, who envisages running h[im] just once more before the S[un] Alliance Novices Steeplechase [at] Cheltenham.

The rain which made life mis[er]able at the Sussex course [has] washed away today's program[me] at Warwick. Carlisle has surviv[ed] however, and I suggest that W[ink] the Cop may well be capable [of] extending his trainer, Pe[ter] Easterby's successful run by w[in]ning the Haig Whisky Novic[es] Hurdle in the hands of his s[on] Tim.

Silver Buck's target: Sil[ver] Buck, the winner of the K[ing] George VI Steeplechase and th[e] favourite for the Cheltenham G[old] Cup, may go for the Ely Steep[le]chase at Huntingdon on Thursd[ay], Michael Seely writes. This wo[uld] mean racegoers being deprived [of] an enthralling meeting betw[een] Silver Buck and Jack of Trum[ps] in the Compton Steeplechase [on] Schweppes Gold Trophy day [at] Newbury on Saturday.

STATE OF GOING (offici[al]): Warwick: Abandoned (waterlogged). Carlisle: Chase course, soft. Hur[dle] course, heavy. Tomorrow: Lud[low]: Good to soft. Ascot: Good to soft.

Carlisle programme

1.45 WETHERAL HURDLE (Selling handicap: £416: 2m 330[yd])

1	0/03-p0	*Popsi's Mandate, F. Yardley, 7-12-1	[illegible]
3	000002	Stormy Affair, G. Lockerbie, 8-11-13	A. Stringer
4	100240	Gay Walk, D. Yeoman, 5-11-8	G. Bradley
7	02020	The Harnser, K. Morgan, 6-11-2	[illegible]
6	00-0100	[illegible], R. E. Peacock, 9-10-10	S. [illegible]
10	130-043	Caleta Prince, R. Fisher, 13-10-9	P. Caldwell
11	010000	La Fille (B), J. Berry, 5-10-7	A. B[illegible]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

5-2 [illegible], Caleta Prince, [illegible]

2.15 KINGMOOR CHASE (Handicap: £795: 3m)

[illegible]

6-4 Lakeland Lady, 9-4 Ballet Master, 9-2 High Down Hill, 6-1 Springdan[ce], 12-1 Equity.

2.45 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,058: 2m 330yd)

3	p-0001	Rabrigg (CD), T. Cuthbert, 6-11-5	D. Gou[illegible]
5	3010	Wink the Cop, M. H. Easterby, 5-11-1	A. B[illegible]
9	00000	Historic House, E. Carter, 6-11-0	P. Cha[illegible]
11	000	Mr Pongoo, F. Storey, 6-11-0	D. Johns[illegible]
13	3	Mr Snugg, K. Oliver, 6-11-0	Mr [illegible]
17	0430	Final Argument, G. Richards, 5-10-10	R. [illegible]
20	0-f324	Paddy's Peril, C. Bell, 5-10-10	[illegible]
26		Windiostrae, J. Townson, 5-10-10	D. Lancas[illegible]

9-4 Mr Snugg, 11-4 Wink the Cop, 9-2 Rabrigg, 5-1 Paddy's Peril, 6-1 [Final] Argument, 13-1 Historic House, 16-1 others.

3.15 STANWIX CHASE (Handicap: £1,027: 3m)

2	12p1f0	Another Captain (CD), A. Scott, 9-11-9	R. [illegible]
3	3p-40p1	Waggoners Walk (D), Miss C. Mason, 12-11-6	Mr A. [illegible]
4	u-44202	*Caldbeck, D. MacDonald, 11-11-5	[illegible]
5	333/p-p	*King Con (D), G. Renilson, 12-11-5	[illegible]
6	003004	High Rebel (CD), R. Robinson, 10-11-5	M. Pepper
8	01004u	Duncreggan (D), S. Kirk, 8-10-12	M. L[illegible]
9	337-0p3	Red Earl (D), J. Berry, 12-10-11	A. [illegible]
10	20u324	Game Laddie, O. Brennan, 11-10-8	M. Brennan
11	244021	General Bruno (D), I. Gibson, 11-10-7	Mr D. [illegible]
13	4f0110	Gordon's Lad, J. Wilson, 7-10-5	Mrs G. R[illegible]
14	0p0444	Deer Mount, Mrs M. Babbage, 7-10-2	Mr N. Babb[age]
15	p/f004	Merry Crown (D), D. Garraton, 12-10-0	P. Ca[illegible]
16	/00330	Trichromatic, R. Johnson, 9-10-0	C. Ha[illegible]

4-1 General Bruno, 5-1 Waggoners Walk, Gordon's Lad, 7-1 Another Cap[tain], 8-1 High Rebel, 10-1 Game Laddie, Red Earl, 12-1 Duncreggan, 16-1 other[s].

3.45 KIRKLINTON CHASE (Novices: £976: 2½m)

2	100-1fb	*Go Wimpy, M. Dickinson, 6-11-10	[illegible]
3	0p2312	Highway Duel, C. Bell, 6-11-10	G. Pi[illegible]
5	2p300f	Mr Oryx, F. Yardley, 8-11-10	P. Scuda[more]
6	202u13	Percipient (C), G. Richards, 7-11-10	R. [illegible]
7	001004	Trojan Warrior (D), S. Kirk, 6-11-10	M. La[illegible]
10		Bill Wickham, Miss J. Salkeld, 10-11-0	N. Dou[illegible]
11	00-pf	Caramba, Mrs L. Brown, 6-11-0	D. A[illegible]
13	04f004	Clown Court, J. Berry, 6-11-0	T. Ca[illegible]
16	3/0000	Estate Agent, M. W. Easterby, 8-11-0	P. [illegible]
18	fp0f	Gun Point, Denys Smith, 6-11-0	C. [illegible]
19	0-04000	Henry the Great, K. Oliver, 7-11-0	T. O'Conn[or]
20	00ff00	Imp (B), R. Robinson, 6-11-0	M. Pepper
24	00/p-pp	Rannerdale, D. MacDonald, 7-11-0	J. Gould
25	1f1-240	Regal Tudor, J. Pringle, 8-11-0	C. Ha[illegible]
28	0/p02b	Spring Chancellor, W. A. Stephenson, 6-11-0	R. [illegible]
29	/p-0043	Thirty Miles, K. Oliver, 8-11-0	Mr T. [illegible]
30	004/22-	Threlkeld Hall, Mrs C. Weightman, 7-11-0	Mr S. L[illegible]
32	202240	Young Sagert, J. Charlton, 8-11-0	Mr D. Ku[illegible]

7-4 Highway Duel, 5-2 Percipient, 5-1 Thirty Miles, 8-1 Regal Tudor, Spring Chancellor, 12-1 Clown Court, Young Sagert, 14-1 Imp, 16-1 other[s].

4.15 BETHERSGILL HURDLE (Handicap: £625: 3m 100yd)

1	020-140	*Red Mills, M. Dickinson, 8-12-5	[illegible]
5	0000f-0	Flipper, J. Wilson, 12-10-8	J. Brou[illegible]
6	003314	Winning Brief, M. Naughton, 6-10-6	C. [illegible]
7	220100	Who's Free, T. Cuthbert, 6-10-5	D. McCa[illegible]
9	0/03-p0	Popsi's Mandate, F. Yardley, 7-10-1	P. Scuda[more]
10	00-0234	Cambro Boy, R. Hobson, 5-10-3	D. Sh[illegible]
11	11p20/	The Last Light, J. Dixon, 12-10-2	M. B[illegible]
12	001024	Tamarind Gem, P. Johnson, 5-10-0	D. Willis
14	0-00000	Tall Order, L. Foster, 7-10-0	Mr R. [illegible]
16	0104-03	Flying Waiter, K. Morgan, 6-10-0	A. [illegible]
17	0f/00-0	Carlquest, R. E. Peacock, 9-10-0	S. O[illegible]
18	402040	Cuenca, R. Woodhouse, 6-10-0	A. String[er]
20	210074	Glendyne, J. Kettlewell, 5-10-0	S. Keitles
21	00-p000	Green All, D. Robertson, 8-10-0	Mr D. Roberts[on]

6-4 Winning Brief, 5-2 Cambro Boy, 7-2 Who's Free, 11-2 Tamarind [Gem], 10-1 Flying Waiter, 16-1 others.

Carlisle selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Caleta Prince. 2.15 Lakeland Lady. 2.45 Wink the Cop. [3.15] Waggoners Walk. 3.45 Thirty Miles. 4.15 Flying Waiter.

Fontwell Park results

1.30 (1.32) CLIMPING CHASE £1,612: 3m 2½f)
CLISSANDO, b g by Quadrangle—Lucretia Borl (M. Bevan) 8-10-10 J. Akehurst (12-1) ... 1
Pewter Spear ... W. Beardwood (5-2 fav) 2
Kolro Scott ... M. Stevenson (7-1) 3
TOTE: win, 70p, places, 12p, 10p, 29p; dual forecast, £1.21. CSF: £7.01. D. Wise at Polegate. 4l, 30l. 8 ran. 5 finished.

2.0 (2.3) PAGHAM HURDLE (Handicap: selling: £782: 2½m)
LAW BENCH, b g by Lauso—Fully Charged (R. Hodges) 9-11-0 George Knight (9-1) ... 1
Four New Pence ... P. Guest (12-1) 2
Provoking ... C. McIlpatrick (25-1) 3
TOTE: win, £1.30; places, 31p, 25p, £1.92, 44p; dual forecast £23.13. CSF: £12.64. R. Hodges at Longport. 1l, sh hd. Pretty Boy Floyd 9-2 fav. Hot Hand (14-1) 4th. 21 ran. NR: Golden Rifle.

2.30 (2.32) FINDON CHASE (Handicap: £1,587: 2m 3½f)
GLENHAWK, b h by Furry Glen—Genazzano (Express Newspapers 'Daily Express' Ltd) 5-10-13 C. Gwilliam 10-11 fav ... 1
Springbow ... A. Holder (10-1) 2
Benny's Boy ... G. Moore (14-1) 3
TOTE: win, 17p; places, 11p, 42p; dual forecast, 74p. CSF: £1.05. H. Price at Findon. 5l, 1l. Roi de Frontiere (9-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.0 (3.5) CHICHESTER HURDLE (4 y-o novices: £2,052: 2½m)
GREAT DEVELOPER, br g by Royalty—Spring Music (D. Sanger) 11-0 ... P. Scudamore (5-1) 1
Cilium ... J. Francome (5-2 fav) 2
Foyle Crusher ... R. Rowe (10-1) 3
TOTE: win, 59p; places, 19p, 10p, 60p; dual forecast, [illegible]. CSF: [illegible]. D. Nicholson [illegible]. 11. Snaw[illegible] Form Up [illegible]

3.30 (3.3[illegible]) SELSEY CHASE (Div I: novices: [illegible])
ANOTHER DUKE, [illegible]
[illegible]

4.0 (4.4) SELSEY CHASE (Div II: novices: [illegible])
LUCKY VANE, [illegible]
[illegible]

4.30 (4.3[illegible]) LYMINSTER HURDLE (Handicap: [illegible])
UPTON BISHOP, [illegible]
[illegible]

JACKPOT: [illegible] £357.40 [illegible] tomorrow. PLACEPOT: £21.45.

Stockton

1.15 (1.16) GREEN TREE HU[RDLE] (Div I: novices: £345: 2m 1f)
LAMBRUSCA, b g by Warpath—Lametta (G. Reed) 5-10-7 D. Atkins (6-[illegible]) ... 1
Orchard Park ... P. Harman (5-[illegible]) 2
Jane Roy ... P. Tuck (5-1 fa[v]) 3
TOTE: win, 60p; places, 19p, 10p. Dual F: 61p. CSF: £2.3[illegible]. Thornton at Middleham. 2l, 20l. (8-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Armil [illegible], Silent Reactor, Wedded Bliss.

1.45 (1.47) CLARENDON C[HASE] (Novices: £892: 2m)
LUCKY REW, br g by Lucky Bri[illegible]—Handy Money (W. Stephenson) 6-10-13 Mr F. McIntyre (7-[illegible]) ... 1
Wendys Whizz Kid ... Mr D. Williams (10-[illegible]) 2
Feathered Flight ... J. Isherwood (33-[illegible]) 3
TOTE: win, 71p; places, 18p, £1.62. Dual F: £1.02. CSF: £[illegible]. W. A. Stephenson at Bishop Auck[land]. 2½l, 10l. Chartered Course (6-4 [fav]) f. Calosa (20-1) 4th. 15 ran.

2.15 (2.16) CASTLE AND AN[illegible] CHASE (Handicap: £1,5[illegible]: 3m)
THE ENGINEER, b g by New Br[illegible]—Sage Warbler (Mrs G. Wel[illegible]) 9-10-10 ... C. Tinkler (1[illegible]) ... 1
Clever General ... C. Hawkins ([illegible]) 2
Prominent King ... A. Brown (6-1 fa[v]) 3
TOTE: win, 36p; places, 30p. Dual F: [illegible]p. CSF: £1.2[illegible]. Kilmany at Cuper. 1½l, 5l. Ted [illegible] 4th. 7 ran. NR: Fair View, Sugarally.

2.45 (2.52) BLUE POSTS HU[RDLE] (Handicap: £716: 2m 5f)
JUSTAFANCY, ch g by Roi[illegible] Palace—Flights Fancy (D. Scol[illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible]

3.15 (3.20) TONTINE CHASE [illegible]
HONOURABLE MAN, [illegible]
[illegible]

3.45 (3.51) GREEN TREE NO[VICES] (Div II: [illegible])
KITTASPEC GAL, [illegible]
[illegible]

OFFICIAL SCRATCHING: [illegible]
PLACEPOT: [illegible]

SPORT

Football

Liverpudlian heights have been lowered to within City's reach

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

With proper respect for Manchester City and Coventry City, the possibility of the Football League Cup final being a match between Liverpool's experience and West Ham United's perspicacity is enough to cause jealousy at Lancaster Gate where preparations are being made for the 100th FA Cup final later in the season. It would be difficult to envisage more suitable entertainment for a special occasion.

First, though, there are tonight's semi-final round second leg ties which may decide that on March 14 the League Cup final will not bring together Liverpool and West Ham for a second appearance at Wembley this season, their having met in the FA Charity Shield in August when the champions beat the FA Cup holders by McDermott's single goal.

Who would have guessed that in six months McDermott would be in textbooks after being dropped from Saturday's League match at West Bromwich Albion, or that the whole Liverpool team would be under the microscope being examined for traces of serious deterioration.

Manchester City, who start at Anfield (7.30) one goal down from the first leg, are also in a much different situation from earlier in the season when they seemed to be stumbling towards the second division. Their change of direction under John Bond is remarkable and in the knowledge that Leicester City won at Anfield 10 days ago they may feel that their disadvantage is not quite the same mountain it appeared.

Liverpool have been wounded in pride and body, but tonight they can bring back Dalglish to brighten the attack and Thompson to brace the defence. Experience and a determination to appear at Wembley can still compensate for other disappointments and should carry them through.

McDermott is included in a party of 15 players but Bob Paisley will not announce his team until today. Cohen remains outside and Alan Kennedy has not recovered from a knee injury. Asked whether spirits were dangerously low, Neal, the full back, said: "You can't feel too great after three defeats, but we performed a lot better against West Bromwich and let's hope we can put it together and get to Wembley."

Whatever Liverpool's problems, it would take a prodigious effort from Manchester City to beat them. Without three of the experienced players who had given their revival such a firm base, they were unable to sustain their attacking in the first leg and those three, McDonald, Gow and Hutchison, are again missing tonight, all being ineligible.

City are also deprived of Boyer who has a knee ligament injury that will keep him out for the remainder of the season, and yesterday the outcome of a fitness test was awaited before any decision was made on the return of Ranson, the full back, who has missed three games with hamstring trouble. On the credit side, Reid will come back after a three-match suspension.

Coventry City, who have never played in a final at Wembley, appear in much better shape than would have seemed likely at one stage of their exciting first leg at Highfield Road. By scoring three times in the last 18 minutes they recovered from an alarming start in which Thompson scored an own goal to give West Ham a two-goal lead. Thompson then became the champion of the hour when scoring twice at the right end to give Coventry the 3—2 lead that spikes tonight's game at Upton Park (7.30) with a tempting flavour.



They do not have Brush, the player to help them against Coventry tonight but Pearson (left) and Goddard of West Ham certainly had the chimney sweep's variety to amuse them

West Ham have lost only one home game this season and the football that has given them a seven point lead in the second division would embellish the higher division. John Lyall, their manager, believes that the second leg could also produce a large number of goals, with Coventry attacking from the start.

Gordon Milne, Coventry's manager, promised that his team would not sit on their narrow lead. "West Ham will have to go some to stop us reaching Wembley" he said. He hopes that Hateley, who has an injured knee, will be ready to play but if not English could appear for the first time since November 29. Blair, Roberts, and Thomas, all of whom were in doubt, reported fit yesterday.

West Ham's only problems concern team selection because all their players are available. Goddard and Stewart have overcome injuries and Mr Lyall will have to decide whether to recall Allen or retain Neighbour whose service from the wing is valuable to Cross and Goddard. With Lampard now available, the defence should cope with the speed of Coventry's winger, Bodak.

Given the confidence of an early goal West Ham are quite capable of keeping Coventry's young team in check to ensure their third appearance at Wembley in a year but Coventry have waited for so long for this opportunity that the contest is keenly awaited.

Today's fixtures

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP: Semi-final round, second leg: Liverpool v Manchester City; West Ham United v Coventry City.
THIRD DIVISION: Carlisle v Reading; Portsmouth v Exeter.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE: Second division: [illegible].
WELSH CUP: [illegible].
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible].
SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Fourth round: [illegible].
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: [illegible].
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Bishop's Stortford v Metropolitan Police; Chesham United v Kingstonian; St Albans City v Billericay Town; Wembley v Clapton.

Chairmen to let managers have more protection

Continued from page 1

gratified to hear of the agreement to stop clubs enticing one from another during the season. Mr Kelly said: "When a manager goes, it sometimes leads to a chain reaction involving six or seven others and the chairmen decided it was not in the best interests of the League". The "agreement" is not supported by any new regulations.

Attempts by officials of one club to become involved in the affairs of another will be stopped. This will be of particular interest at Crystal Palace and Wimbledon. It now seems likely that the League will investigate the principle of Mr Ron Noades, a former Wimbledon chairman and director, becoming chairman of Crystal Palace. A group of 20 Wimbledon supporters protested outside yesterday's meeting because they believe their team will eventually play at Crystal Palace.

There was a lengthy debate on the contentious subject of players' contracts after which Mr Kelly said: "We are going to investigate the feasibility of making it impossible for a player to profit by dishonouring his contract. Some players engineer the move to another club and gain financially. We want to make it possible for a club to transfer the players existing terms as well as the registration, if they wish."

Concern about rising transfer fees was admitted with a warning to clubs that defaulting on payment could lead to a suspension of future negotiations. When two clubs cannot agree on a figure, the signing club will now have to pay the transferring club at least 50 per cent of the fee offered and then the matter will be left to an independent tribunal.

Chelsea fine Viljoen

Colin Viljoen, the transfer-listed Chelsea midfield player, has been fined two weeks wages for remarks he made at the weekend about his relationship with the club. The fine is the largest a club can impose under Football League regulations.

Viljoen, aged 32, who won two caps for England in 1975 when he was with Ipswich Town, was signed by Chelsea from Manchester City 11 months ago for £60,000. He had been out of the side for four months — two of them through injury — until making a successful return two Saturdays ago and played a big part in the 3—0 win over Cambridge United last weekend. Geoff Hurst, the Chelsea manager, was displeased by Viljoen's outburst, in which he claimed he had been treated badly at the club while out of the side.

Tony Kenworthy, the Sheffield United defender, has had a transfer request rejected by the club's player-manager, Martin Peters.

Two sent off as Brazil struggle to win

Caracas, Feb 9.—Brazil struggled to a 1—0 win over Venezuela in the opening match in the South American qualifying group one of the World Cup yesterday, a game marred by the dismissal of a player from each side.

A scoreless draw looked likely when a Venezuelan defender handled in the penalty box with only six minutes to go and the Brazil's midfield player, Zico, scored from the spot.

A minute later the Uruguayan referee, Ramon Barreto, sent off Isidoro (Brazil) and Echenausi (Venezuela) for fighting.

Venezuela, who have won only four of their last 36 internationals, surprised the visitors and the 30,000 spectators at the Olympic Stadium here with a tight defensive game and quick counter-attacks.

As the game progressed the greater experience of the Brazilians began to tell and the Venezuelan goalmouth was under constant pressure in the second half. But the only real chance Brazil created was the move from which the penalty came, when the defender handled a shot from Isidoro.—Reuter.

La Paz, Feb 9.—A match between Bolivia and Romania was put back for a day yesterday minutes before the kick-off because of the poor condition of the pitch and because only 2,000 spectators turned up.—Reuter.

East Germans suspended after arrest at airport

East Berlin, Feb 9.—Three Dynamo Dresden players, said to have been seized by police at East Berlin Airport last month as the national team were about to fly to Argentina, have been banned, the daily Sport-Echo said today.

Gerd Weber, aged 24, a midfield man with a flair for scoring, has been suspended for life for "serious violation" of sport regulations.

Peter Kotte and Mathias Müller have been suspended indefinitely from league and international games. A spokesman for the National Sports Confederation (DTSB) said they were not permitted to give details. Dynamo officials also refused to comment. The involvement of state security police indicates political offences.

There was drama of a different sort in Spain at the weekend with Atletico Madrid, the League leaders, crashing to a 4-0 home defeat at the hands of the fifth-placed Betis. This enabled Valencia to draw to within one point after beating Real Zaragoza 3-0. Moran (twice) and the Paraguayan, Diarte (twice) scored the goals that inflicted on Atletico their first home defeat this season.

Valencia, with Mario Kempes back after a lengthy absence, scored three times without reply in the first half hour, then coasted home against Zaragoza. Botubof, Kempes and Morena were the scorers.

Barcelona, the League's highest scorers with 44 goals, blasted Las Palmas 4-1 away from home and are emerging as a threat after an unimpressive start. They are third, two points behind Atletico and one behind Valencia.

Pepe Juan opened the account for Las Palmas in the sixteenth minute but Barcelona swept forward irresistibly in the second half with goals from Ramirez, Landaburu, Simonsen and Quini. The defending champions, Real Madrid, beaten at home by Español last week, were at the end of 4-0 drubbing away to Sporting Gijon and must not be looking forward to the visit of Valencia next week.

Internazionale, the Italian champions, joined Roma on 21 points at the top of the League after beating Udine 2—0, while Roma dropped a home point against Como. Otherwise it was a day best forgotten. The eight matches produced only 11 goals and six draws.

Yesterday's results

WELSH CUP: Fifth round: Wrexham v Connahs Quay Nomads, postponed.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Cup, semi-final round, first leg: Worcester City 0, Altrincham 1.
FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Queen's Park Rangers 5, Coventry City 1.
OTHER MATCH: Watford 2, Red Star Belgrade 2.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Cross Keys 3, Pontypool 19; Maesteg 13, Newbridge 9; Newport 3, Bridgend 20.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Fettes College 5, Camborne, Belfast 3.

Golf

Lyle takes to the desert with his tail between his legs

From John Hopkins
San Diego, Feb 9

The San Diego Open, which ended in a thoroughly British drizzle yesterday afternoon, marked the second tournament victory of the year by the American, Bruce Leitzke, a temporary halt to the challenge Sandy Lyle has been mounting on the American circuit and another round, if in the end slightly disappointing, performance by the Englishman, Nick Faldo.

Leitzke's victory came only after a play-off, the second in six days, and only after he had scored a birdie at the second hole of the play-off, thus defeating Ray Floyd, the former Masters champion. A third contestant, Tom Jenkins, something of a lesser fry, had been eliminated on the first hole of the play-off. Lietzke's victory was worth $45,000 and means that he has won over $100,000 this year.

As Lietzke, a tall bachelor who lives in Oklahoma, flew off to await for this week's Open there, Lyle was practising hard in Palm Springs. Lyle has retired to the desert with his tail between his legs after failing to make the cut in his first three tournaments in the United States.

On Saturday morning, just before he flew out of San Diego, he said that he would attempt to qualify for the Bay Hill Classic, which will be held in Florida at the end of this month. Lyle, aged 23 tomorrow, has been disappointing.

Faldo, on the other hand, has settled down comfortably, revelling in the exuberance of the spectators, the grind from city to city and the sharp edge of competition that is noticeable in the United States. He began his last round here lying four under par and joint twenty-fifth. Hitting the ball well, he was poised to climb up the field.

After five holes he was level par; then he thinned a bunker shot and it flew 30 yards over the sixth green. A feeble chip followed and he took three more to get down. Obviously rattled, he hooked his second shot to the seventh, which cost him a shot, and failed to get his par three on the eighth.

His head sank. He looked a goner. He had thrown away four shots in three holes and a host of eager Americans had raced past him. Each wasted stroke might be valued at $500.

In the short walk from the eighth green to the ninth tee Faldo rallied himself. He picked up a birdie at the long ninth and then had a run of four solid pars. By the fourteenth he was back in business, holing a curling 12-yard putt for a birdie.

His second birdie of the inward nine came with a finely judged 15-foot putt that slipped somewhat stealthily into the hole on the seventeenth. A steady par on the long last hole gave Faldo a 73, which was his worst round of the tournament.

The Englishman was disappointed, feeling that he had let a good round get away. Yet his four-round total of 285 was three under and good enough to leave him in a tie for thirty-second place, his best finish in America this year, and earn him $1,447. He has now won $2,800 towards the $8,000 he needs to win to earn his card, which is what gives him the right to play on the United States professional circuit.

Faldo's last-round fight-back also earned a spectator a windfall. The spectator, after seeing Faldo barge disastrously through the sixth, seventh and eighth holes, had bet a companion that the Englishman would get back to three under par overall.

As Faldo's birdies came along, the happy spectator yelled and whooped and he was last seen heading off, presumably to collect his winnings.

LEADING TOTALS (all US): 278—B. Lietzke 68, 72, 70, 68; R. Floyd 70, 66, 71, 71; T. Jenkins 65, 72, 71, 70. 279—G. Burns 69, 70, 69, 71; G. Hallberg 67, 72, 73, 67; J. Mitchell 73, 67, 68, 71. 280—J. Renner 74, 69, 67, 70; J. Simons 69, 68, 72, 71; C. Stadler 73, 67, 67, 73. 281—J. Miller 67, 70, 73, 71; K. Fergus 66, 72, 74, 69; T. Kite 71, 70, 70, 70; R. Streck 65, 72, 71, 73. 282—A. Bean 72, 70, 70, 70; J. Cook 72, 70, 67, 73. Foreign scores: 285—N. Faldo (GB) 71, 70, 71, 73; 287—B. Devlin (Australia) 71, 71, 72, 75.

MIAMI: LPGA tournament (US unless stated): 283: S. Little (SA), 71, 72, 72, 68 (won play off); J. Rankin, 71, 72, 68, 72; J. Carner, 70, 68, 73, 72. 285: D. Caponi, 71, 73, 68, 73. 286: P. Bradley, 70, 69, 74, 73. 288: D. Lundquist, 73, 72, 69, 72; J. Stephenson, 73, 70, 71, 74; N. Lopez-Melton, 72, 72, 69, 75. 289: P. Sheehan, 74, 74, 71, 70. 290: J. Clark, 73, 73, 73, 71. 291: M. Moore, 70, 74, 69, 78. 292: H. Stacy, 72, 74, 76, 70; S. Post, 69, 78, 73, 72; K. Whitworth, 73, 74, 71, 74; D. Massey, 79, 65, 73, 75; A. Ritzman, 73, 71, 73, 75; P. Meyers, 71, 68, 76, 77.

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 103, Los Angeles Lakers 99; Boston Celtics 123, San Diego Clippers 107; Milwaukee Bucks 128, Chicago Bulls 109; San Antonio Spurs 102, Dallas Mavericks 98; New York Knicks 116, New Jersey Nets 102; Indiana Pacers 124, Detroit Pistons 101; Golden State Warriors 107, Utah Jazz 101; Phoenix Suns 115, Washington Bullets 107; Seattle Supersonics 133, Denver Nuggets 112; Portland Trail Blazers 129, Kansas City Kings 123.

Snooker

EBBW VALE: Welsh professional championship final: R. Reardon beat Cliff Wilson, 9—6. Frame scores (Reardon first): 65—46, 74—46, 2—62, 38—68, 51—63, 99—0, 51—70, 60—66, 69—18, 71—2, 19—63, 77—23, 96—25, 129—1, 130—5.

Billiards

MARGATE: Super Crystalate United Kingdom professional championship: Quarter final round: J. Karnoham (Palmers Green) holder beat R. Edmonds (Cleethorpes), 1,597—935.

Athletics

COAMO (Puerto Rico): San Blas marathon: 1, K. Balcha (Ethiopia), 1hr 5min 34sec; 2, V. Mora (Colombia), 1:4:26; 3, M. Kedir (Ethiopia), 1:5:4.

Rifle shooting

UXBRIDGE: Women's Services small-bore championship: 1, WRAF, 1,921; 2, WRAC, 1,907; 3, WRNS, 1,898. Yoram Trophy: 1, Sgt D. Burkill (WRAF), 199.

Cricket

Gavaskar shows his talent again

From Dilip Rao
Melbourne, Feb 9

India were not daunted by an oppressive first-innings deficit of 182 in the third and final Test against Australia at the Melbourne Cricket Ground today. The dormant talent of Gavaskar was at last in flower again and he, with 59, and Chauhan shared an unbroken partnership of 108 as India finished the third day 74 runs behind with all their second-innings wickets intact.

With the pitch in a poor state and deteriorating rapidly Australia must be grateful to have acquired so substantial a first-innings lead thanks to Border, who made 124 (his sixth Test century), and Walters and Marsh, who contributed 78 and 45 respectively.

There might have been a smaller gap over the first innings had India's bowling, limited at the best of times, not been crippled further by injuries. Kapil Dev could take no part today because of a pulled muscle and Yadav's role was perforce brief because of a crack in the big toe of his left foot.

Yadav, a brave young man of 23, did his duty until a painkilling injection he was given in the morning wore off. He could not come back after lunch when Australia, 272 for four at the start of the day, were 357 for seven. Yadav had taken one of those three wickets, that of Border, who missed a sweep and was bowled from behind his legs. So slight was the contact between the ball and his leg stump that nobody but the bowler and wicketkeeper were sure he was out. The umpire at the bowler's end was in no position to give a verdict because he was unsighted by the batsman, so he sought the counsel of his colleague at square leg, who was in no doubt.

With the pitch desperately slow there was no scope for the quicker bowlers and yet, Kapil Dev was missed. He might have influenced early events for, at the start of the day, the second new ball was only four overs old; later on he could have served to contain the scoring.

The best of Border was seen yesterday, when he had reached 95. He was out an hour after the start and then the innings was kept buoyant by Walters and Marsh. Walters, who batted 209 minutes in all, was not the exotic player of old, but then he does not any more seek the role of cavalier. Moreover, the pitch gave no room for flamboyance.

Marsh also played judiciously, giving himself rein only when Australia felt that they should be bowling again. He could have been out for almost half the score he made but Patil spilled a chance off Doshi at deep mid-wicket. For 77 of the 129 minutes that Marsh was at the wicket he had the company and assistance of Lillee, who kept demonstrating the virtues of the forward defensive shot.

At the end of the day Gavaskar and Chauhan were batting well and with as much comfort as it was possible to achieve on a pitch from which the ball would not often rise.

INDIA: First Innings, 237 (G. R. Viswanath 114; D. K. Lillee, 4 for 65).

Second Innings

*S. M. Gavaskar, not out	59
C. P. S. Chauhan, not out	41
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, n-b 3)	8
Total (no wicket)	108

D. B. Vengsarkar, G. R. Viswanath, S. M. Patil, Y. Sharma, Kapil Dev, †S. M. H. Kirmani, K. D. Ghavri, S. Yadav and D. R. Doshi to bat.

BOWLING (to date): Lillee 11—3—35—0; Pascoe 11—0—29—0; Higgs 9—3—20—0; Yardley 7—3—16—0.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

J. Dyson, c Kirmani, b Kapil Dev	16
G. M. Wood, c Doshi, b Ghavri	10
*G. S. Chappell, c and b Ghavri	76
K. J. Hughes, c Chauhan, b Yadav	24
A. R. Border, b Yadav	124
K. D. Walters, st Kirmani, b Doshi	78
†R. W. Marsh, c sub, b Doshi	45
B. Yardley, l-b-w, b Doshi	0
D. K. Lillee, c and b Patil	19
L. S. Pascoe, l-b-w, b Patil	3
J. D. Higgs, not out	1
Extras (b 12, l-b 6, n-b 5)	23
Total	419

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—30, 2—32, 3—81, 4—189, 5—320, 6—356, 7—356, 8—413, 9—413, 10—419.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 19—7—41—1; Doshi 52—14—109—3; Ghavri 39—4—110—2; Yadav 32—5—100—2; Chauhan 2—0—8—0; Patil 12.3—4—28—2.

Trinidad's resistance unexpectedly stern

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Port of Spain, Feb 9

England were held up by Trinidad here today when they had not, I think, expected to be. On a pitch of uneven bounce and generous spin the island side in their first innings have scored 144 for two in reply to England's total of 355. The four-day game ends tomorrow.

Having taken a wicket with the first ball of the second over of the Trinidad innings England had to wait nearly two hours and a half for another, by when Gomes and Gabriel had made 100 together and Botham had fallen out with Dilley. The left-handed Gomes batted delightfully for 68 not out, driving the ball through the covers as though playing on a much faster, truer wicket.

The altercation between Dilley and his captain arose over the placing of Dilley's field. Having been driven through mid-off for four by Gabriel off the last ball of an over, Dilley, when he came to bowl his next, was not given the off side field he wanted. In the end, when Dilley argued the toss, Botham banished him to deep third man and threw Stevenson the ball. Although it was early in Trinidad's innings, Gabriel had already survived three confident appeals for leg before, two from Botham and one from Dilley, which, together with the heat may have made both of them tetchier than they should have been.

The Caribbean is full of poor batting pitches at the moment. In Grenada yesterday, where Kallicharran was injured, Guyana were bowled out for 95; in Jamaica, where Alvin Greenidge, another Test possible, was also hurt, Barbados found runs almost equally hard to get.

Here this morning England lost their last five first-innings wickets for the addition of 79 runs, only Gower, who made 77, lasting for long. One of the reasons for this is that there is at the moment a marked reluctance to catch Gower out. In his only other first-class innings of the tour (188 in the opening match) he was dropped five times; yesterday evening he survived an easy caught and bowled, and this morning, when 42, he was put down at extra cover.

For all that, Gower's readiness to knuckle down has been much to his credit; he is maturing. Of the five English wickets to fall this morning Joseph took three. His five for 116 in 51 overs was a good and interesting piece of bowling; he puzzled some more than others and everyone at times.

Although this is only Joseph's fourth first-class match, West Indies could have done worse than choose him for Friday ahead of the more orthodox Nanan.

First to go today was Willey, who hit over and across a flighted ball from Joseph. Downton was leg before to Joseph's off break and Emburey caught at slip off his leg break, unable to tell t'other from which. After Stevenson had been bowled by Nanan, Dilley stayed for 40 minutes while adding 30 with Gower. Gower had batted for the best part of four hours when he was last out, mis-hitting a short ball to mid-on.

During the lunch interval, with the temperature in the upper 80s, Willis and Gatting made the field their training ground. Willis is moving a little better and Gatting, though badly short of time in the middle, is still hoping for a Test place on Friday.

None of the English spinners was as effective as Joseph had been, or as awkward. This was disappointing in view of the forthcoming Test match on this same pitch. Anything overpitched was eagerly driven and when Gabriel was leg before to a ball that cut back at him and kept low, Logie arrived to play some flashing little strokes. With half an hour left Dilley returned from exile, bowling four accurate overs with which to end a day of benefit to England, though of moderate success.

ENGLAND: First Innings

G. A. Gooch, b Nanan	117
G. Boycott, b Joseph	70
B. C. Rose, c Murray, b Joseph	11
D. I. Gower, c Nanan, b Daniel	77
G. Miller, run out	19
*I. T. Botham, c Murray, b Daniel	0
P. Willey, b Joseph	28
†P. R. Downton, l-b-w, b Joseph	10
J. E. Emburey, c Gabriel, b Joseph	1
G. B. Stevenson, b Nanan	0
G. R. Dilley, not out	15
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 1)	7
Total	355

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—175, 2—201, 3—201, 4—243, 5—245, 6—292, 7—300, 8—324, 9—325, 10—355.

BOWLING: Burns 16—5—33—0; Gomes 7—4—3—0; Nanan 43—9—116—2; Daniel 23.5—5—79—2; Joseph 51—11—116—5; Logie 1—0—1—0.

TRINIDAD: First Innings

R. S. Gabriel, l-b-w, b Botham	38
K. R. Bainey, b Botham	0
H. A. Gomes, not out	68
A. L. Logie, not out	27
Extras (b 2, l-b 3, n-b 6)	11
Total (2 wkts)	144

T. Cuffy, A. T. Rajah, *D. L. Murray, R. Nanan, A. G. Burns, R. J. Joseph and A. T. Daniel to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—101.

BOWLING (to date): Dilley 10—6—20—0; Botham 12—3—29—2; Emburey 9—4—20—0; Stevenson 10—2—25—0; Miller 13—4—21—0; Willey 6—1—16—0.

Umpires: C. Cumberbatch and C. [illegible].

Kallicharran out of Test

From John Woodcock
Port of Spain, Feb 9

In deference to the pitch here at the Queen's Park Oval the West Indian selectors have included a specialist spinner, Ranjie Nanan, in the 13 players from whom their side for the first Test match, starting on Friday, will be chosen. The only uncapped player is Everton Mattis, who batted so well last week in the one-day international. Greenidge and Richards, who missed that match, are fit again.

For the first time for several years Kallicharran, a veteran of 66 Test matches, is missing. Batting for Guyana yesterday against the Combined Islands, he had a finger cracked by a rising ball from Roberts, and the injury will keep him out of the first two Test matches.

Kallicharran's last 18 innings for West Indies—against New Zealand, England and Pakistan—having brought him no more than 328 runs at an average of 19, with only one score of more than 40, he is less of a loss than he would have been two or three years ago. Even without his injury he might not have played, though West Indian selectors seldom make changes if they can possibly avoid it.

This, therefore, with the exception of Mattis, Kallicharran and Roberts (who was being rested) is the side that served them recently in Pakistan, where Nanan made his one Test appearance. He is aged 27 and a thickly-built off spinner of Indian extraction. The match will be Lloyd's forty-third as a Test captain, a record for any country.

TEAM (from): C. H. Lloyd (captain), C. G. Greenidge, D. L. Haynes, I. V. A. Richards, S. F. A. Bacchus, H. A. Gomes, E. H. Mattis, D. A. Murray, A. M. E. Roberts, J. Garner, R. Nanan, C. E. H. Croft, M. A. Holding.

Now for Croft?

Vincent van der Bijl, a leading member of the Middlesex team that won the county championship and Gillette Cup last season, has turned down another season with the county because he cannot leave his job in Durban. Middlesex are trying to persuade the West Indies fast bowler, Colin Croft to join them, and he is expected to give them an answer in two weeks.

Contract renewed

The Test and County Cricket Board have agreed a new three-year contract with Schweppes for the sponsoring of the county championship. Prize money in 1981 will be £47,750, an increase of £9,725 over 1980. The winners will receive £12,000, the runners-up £6,000 and the third and fourth placed teams £3,000 and £1,500 respectively. A win will continue to be worth £150.

Badminton

England beset by injuries for India match

By Richard Streeton

England have injury problems for the first match of the five-match series, sponsored by Crest Hotels, against India at Crawley tonight (6.30). Ray Stevens is still troubled by a heel injury and Jane Webster is suffering from an eye infection and may not be able to play singles. Karen Bridge has withdrawn from the singles for the second match at Plymouth on Thursday with a strained thigh muscle.

Stevens's place in the top singles for England will be taken by Kevin Jolly. In winning the Taipei Open recently, Jolly confirmed his growing maturity with a 15—8, 15—1 victory over Flemming Delfs, of Denmark. Tonight, Jolly meets Syed Modi, the Indian No 2, with Stephen Baddeley playing Partho Ganguli in the second singles. At Plymouth, Nick Yates will play the second singles for England.

Each of the five internationals will comprise seven rubbers made up by two men's singles, two men's doubles, one women's singles, one women's doubles, and a mixed doubles. If Miss Webster plays this evening her opponent will be Ami Ghia, who has victories over Miss Webster and Miss Bridge to her credit.

Stevens is still hoping to play in doubles during the series. Tonight he and Michael Tredgett come up against Ganguli and Vikram Singh and the lesser known English pair, Martin Dew (Middlesex) and Ray Rofe (Kent), meet Uday Pawar and Sanjay Sharma. Nora Perry plays in the women's doubles with Karen Chapman against Miss Ghia and Miss Kanwal Thakur Singh; Tredgett and Mrs Perry meet Pawar and Miss K. T. Singh in the mixed.

The Indians are also playing a men's triangular match with England and Sweden at Preston on February 25 and 26. Before leaving for Denmark in early March they will also have played in the Nottinghamshire and Cumbria open championships and in Ireland.

The third match in the series is at Stoke on Trent (February 17), followed by Huddersfield (February 19) and Gloucester (February 22). For the Badminton Association of England the interest aroused by the Indian visit has been rewarding in all senses. It was a brave venture to plan such a tour during the present economic crisis.

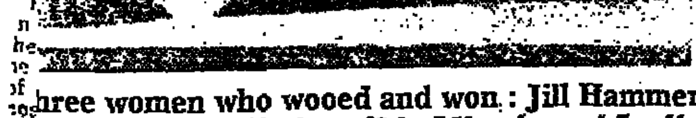












Three women who wooed and won: Jill Hammersley, tops in the Top 12 table tennis tournament in Miskolc; Sally Little, large as life after a sudden death golf play-off in Miami; and Leslie Allen, calling up shades of tennis's Althea Gibson in Detroit.

Latest snow reports from Europe

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Davos	110	240	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	2
Sun, snow melting							
Flaine	160	520	Icy	Crust	Good	Fine	4
South-facing slopes slushy							
Grindelwald	80	200	Icy	Crust	Fair	Fine	7
Runs complete but hard							
Kitzbühel	80	210	Good	Heavy	Good	Fair	3
Good skiing above 1,500m							
Klosters	110	240	Good	Heavy	Fair	Fine	-4
Lower slopes icy							
St Anton	150	480	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	2
New heavy snow on hard base							
St Moritz	35	70	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Fine	4
Spring skiing conditions							
Sauze d'Oulx	10	25	Worn	Varied	Worn	Cloud	3
Worn patches on all pistes							
Verbier	50	220	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	5
Not all lifts open							
Wengen	67	200	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	4
Piste skiing remains good							
Wildschönau	130	270	Good	Heavy	Good	Fine	12
Spring snow conditions							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	80	180	Wet	—	5
Braunwald	200	290	Soft	—	2
Champery	50	150	Hard	—	2
Château d'Oex	80	200	Pwdr	—	0
Disentis	130	250	Pwdr	—	1
Engelberg	120	220	Hard	—	1
Gstaad	100	200	Hard	—	7
Kandersteg	80	220	Hard	—	2
Laax-Flims	110	360	Pwdr	—	3
Lenk	90	180	Soft	—	4
Lenzerheide	100	170	Hard	—	5
Les Diablerets	80	160	Hard	—	7
Leysin	90	160	Hard	—	4
Pontresina	25	70	Pwdr	—	10
St. Cergue	140	180	Pwdr	—	3
Savognin	40	140	Hard	—	3
Unterwasser	100	150	Hard	—	0

SCOTLAND: Cairngorms: Main runs only one high-level run complete, all others broken, surface icy. Lower slopes very little snow, surface icy. Vertical runs, 500 ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,800 ft. Glen Shee: No snow. Glencoe: Not enough snow for ski-ing. Lecht: Main runs a few narrow runs complete spring snow with icy patches. Lower slopes limited nursery areas spring snow with icy patches. Vertical runs, 400 ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,000 ft.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Colorado Rockies 6, Toronto Maple Leafs 6; St Louis Blues 3, Buffalo Sabres 3; Detroit Red Wings 5, Vancouver Canucks 2; Chicago Black Hawks 9, Winnipeg Jets 1; Quebec Nordiques 4, Boston Bruins 3; Philadelphia Flyers 6, Hartford Whalers 6; Minnesota North Stars 3, New York Rangers 3; Calgary Flames 10, Edmonton Oilers 4.

Ice skating

SAN DIEGO: US championships: 1, S. Hamilton; 2, D. Santee; 3, R. Wagenhoffer.

SPORT

Rugby Union

Jeavons jumps the queue for a cap

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Nick Jeavons, Moseley's strapping young loose forward, will win his first senior England cap when he takes over from Mike Rafter on the blind-side of the scrummage against Scotland at Twickenham on Saturday week. Colin Smart, the Newport loose head prop, capped three times in 1979, has been recalled to take the place of Fran Cotton who left the field in the early stages of the game with Wales and subsequently anounced his retirement. In all other respects the England team will be that which lost 21-19 in Cardiff on January 17.

The choice of Jeavons, born in Calcutta, and now aged 23, was not influenced by the hamstring injury suffered by Rafter last Saturday, which kept the Bristol flanker out of the England training at Stourbridge yesterday evening. Jeavon's performance for Moseley against Wasps last Saturday, watched by three selectors —"Budge" Rogers (the chairman), Mike Davis (coach) and John Young — confirmed the panel's view that his pace and physical presence would provide them with some important assets in the position. He is 6ft. 4ins and 16 stones.

The selectors are looking for a needed bonus in the lineout, where a combination of Colclough, Jeavons and Scott, at four, five and six, ought to be productive. They are also aware, as Mr Rogers observed yesterday, that Jeavons can pose a considerable threat to the opposition when he has the ball in hand around the fringes or in open field. What they must be less sure about is the capacity of their new flanker to defend and to do all the chores of the job as efficiently as Rafter, whose experience made him an essential choice for the Welsh game.

There is always an element of risk on such occasions, but it is usually safer and kinder to blood new players in a home international. It so happens that the England flankers currently have one cap between them, this belonging to the Harlequin, David Cooke, who deserves another opportunity on the open-side after his first appearance in Cardiff. Certainly England need all the pace and strength they can muster on a flank if Scotland repeat their fire and fury in the loose forward area against Wales.



Smart: helping to build England a solid platform.

With all his natural attributes, an exciting future always seemed on the cards for Jeeavons in the days when he was a lock forward with the highly successful 19 group schools side coached by Davis and, later, when he was No 8 in the England under-23 XV. He joined Moseley direct from school in Wolverhampton, but it is only in the past couple of seasons that he has alternated between No 8 and the blind-side. It is understood that, had he been playing on Moseley's flank in December, he would have been chosen by the Midlands.

As it was, the divisional blind-side position went to Peter Cook (Nottingham) who subsequently played for the senior side in the national trial but is not now included in the England squad. Moss (Orrell), on the Rest side in the trial, remains a member of it but sees his ambition thwarted by someone who last week was given senior squad status for the first time.

If the choice between Jeavons and Moss was a difficult one so, too, according to Mr Rogers, was that between Smart and Sargent (Gloucester) for the loose-head position. "Smart played very well for us in 1979" the chairman said. "He's fully fit again after some frustrating injuries, and we think he can help us to recreate the solid forward platform we regard as being so vital." Scrummaging apart, there is confidence that Smart can bring much of Cotton's qualities to the lineout.

A gentle and most amiable character—off the field, at least—Smart played for Kent when he was 19 and then attended Cardiff College of Education, under whose colours he appeared for both Welsh and British Colleges. Wales offered him a place in their national squad in 1974 but he declined it, and in 1975 he played for London Counties against the Australians. He won his England caps in 1979 against France, Wales, and New Zealand. In the same year, he toured the Far East with England, playing in the internationals against Japan and Fiji. He is only the third Englishman to have captained Newport.

The chairman of selectors was hoping that Ireland and France would draw in Dublin last Saturday. "Now Wales must draw in Paris", he said, "and we can still be champions." He admitted, however, that he had been much impressed by the fire and pace of the Scottish pack against Wales. "That ought to make us better prepared mentally. There can be no possible room for complacency."

ENGLAND: W. H. Hare (Leicester); J. Carleton (Orrell), C. R. Woodward (Leicester), P. W. Dodge (Leicester), M. A. C. Slemen (Liverpool); J. P. Horton (Bath), S. J. Smith (Sale); C. E. Smart (Newport), P. J. Wheeler (Leicester), P. J. Blakeway (Gloucester), W. B. Beaumont (Fylde, captain), M. J. Colclough (Angoulême), N. C. Jeavons (Moseley), J. P. Scott (Cardiff), D. H. Cooke (Harlequins).

Today's fixtures

RUGBY UNION: Aberavon v Abertillery (7.0).

Rugby League

United States league seeks eight $1.2 millionaires

By Keith Macklin

Producing the startling statistic that one in every 400 businessmen in the United States is a dollar millionaire, David Oxley, the secretary general of the Rugby League, commented yesterday that "I can hardly keep the lid on my excitement". The cause of Mr Oxley's excitement was the prospect of early developments in the establishment, at long last, of a United States Rugby League.

In Chicago last weekend more than 20 businessmen attended a conference called by Mike Mayér, the president of the proposed United States Rugby League. Mr Oxley was also there and he said, with a degree of wide-eyed wonderment, that one man from Phoenix flew in with staff and legal advisers filling two private jet planes.

The purpose of the meeting was to sell franchises for rugby league teams and stadia, and most of the main cities were represented, including New York, Houston, Denver, Phoenix, Atlanta and Chicago. Mr Oxley said that a Rugby League franchise would cost $1.2m (£500,000) a small sum compared with the vast sums, about $50m, for baseball and American football franchises.

"We need only eight franchises to start a league by April 1982", Mr Oxley said. "If we get just one tycoon to buy a franchise, the rest will follow." He added that there was a strong possibility that international or club sides would play games in the United States during the summer.

Mr Oxley also presided at a meeting yesterday at which plans were announced for Independent Television coverage of Rugby League, beginning on February 23. Nine important matches in the championship and relegation struggles will be presented through recorded highlights in a magazine programme on Monday evenings, with your correspondent as commentator and studio presentation by Bob Hall.

The Challenge Cup holders, Hull Kingston Rovers, signed the Huddersfield second row forward, Chris Burton and the Hunslet winger, Peter Muscroft, in time to beat yesterday's noon cup deadline. The fee for each player was £15,000.

In a flurry of transfer activity Joe Doherty, the Rochdale Hornets forward, joined Fulham; Geoff Clarkson, the Oldham forward, made the thirteenth move of his career, returning to Leigh for whom he played at Wembley; Tony Handforth went from Oldham to Bradford; Alan Hopkinson from Rochdale Hornets to Wigan; Trevor Midgley from Wakefield Trinity to York; Derek Watt from Batley to York; John Mantle from Keighley to Oldham on loan; Ian Hobson from Leigh to Huddersfield; Graham Evans from Hull to Halifax; and Adrian Plummer from Wakefield to Keighley.

FRANCE (v England at Leeds February 21): M. Pillon, S. Rodriguez, H Ratier, M. Naudo, J. Moya; H. Guiraud, I Grésèque; D. Castanon, C. Macalli, M. Chantal, J. P. Trémouille, J. Gine, J. Roosebrouck.

Hockey

Student's injury will mean more stringent measures

By Sydney Friskin

Hockey players and officials were disturbed yesterday by the news that Nigel Lickley, a law student at University College, London, had lost an eye after an injury received in the London League 2nd XI match at Slough on Saturday. A deep cut under the right eye had serious and unexpected consequences and although Lickley is to be discharged from an eye hospital at Windsor in a day or two he will probably have to undergo further examination for possible damage to the right side of his face.

The injury was received about eight yards in front of goal when a Slough player, attempting to score, missed the ball completely and Lickley, coming in on the left of the striker, was hit by the stick in the follow-through. The injured player was taken to a local hospital and later sent to Windsor where, after an emergency operation, the doctors could not save the eye.

Although the circumstances were different, a similar accident occurred at Cardiff on January 10 when Bal Saini, oddly enough a Slough player, suffered a serious eye injury from a stick in the home country's indoor match against Scotland. Saini is back in action—he played for Slough on Sunday in the national club championship—but his vision is still somewhat impaired.

In hockey, as in any other game, every effort is being made to minimize the element of danger, but serious accidents will continue to occur and in a game as fast as hockey it is surprising that there are so few. Nevertheless, the injury to Lickley will probably force umpires to adopt even more stringent measures than they have been using recently to suppress dangerous play.

One way in which the rulers of the game can help is to revive the "sticks" rule which, unfortunately, has been held in abeyance. In the game as I once knew it, a player was not permitted to raise the stick above the shoulder, either in the backlift or the follow-through.

Slough, the national club champions, are away to Guildford in the quarter-final round, the draw for which was announcel yesterday by the Hockey Association. All matches will be played on February 22.

DRAW: Gloucester City v Neston; Southgate v St Albans; Bromley v Oulton and West Warwickshire; Guildford v Slough.

O'Neill withdraws

Gerry O'Neill has broken his nose in training and has withdrawn from his official eliminator for the British featherweight title, against Jimmy Flint, at the Royal Albert Hall, London, On February 24. The gap on the bill will be filled by a lightweight bout between Eddie Copeland and George Feeney.

Tennis

An outstanding triumph for Miss Allen

Detroit, Feb 9.—Leslie Allen became the first black woman to capture a top tournament since Althea Gibson's 1958 United States Open and Wimbledon victories when she beat the top seed, Hana Mandlikova, 6—4, 6—4, in the Avon championship. In the doubles final Rosemary Casals and Wendy Turnbull, the No 1 seeds, defeated the second-seeded pair, Miss Mandlikova and Betty Stove, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Allen took advantage of Miss Mandlikova's poor service and repeatedly rushed the net to smash winners past the 18-year-old Czechoslovak in the first set. Miss Mandlikova, ranked fifth by the WTA, missed more than one-third of her first services in the match. In the second set Miss Allen broke her opponent's service in the first game. She built a 5—2 lead, but Miss Mandlikova broke her service in the eighth game. Both players then held their service and the set went to Miss Allen, 6—4.

Miss Allen had a tougher path to the final, defeating the No 4 seed, Virginia Ruzici, and the No 6 seed, Mima Jausovec, before disposing of the unseeded Barbara Potter in the semi-final round. Miss Mandlikova lost only one set in her first five matches.

"It's been a long process of me getting here", Miss Allen said. "I've seen the ups and downs of it. Suddenly, I'm another player to beat and not just another player in the draw."—AP.

Gerulaitis is too good for a bad-tempered McEnroe

Toronto, Feb 9.—Vitas Gerulaitis beat John McEnroe in the final of the Molson tournament here, but most of the talk afterwards centred on questionable officiating of the game.

Gerulaitis, aged 26, took the measure of McEnroe, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3 in winning his biggest prize of $175,000, but the match was punctuated by disputes between McEnroe and Carl Allison, the umpire. McEnroe's childish tantrums drew jeers from some 13,000 supporters, but Gerulaitis agreed that Mr Allison and Len Allard, the referee, lost whatever authority they had by not being more severe.

"They didn't allow him to argue within the alloted time frame," Gerulaitis said. "He was arguing with the officials well beyond the 30-second time limit. "I timed John several times and he went as long as 50 seconds on occasions. I didn't hear them give him one warning. I got fined $1,500 in Philadelphia last week for doing exactly the same thing."

Gerulaitis picked up an additional $15,000 for serving the most aces in the tournament, the eight he served to McEnroe in the final giving him a total of 30 for the round-robin event. Mr Allard said after the match that a warning was issued to McEnroe when he stormed up and down the court complaining about a line call, but admitted that nothing was done.

Under Grand Prix rules, an umpire's initial warning results in a one-point penalty; two subsequent warnings lead to additional one-point penalties and further warnings bring about game, set and match penalties. Asked why, when a warning was issued, it was not announced to the crowd and the necessary penalty allotted, Mr Allard replied: "You have to balance your judgment according to the game in progress."

After play resumed, McEnroe hit a loose ball into the seats in the upper section of Maple Leaf Gardens, an automatic penalty that the umpire ignored. Mr Allison also chose to ignore obscenities

Davis Cup choice: The Australian Davis Cup selectors have chosen a five-man squad to meet France in a first-round tie in Lyons from March 6-8. They have turned once again to the Wimbledon doubles champions, Peter McNamara and Paul McNamee to form the cornerstone of the Australian team.

John Fitzgerald, aged 20, has been chosen to make his first Davis Cup appearance. However it seems unlikely he will take any part in the tie. The other two players in the Australian pool are Kim Warwick, runner-up in this year's Australian Open to Brian Teacher, and Rod Frawley.

Neale Fraser, the Australian captain, said that at this stage he was not prepared to nominate the players who would fill the two singles places. However, it looks like being between McNamara, McNamee and Warwick.—Agencies.

Noah's windfall after Czech pulls out hurt

Richmond, Virginia, Feb 8.—Yannick Noah, of France, won the biggest title of his career yesterday when Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, was forced to retire with a pulled leg muscle in the singles final of the $200,000 Richmond tournament. With Noah leading 6—1, 3—1, Lendl lost the first point of the fifth game on a forehand error, then walked over to the umpire and said he could not continue.

The injury apparently occurred while Lendl was warming up before the match. The eighth-seeded Noah took top prize of $35,000. Lendl, who was seeded second in the field of 32 and became the favourite when Noah upset Gene Mayer, the top-seeded American, in the quarter-final round, won $17,500.

The unseeded Tim Gullikson, of the United States, and Bernie Mitton, of South Africa, defeated the top-seeded Brian Gottfried, of the United States and Raul Ramirez, of Mexico, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3 in the doubles final.

Guillermo Vilas, of Argentina, won the $75,000 Mar Del Plata Grand Prix when his opponent, Victor Pecci, of Paraguay, abandoned the final in the third set. Pecci withdrew with pains in his right shoulder.

LEADING STANDINGS: 1. R. Tanner (US), 345 pts; 2, Y. Noah (France), 285; 3. W. Fibak (Poland), 262; 4. V. Gerulaitis (US), 177; 5. J. Kriek (SA), 175; 6. I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia), 122; 7. T. Tulasne (France), 110; 8, J. Sadri (US), 107; 9. V. Amritraj (India), 105; 10. V. Pecci (Paraguay), 102.—Reuter.

Basketball

Birmingham the masters

By Nicholas Harling

Not content with being champions elect of the National League, Team Fiat, Birmingham, collected their first item of silverware on Sunday when they won the Walkers Crisps Masters tournament at Cambridge. Birmingham, who will take the first division title if they win Saturday's home game with Stockport Belgrade, beat Ovaltine Hemel Hempsted 88—80 in a rousing final, having disposed of Doncaster with rather more difficulty than the 104—91 score suggests in the semi-final round.

White, Birmingham's inspiring player-coach, sank 37 points in the first game and 32 in the second, but was well supported by Stroeder and Samson who finished with respective aggregates of 38 and 35. Stewart, scorer of 31 points in Hemel Hempsted's 90—63 semi-final victory over Trafford, collected another 24 in the final, but he, Dassie (30 points) and Pace (13) were unable to resist Fiat's gathering momentum.

In their first division game the previous evening Hemel Hempsted had accounted for Trafford even more convincingly, winning 131—85 with Stewart (40) and Pace (33) proving most lethal. The Hemel Hempsted club will be certain of joining Birmingham and Crystal Palace in the National championship play-offs at Wembley next month if they beat Kelly Girl International in Kingston on Sunday and the fourth place will go to Sunderland at Doncaster's expense if they complete a double over the Yorkshire club on Saturday.

Palace, who have almost certainly lost their league title to Fiat, can still, incidentally, be England's representatives in next season's European Cup as the English Basketball Association have confirmed that the winners of the play-offs (between the league's top four teams) and not the league winners will continue to qualify.

Olympic Games

Advantage to Innsbruck

Innsbruck, Feb 9.—Innsbruck, in the Austrian Alps, is prepared to become the permanent site of the Winter Olympics, according to Bertl Neumann, director of sports installations here. The town, which hosted the Winter Olympics in 1964 and 1976, fulfilled all the criteria laid down by the International Olympic Committee, but its real trump card was the political advantage, Mr Neumann said.

As a neutral country, Austria could be confident of welcoming representatives of every country, whatever their politics—an essential guarantee. In addition to facilities it shared with other winter sports towns, Innsbruck could point to three extra factors in its favour.

A town with 125,000 inhabitants, it had a leading university with 15,000 students, so that it could accommodate the necessary 5,000 competitors every four years at the university. As an existing centre for business fairs, it boasted a permanent press centre: it was well served by road and rail and in the last two years its airport was able to handle night traffic and large aircraft. Garmishch-Partenkirchen in West Germany, St Moritz in Switzerland and Cortina d'Ampezzo in Italy did not have all these advantages.

Sapporo, in Japan, did fulfil these three conditions but had the drawback of being outside the cradle of winter sports—the Alps—and, unlike Innsbruck, the various Olympic sites were not close together and the snowfalls irregular.

Innsbruck was also the only European town to have twice organized the Winter Games and all its Olympic sites were regularly used by the public, 65 per cent of whom were active skiers. On top of all that, Mr Neumann recalled that the town received a state grant of about £17m for the Winter Olympics in 1976, of which only just over £14m had been spent.—Agence France-Presse.



by

Suzy Menkes

Do people who make and sell clothes ever look out of the window? My personal theory is that they all work in underground cells, totally cut off from the climate and the lives of ordinary people.

This immediately explains why there are no spring clothes in the shops; why post-sale racks are filled with flimsy cotton separates; and why most women are totally dissatisfied with the fashions available.

I do not know a single woman who is not dying for something new in February. As inexorably as the first daffodils push their way through the soil, so do our winter clothes droop and lose their bloom. And if every shrub in the garden can bud and burst into new foliage, why shouldn't we?

The problem is that there has been a wholesale slaughter of the spring wardrobe over the past 10 years. First to go was the spring coat, cut down first into a jacket and then moved to an autumn selling season. The spring suit died quietly at the same time, considered too impossibly trim and tailored for the floating, free-wheeling fashions of the 70s. With it passed quietly away lightweight skirts and trousers in fabrics like wool crepe and gaberdine.

You can, of course, still buy individual items, like a velvet blazer or a tweed jacket. But there is a marked lack of spring outfits—clothes that are sold together and meant to work together—in fabrics that won't give you pneumonia.

I have made a personal vow that I will buy no more disparate fashion items unless they are specifically intended to go with an existing garment. I yearn now for complete outfits, that can be dressed down with a sweater for the office/shopping/parents evening, or prettied up to go on to the theatre/out for dinner or for a jolly Sunday lunch.

Since we as a nation don't have the kind of flair with separates that seems endemic to the latin races, an outfit these days means looking for one of the all-too-rare ranges of related separates.

These are garments in which someone else has taken the trouble to find the sweater in the exact shade of apricot, or dyed a silk blouse to go with those trousers, or matched up the ribbed cords to the ribbed cardigan.

Matching is rather more fashionable than mixing these days, but you can have too much of a good thing. Your own touch, even if it is just a scarf, or a pair of Argyll check socks or bright tights, will add extra spice to your outfit.

And if you are feeling very poor, investing in new accessories alone could help to give your winter wardrobe a touch of spring.

Above: Apricot blouson pure wool jacket £49.95, straight trousers £28.95 and matching sweater £19.50. All by Reldan in apricot, navy, mint green and cream, sizes 10-16 from Army & Navy of Victoria, Guildford and Camberley, Peter Robinson, Harvey Nichols, Selfridges, Binns of Newcastle, Carlisle and Grimsby, Kendal Milne of Manchester, Frasers of Glasgow and Jenners of Edinburgh. Belt by Chris Trill from 17 Catherine Street, London WC2. Crochet gloves £5.75 by Dent-Fownes from Army & Navy, Owen Owen and Dingles. Pearl jewelry by Corocraft and Marvella

Fashion tip. This well-thought-out range of Reldan separates includes related checked and plain skirts; silky blouses and knitwear. Now that trouser suits are making a strong fashion comeback, it would be worth investing in a three-piece basic suit with skirt and trousers. Pretty gloves and feminine jewelry look newer than sporty open neck shirts and sloppy tops.

Below left: Banana yellow crepe suit with sash-belted cardigan jacket £39.95 and lined skirt £29.95. By Planet in polyester/wool in navy, cream, dusky pink or saxe blue, sizes 8-16 from Selfridges and Debenhams in Oxford Street, Arnotts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, Allders of Croydon and Dingles of Bournemouth and Plymouth. Madras shirt £7.99 in polycotton, sizes 10-18 from Marks and Spencer, main branche[s]. Leather belt £5.95 from Take Six. Soft bag £19.[…] from main branches of Salisbury.

Fashion tip. This is the basic canvas on which y[ou] draw your own fashion picture. Madras checks a[re] one of the new Spring fashions. The other stro[ng] story is the jungle look, which you could wear [with] a printed T-shirt, a leopard patterned scarf [or] jungle leafed blouse. Pearlised jewelry, pla[in] pumps and tights is the "straight" look.

Below: Crocus yellow and white sweater in pu[re] wool £16, ribbed knit skirt £2.20, silk shirt £21.[…] all in assorted colours. Cardigan jacket £30.50 [in] cream only. All from Benetton branches at Sou[th] Molton Street, London W1, Brompton Roa[d] London SW3, 40 Hampstead High Street, N[W3] and 6 Milson Street, Bath (opens February 1[…]). Punched leather gloves by Dent-Fownes. Be[ad] ropes by Corocraft and Marvella.

Fashion Tip. There is no substitute for the co[m]fort (and warmth) of wool, but you must ma[ke] sure that a knitted skirt is the right length ([below] the knee). Choose pale creamy colours [for] Spring and buy a pair of colour-matched co[…] at the same time to wear with the cardigan jac[ket] for weekends.

Photographs by Neil Kirk, Hair by Sam McKni[ght] at Danield Galvin. Make-up by Linda Cantello.





Snippets

■ Last week's midseason show in London takes us a step nearer the happy day when we can buy swimsuits in July and winter coats in January (as opposed to the other way round).

Director Mike Bridge believes that buyers no longer want (or are financially able) to commit themselves to a new season's fashions six or nine months ahead of time. Shorter delivery times make fashion more flexible.

In a packed and lively show I saw subtle tropical prints on pure silk separates from Fenn Wright and Manson, and a lot of white, from crisp plain cotton, decorated with eyelets at Strawberry Studio, to pretty broderie anglais from Jasper and fresh white silk with a herd of zebras streaming across from Wayne Clark at Rogol Goodkind.

Coming into the shops in four weeks will be the safari look—with classy raw silk dresses from Benny Ong and Anne Tyrell at John Marks—and rather fewer shorts than were shown in October when spring fashions had their first airing.

Colours are all the tones of sand, beige and curry, spiced with saffron yellow and a surprising amount of red.

Among the jungle prints I particularly liked Paul Howie's Koala bears and Betty Jackson's pineapple appliqués for Coopers. Roland Klein did marvellous things with silk separates in subtle combinations of coral, navy and cream. And Murray Arbeid will have you dancing until dawn in bow-spangled ball dresses.

■ I remember my Ossie Clark dresses from the 60s with particular affection because they were so pretty, so shapely, so much remarked on.

When I heard last week that Ossie's come-back to fashion-designing had ended in liquidation, I got out one of those early dresses—a creation of filmy silk chiffon with an enchanting print by his then-wife Celia Birtwell.

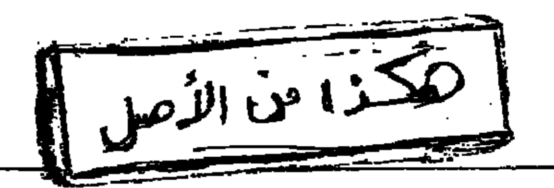
It seems amazing now to think that I used to go out to dinner or to the theatre in a dress that swept the floor (I once went to a Cambridge party in it on a bicycle).

Times have changed. So have prices. My exotic embroidered velvet floor cushion from Thea Porter (who also went into liquidation last week) would probably cost as much these days as I earned in the year I bought it.

Fashion is a cruel mistress to serve when you want to g[ive] only the best. And mistres[ses] are, of course, quite out of st[yle].

■ If your body could do w[ith] a month at the seaside, y[ou] might like to spring clean it [in] the privacy of your own ba[th]room, with Estée Lauder's n[ew] Body Treatment Spa.

Natural minerals from [the] sea (unpolluted I hope) [are] packed into the Skin Soften[ing] Bath grains and the Vitaliz[ing] Bath and Shower Gelée. [Then] buff your body with an exfoli[at]ing cream to clear it a[nd] smooth it after the ravages [of] winter boots and woo[l] sweaters. Then each area of [the] body—from bust to feet, [has] its own treatment cream, w[ith] an Extremely Effective A[nti-]Perspirant (Mrs Laude[r's] words) to finish off the n[ew] you. From major departm[ent] stores.



Minister promises to do best to protect private steel sector from state subsidized competition

House of Commons

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, indicated that he hoped to make a statement giving the Government's response to the British Steel Corporation's corporate plan in the next few days.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) asked: Would he tell us whether he intends to approve the corporate plan. Would he examine the document I delivered to his department last Friday which challenges the commercial assumptions of the corporation which have led to the recommendation that the Distington foundry should be closed?

In the light of the publication of that document, will he put it to the BSC that they should revaluate Distington and suspend the decision pending the outcome?

Sir Keith Joseph: I understand the document arrived this morning. From the little I have so far seen of it, I judge that it is a matter for the management of BSC and I am sure it will be studied by the management.

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe, C): When the Secretary of State makes the announcement later in the week, will he be able to give the House the Government's view of the viability of the corporate plan?

Although I represent a steel constituency, I do not think the security of the steel industry is necessarily dependent upon the amount of money the Government can put into the industry. What assurance has he from the corporation that their plan will be commercially viable?

Sir Keith Joseph: The management and work force of BSC have to cope with the market as it evolves and we all hope they will do their best. But the market may continue to be hostile and no one can guarantee the outcome for any part of BSC or for BSC as a whole.

It is up to management and work force to do their best in the current economic circumstances.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab) asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied with the adequacy of capacity for steel production in the United Kingdom, especially for special steels.

Sir Keith Joseph: This is one of the many difficult decisions the management has to make. The Government also has to consider the cost to the taxpayers of keeping spare capacity. The management proposes to keep some spare capacity in mind for a future upturn.

Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey, C) said that when considering the steel plan it was important to see that the private sector steel companies were not damaged by subsidized competition.

Sir Keith Joseph: He has identified a crucially important subject with which the Government is deeply concerned. The Government has blessed the efforts of BSC and some parts of the private sector to see whether viable joint commercial partnerships can be evolved.

Mr John Cunningham, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Whitehaven, Lab): The private steel manufacturers must be quaking if they are blessed by the Secretary of State. Will he assure us that when he makes the announcement about the BSC corporate plan he will make clear exactly what discussions between the corporation and the private sector he has given his blessing to, since the Opposition recognize the importance of many of the private sector steelmakers.

Sir Keith Joseph: I do not think there is a mystery here. The details are commercially confidential to the companies concerned. Those parts in the private sector whose trade overlaps with that of the BSC are in discussion with the corporation about possible partnerships.

Mr Denzil Davies (Llanelli, Lab): If the Government announces on Wednesday, as is probable, further financial help to the steel corporation, will he give some help to other steel works like Dupart to enable them to survive and provide employment?

Sir Keith Joseph: I agree about the subsidized competition to the private sector. We shall do our very best to protect the private sector from that. But the Government wants to reduce assistance to BSC rather than to provide assistance for the private sector.

Embassy rescue: SAS not given immunity

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said he was horrified by a question from a Labour MP who wanted to know whether the SAS soldiers in the Iranian Embassy raid to rescue hostages were given immunity from prosecution or ordered summarily to execute terrorists.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) first asked what criteria were used when deciding whether to institute criminal proceedings against members of the armed forces for alleged offences arising out of the performance of their duties when assisting the civil authorities.

Sir Michael Havers (Merton, Wimbledon, C): The Director of Public Prosecutions uses the same basic criteria in all cases whether they involve members of the armed forces or not.

Mr Canavan: Although the armed forces have an unenviable task dealing with terrorists, it would be a deplorable legal precedent for the armed forces to be given immunity from prosecution for carrying out summary execution of terrorists, especially after they have given themselves up. (Conservative protests.)

Was any such immunity from prosecution given, or any order for summary execution approved by the Attorney General or the Home Secretary, in the case of the SAS raid on the Iranian Embassy?

Sir Michael Havers: I am horrified by that question. (Conservative cheers.) There was a certain amount of confusion in the evidence. The matter has been reviewed, in part, at the trial at the Old Bailey, though not all the prosecution evidence was called.

It was considered with care at an inquest with a jury last week.

The courage and determination shown by those involved, which saved an unknown number of lives of unknown hostages, is a matter of pride for us all. Especially, I add my admiration for the conduct of PC Trevor Lock. (Cheers.)

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C): This country, as compared with anywhere in the world, shows amazing scrupulosity in the discharge of the function of the state in investigating all events pertaining to disorder or tragedy like that at the Iranian Embassy. We might well be proud of this.

It is incredible that a member of the Opposition should try to damage a force of which I am an old member, the SAS, and that be should use the Commons to attack a finding by a jury by which they were definitely killings in the interests and pursuit of the national interest.

Sir Michael Havers: I agree. The evidence was reviewed by the DPP and by me. There was no evidence upon which proceedings in relation to the deaths of these terrorists could be justified.

Mr John Morris, chief Opposition spokesman on legal affairs (Aberavon, Lab): Nobody would want to detract from the congratulations and his words about the bravery of all concerned in that incident.

But, as a former defence minister, do I understand from his earlier remarks that equality before the law is of paramount consideration; that where there is an offence committed, the question of prosecution is looked at on the same basis, whoever the person is?

Sir Michael Havers: I said the criteria are the same in all cases. The criteria we applied here is the test under Section 3 of the *Criminal Law Act, 1967*.

Age limit of 70 for judges urged by MP

There were references to Lord Denning during questions about whether there should be an age limit for judges not already covered by one.

Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab) said: There are judges over 80 whose judgments are so regularly eccentric and idiosyncratically out of touch with modern views that they are constantly having to be overturned.

Geriatric judges with 19th century social and political prejudices only bring the rule of law into disrepute. An age limit of 70 would be reasonable.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General (Merton, Wimbledon, C): There is only one judge over 80, who reached his 82nd birthday last week, and I congratulate him on it. (Conservative cheers.)

It is not for me to comment on individual decisions some of which may be subject to appeal. But in 1959 Parliament decided a statutory requirement for judges should be imposed—but Parliament did not impose it on those already appointed as judges.

Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke (Darwen, C): Lord Denning is probably the best known judge in the world. These attacks on him are resented by all who have had the privilege of appearing before him.

Sir Michael Havers: If there is to be criticism of a judge there is a wellknown process for dealing with it.

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas): Anyone wishing to criticize a judge in the House should table a motion in the House and seek to *have it debated*.

Mr Jeffrey Thomas, an Opposition spokesman on legal affairs (Abertillery, Lab): Is there any reason why judges should not be subject to the usual retirement age rules?

Sir Michael Havers: He would be the first to complain if his contract was altered after he had signed it and acted under it for a time.

Seeing BL through until it returns to private sector

The Government was seeing British Leyland through to the condition when it would return to the private sector, **Mr Norman Tebbit**, Minister of State for Industry, said during questions on the future of the motor manufacturing industry in Britain.

Mr Iain Mills (Meriden C) said: My constituents in the West Midlands, particularly those at Longbridge, are most satisfied with the Government's past and recently announced policy which has allowed the development of the Metro car, which is a stunning success.

This is the way British built cars and components can eat into the market share of imported foreign built cars.

Mr Tebbit: I agree. The success of the Metro in its penetration of the market and in the productivity of the men employed at the plant is most encouraging. I wish the company well. I hope its next models will be as successful.

Mr George Park (Coventry, North-East, Lab): Is the Government prepared to support the approaches of the car constructors' association in Europe to do something on an EEC basis against the penetration of Japanese products?

Mr Tebbit: The most constructive thing in that respect that has been done is for the British Government to give a general welcome to Nissan in order that they can build cars in Britain with British labour to the benefit of the British economy.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): We sympathize with him in the *difficult decisions* he has to make about government aid to the car industry. Some of us wonder if we can afford to support BL, whether we can afford to support Talbot as well bearing in mind that Peugeot has the main responsibility there.

Mr Tebbit: I do not think it is a matter of supporting any of these companies except in the respect that we are seeing Leyland through, I trust, to the condition when it can return to the private sector. Talbot is not in the British public sector, so the two cases are rather different.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat): Massive financial aid has gone from the state to the car industry in England. In these circumstances what steps will the the Government take to retain motor manufacturing at Linwood in view of the thousands of jobs at stake in an area of high unemployment?

Mr Tebbit: What influences companies in where they invest in the United Kingdom is not only government policies towards development grants and things of that sort but also the past record and success or otherwise of investments in particular areas.

Sale of parts of Leyland a management matter

The Government will continue to leave the judgment about the degree and the timing of the sale of any parts of British Leyland to the management, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said.

He was replying to Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) who had said: All pragmatic Conservatives will doubtless welcome the Prime Minister's announcement last week that the Government will not hesitate to intervene from time to time as necessary, and is set to intervene in British Aerospace and British Airways to assist in their privatization. Will he take the same enthusiasm to the component parts of British Leyland?

Mr Stanley Orme, chief opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): Will the minister repudiate the damaging letter in *The Times* of Saturday from some Conservative MPs about selling off certain assets of British Leyland?

This has already had a damaging effect on management morale in British Leyland. Is it not time this company was allowed to get on with the job and produce the cars, and the employment which is so essential?

Sir Keith Joseph: Those Conservative MPs are animated by the same desire as everyone else for the prospects of British Leyland and its component parts. I hope that they will recognize in their enthusiasm, that having appointed a management the Government must leave management to make its decisions.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C): Does he accept that the sale of the currently profitable parts will bring in its train the need for greater subsidy for the other parts?

Sir Keith Joseph: Without going into those possibilities I must repeat that decisions are for management.

Unclaimed premium bond prizes

Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a written reply that since premium savings bonds were first introduced they have been sold with the assurance that confidentiality would be maintained and that details of holders and prizes won would not be disclosed.

Any bond holder (he went on) who wishes to know whether he has an unclaimed prize has the opportunity to check the list of unclaimed prize bond numbers available at main post offices.

The bonds and stock office takes all practical steps to trace prize winners who have moved home and the value of unclaimed prizes represents less than 0.15 per cent of the total value of prize money paid out.

Rejection of agency for north region

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said in response to questions that he was not persuaded that the best interests of the north would be served by the creation of a northern development agency.

He went on: To add an agency on the lines of the Scottish and Welsh development agencies for the north would not provide a single extra power but would provide an extra unit of bureaucracy

Mr Stanley Orme, Chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): If the Secretary of State has rejected a development agency for the northern region what steps is he taking to improve the deteriorating situation there?

Sir Keith Joseph: Mr Orme is supporting the myth that prosperity comes from governments. That is not true. The Government can create as encouraging a framework as is practicable and that is what we are in process of doing.

Department in touch with ICL on R and D

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry, said at question time that his department had received no specific and formal request for *assistance from ICL* but was in frequent contact with the company over future research and development programmes.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C) had asked if the Secretary of State for Industry planned any measures in the medium and long term aimed at assisting the strength and viability of the United Kingdom computer industry.

Mr Baker (City of Westminster, St Marylebone, C): The United Kingdom computer industry must develop and market internationally competitive products if it is to remain strong and viable.

The Government currently operates a number of measures aimed at encouraging the development of such products which will continue to make a substantial contribution to the medium and long term future of the industry.

Mr Dykes: Bearing in mind that the survival of the British computer industry is literally at stake in international terms, and the Government is bound to be involved in providing some kind of public assistance for high technology products and new electronics, will it consider meeting more of the total research and development expenditure for British computer companies in comparison with their ferocious overseas competitors?

Mr Baker: He makes a good point. Support is already available under three schemes operated by my department: the macro-electronics applications programme, a programme of £55m over four years; the microelectronics support programme and the product process development scheme where a lot of projects are directed at microelectronics and the department provides research and development facilities and money for them. I am conscious of the value of this support.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab): Only a few months ago the Minister of State was gloating about the privatization of ICL. Has he noticed the financial reports that ICL is running into a deficit possibly of £50m?

What is he prepared to do about this? Is he prepared to do as Labour did and save this industry and thousands of jobs, or is he going to stand idly by?

Mr Baker: ICL is experiencing the same problems as many companies in the recession. Orders are short and costs higher. The chairman said at the annual meeting last week that they are implementing a series of measures to conserve their cash flow: plant closures, no general wage increases and the disposal of surplus premises.

These measure are prudent and necessary and will strengthen the company.

Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife, C): May we take it that he is not making the mistake of confusing the totality of the computer industry with the individual interests of one company?

Mr Baker: The computer industry has many companies supplying hardware and software, the mainframe area, mini-computer and micro-computers. There is a great *deal of vitality and strength in* the industry.

Mr John Garrett, an Opposition spokesman on industry (Norwich, South, Lab): Does he intend to guarantee the future of ICL?

Mr Baker: My department has not received any specific and formal request for assistance from ICL. I understand that the company is in discussion with its bankers.

I saw from the chairman's statement at the annual meeting last week that they are putting in hand measures to strengthen their cash position.

The department is in frequent contact with ICL over future research and development programmes, as with all other major information technology companies, and the public sector is a major user of ICL equipment.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on industry (Salford, West, Lab): On the question of ICL, what is he going to do to save this British industry which is so important.

Mr Baker: I deprecate phrases like that. There has been no specific or clear request for assistance from the company, but we are in touch with them on the future of the research and development programme.

I wish Conservative and Labour MPs—particularly Labour MPs—would remember the strengths of ICL which has 35 per cent of the United Kingdom market, export sales of £300m and there is an overseas base of £2,000m.

Mr Baker said later: In Prestel Viewdata we have a world lead, and I wish to ensure that effective uses are found for this in the public sector as soon as possible. I have put in hand in the department a pilot scheme linking London and the regional offices which should go live this summer.

Other trial projects are in hand and I have an operational set in my own office.

Bill an essential part of package to establish effective and systematic approach to training

The Government intended to publish its proposals for a new training initiative shortly, **Mr James Prior**, Secretary of State for Employment, said when moving the second reading of the Employment and Training Bill.

Mr Prior (Lowestoft, C) said it was right that decisions about the future pattern of industrial training boards should rest with him because he was the minister accountable to Parliament.

Clause 1 of the Bill proposed that he should have power to create, abolish or change the scope of an Industrial Training Board in consultation with the Manpower Services Commission and not, as at present, only in accordance with a recommendation of the commission.

The commission's views would continue to carry great authority, but it was important that he should not be restricted in the range of options open in determining the future structure of the training system. There might well be diverse views put to the MSC which would make it impossible for them to make recommendations. It would be unsatisfactory if he could not act.

The review of industrial training arrangements currently being undertaken by the commission would be the first comprehensive review of its kind and the existing legal requirements only envisaged consultation with interested parties on specific propositions and were not apt for the purpose of such a wide ranging review.

Clause 2 would enable all expenses of an industrial training board, including operating and administrative expenses, to be met from money raised by a levy on employers, as was the position before the coming into force of the 1973 Employment and Training Act. Clause 2 would also enable boards to use to defray their operating expenses, money derived from levies imposed before the enactment of the Bill.

These provisions were necessary as a result of the Government's decision to withdraw Exchequer funding of board's operating costs.

When industrial training boards were first established under the 1964 Act, their operating costs were charged to their industries. However, when firms became entitled to exemption from levy if they trained to meet their own needs, it meant that relatively few firms might remain liable to pay levy. Obviously they could not be expected to pay all the operating expenses. Provision was therefore made in the 1973 Act accordingly.

In many respects this had not worked well. It had led to an increase in bureaucracy and inefficiency and many complications about the pay and condition of staff.

However (he said), I recognize the difficulties. It is not our wish to impose on industry additional burdens at this difficult time.

The Bill would help secure a more effective training structure. The economic and social history of the past 30 years had been one of rapid change but Britain's story over that period had been one of failing to keep up, of being inflexible and unresponsive.

Sadly, the training system had been no exception; indeed, its failure to adapt quickly enough lay at the root of its ineffectiveness.

It would be terrible folly if Britain continued to be unresponsive to change and remained inflexible and hide-bound by traditional thinking.

The Bill was one element in the Government's overall policy on training and should be viewed as one essential part in a package of measures designed to establish an effective and systematic approach.

We intend (he said) to publish our proposals for a new training initiative shortly. We hope to be able to do so in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission.

Outlining the key components which would shape the new training initiative, he said there was considerable scope for improving the vocational preparation of young people. The bulk of young people who went into work at 16 or 17 received little or no training in even the basic skills.

The Government was committed to try, as resources permitted, to work towards the point where every school-leaver would undertake a programme of vocational preparation. It was expanding the current pilot scheme.

There had also been only slow progress in modernizing current arrangements for training for skills within industry. In some craft apprenticeships, there was a need to remove age restrictions and to place much greater weight on the attainment of recognized standards of performance.

Systematic and flexible training needed to be developed for a wide range of other occupations at both higher and lower levels of skill.

Perhaps the most pressing issue was the need to improve provision for the training, re-training and upgrading of adults. The pace of change in the structure of employment and skills required by new technology meant that many workers would need to be retrained more than once during their working lives.

In the expansion of adult training he saw an important role for *utilising the new technological* systems which were now becoming available. At his request, the Manpower Services Commission was examining the possibility of promoting "open" or "distance" learning for technical and supervisory levels. Any such "open tech" programme would be developed and implemented in close collaboration with existing educational and training resources.

The aim would be to give people access to courses of study to training programmes which they could pursue without giving up full-time employment or the search for work. This could be a valuable way of using modern methods and approaches to help individuals to equip themselves with the skills they needed.

There would be little progress towards achieving any of the objectives he had mentioned without closer cooperation and understanding between those responsible for training and those responsible for vocational education.

In particular industries and localities there was a record of successful coordination of education and training interests, but over the country as a whole there was still considerable room for improvement. The Government was urgently studying ways of improving links between training and education.

Any assessment of the value of industrial training boards must be based on the recognition that ultimately responsibility for industrial training rested with individual employers. It was they who must gauge their future needs for particular types of skill.

In a recent survey, a sample of firms with ITBs were asked whether they would have done as much training without their boards; over two thirds agreed they would have done. Research into the impact of levy exemption schemes which included inquiries to boards themselves suggested that levy exemption had helped to improve the quality of employers' training but produced little evidence that it had increased the quantity of training.

The research also indicated that firms were more likely to have planned training for all grades of staff, and to have increased their training in the last five years, than firms not in boards. Clearly many boards had had a significant impact on employers' awareness of their training needs. Nevertheless, this evidence was consistent with the conclusion that several of these boards might now have outlived their usefulness.

This conclusion was reinforced by the judgment of the Manpower Services Commission review body that on the whole boards had not been effective in meeting the special needs of small firms, nor of cross-sector skill shortages nor the sort of skill shortages confined to local labour markets, and the main thrust of employers' comment during the period of consultation on the review body's recommendations was against the continuation of statutory boards.

But some employers wrote strongly supporting their board. Against this background of conflicting views it would be difficult to decide what changes should be made to the current system.

Nevertheless (he said), I am sure that it is right that we should now examine carefully how far we can move away from past preoccupations with structures and towards a greater scope for voluntary training arrangements.

Many firms who recognized the value of planned training would continue to have adequate training programmes even if the incentives of levy exemption and board grants had been removed. He conceded this might not hold good universally and in some sectors it might be necessary to retain statutory boards.

It was important to reach the right solution for each sector and not try to devise one formula for the whole of industry. He strongly supported the review body's recommendation that there should now be a separate review in full consultation with industry of the future training arrangements for each sector, including those sectors which already relied on voluntary training arrangements.

On the basis of the review the Government would take decisions on the future of ITBs this summer.

Burden of proof over endangered species

House of Lords

The Government has undertaken to look at a proposal to shift the burden of proof from the prosecution to the defence to show whether an endangered animal had been illegally imported, **Lord Cullen of Ashbourne**, a Lord in Waiting, said during the resumed committee stage of the Wildlife and Countryside Bill. He said the *Government would look again at* the proposal contained in an amendment moved by **Lord Beaumont of Whitley** (L) to Schedule 9 (Amendments to the 1976 Act) under which any averment that an article was a restricted article should, until the contrary be proved, be sufficient evidence of that fact.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said that at present when a law officer or Customs and Excise brought a charge they did not have to prove that the endangered species being illegally sold was also illegally imported. It was presumed in those cases that the person illegally selling was also illegally importing, and it was up to him to produce a licence when he claimed he had permission to import. The police were not in the same position as law officers or Customs and Excise, and so were at a disadvantage.

This trade was so squalid and the people engaged in it so despicable that Parliament was justified in being severe, even though it did not like putting the onus of proof on the defendant.

Lord Cullen of Ashbourne said that the Government might have to think again about this. Customs powers were considered sufficient to give effect to the import prohibition. The burden of proof under this amendment was shifted.

Generally, in criminal proceedings, the burden was on the prosecution and not on the defendant. He would take further legal advice and if it seemed that something should be done the Government would amend the Bill during the report stage.

The amendment was withdrawn.

ITB chairmen criticize 'retrograde step'

Mr Harold Walker, an Opposition spokesman on employment (Doncaster, Lab) said Mr Prior had deliberately tried to play down a controversial issue.

There had already been a review of the Employment and Training Act 1973, in 1979. But Mr Prior seemed to have disregared everything that that review body reported. It had argued in favour of statutory industrial training boards. With this Bill, Mr Prior was seeking radical changes of the kind that the review body, *set* up by the MSC said would cause disruptions.

He (Mr Walker) had heard that the Government had in mind the retention of only four of the existing 24 boards but had not produced any evidence to justify this wholesale abolition of the statutory boards.

What a slap in the face for those industries which would soon learn, perhaps for the first time, that they were not among the key sectors which were to keep their statutory boards.

Twenty-three of the 24 chairmen of industrial training boards had written to the Secretory of State that a substantial majority of the chairmen had expressed surprise and disappointment that key recommendations of the review body would not be fully implemented and that some or even most of the industries concerned would have to rely on voluntarism for their future training needs.

With one exception it was the unanimous conviction of the ITB chairmen that this would be a retrograde step and would place their industries in the unfortunate position they had been in before 1964.

While many firms would continue training, others would not and would revert to the previous practice of poaching their requirements from other companies.

The MSC review body had recognized the logic of restoring to the boards their freedom of levy. It had recommended that funding of operating costs should be restored to industry but that boards should no longer have to obtain approval of terms and conditions of their staff, and that there should be no statutory limit on the size of the levy.

Mr Prior could not pluck from the package of proposals those bits which suited his purposes and turn the others down.

They knew that Government spending on training was to suffer another cut of £77.5m over the next five years, including £35m in the money allocated to the training opportunities programme.

The true origin of the Bill had been in the Tory Party Centre for Policy Studies. In short, the Bill had been dropped on industry from the bowels of the Conservative Party.

Mr James Lester (Beeston, C) *said* the time had never been better nor the need greater for industrial training than at the moment. It had been reinforced by the level of unemployment, particularly among young people. Everyone entering the labour market should receive realistic help for his occupation and education.

A widespread system of certification was needed which related to skill and standards rather than occupation or time.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said Britain must be prepared for its workforce to be retrained perhaps two or three times in a working lifetime and it was dangerous to leave training to some form of voluntarism.

Training should not just begin when people were out of a job but should be continuous and should be concentrated directly in areas of specific need.

Mr Nicholas Scott (Kensington and Chelsea, C) *said* that one of the greatest failings of industrial training was that they were still stuck with an outdated system of craft training. Any widespread dependence upon employers to introduce training in this area would have to wait until the economic climate altered.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L) said the Bill was ill-conceived and ill-timed. One of its consequences was that industry, which was struggling to survive, was to be clobbered yet again by having to find extra money.

Mr Robert Tylor (Croydon, North-West, C) said the Bill fell short of the objective he would like to see: the handing over of the industrial training boards to the industries they endeavoured to support complete with the assets they had built up and with the right to charge fees for the services they provided.

Mr Ronald Brown (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, Lab) said Mr Prior should retain the industrial training boards system which obliged employers and employees in an industry to sit down together and accepted a statutory duty for maintaining and improving training.

Mr Keith Hampson (Ripon, C) said the Government should not totally wipe out the boards system. It could not just assume that employers themselves would meet the needs of the nation's training requirements.

Mr Barry Jones, an Opposition spokesman on employment, (East Flint, Lab) said there would be troublesome consequences for industry if the Government did not relent *in its obstinate determination* to off-load the training boards' operating costs on to industry.

Mr Peter Morrison, Under Secretary for Employment (City of Chester, C), said there could not be complete certainty that voluntarism would work. As a general rule, however, the Government believed that the British people were far better at organizing themselves than government was on their behalf. (Conservative cheers.)

The Bill was read a second time by 299 votes to 248—Government majority, 51.

Aid for whisky producers to be backdated

European Parliament

Luxembourg

The European Parliament voted in support of EEC Commission proposals which would permit refunds to Scottish and Irish Whisky producers retrospective to British and Irish entry into the Community in 1973.

Mrs Winifred Ewing (Highlands and Islands, Dep) *said* she supported the principle that the agreement made with this industry should be honoured.

There was not some great capitalist plot involved here. It was the little people in the glens with low wages and no possiblity of other jobs who were at stake in this matter.

This was an issue of everybody keeping their promieses to the small people.

Mr Brian Hord (London, West, ED) said this issue was about Community preference in the cereals sector. They should *support* this resolution if they were sincerely interested in promoting this Community preference.

Sir James Scott-Hopkins (Hereford and Worcester, ED) *leader of the* European Democrat Group, said there had been general agreement on this matter between member states and the resolution should be supported. There was nothing unusual in the European Parliament dealing directly with the EEC Commission's draft directive.

The proposal from the Commission to the Council to amend regulations on the common organization of the market in cereals was agreed to.

Cooperation needed in redevelopment of inner city areas

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment (Henley, C), in a statement on the outcome of his review of inner city policy, said: The inner city partnership and programme authority arrangements will continue, but I have taken steps to simplify their procedures, and intend to consult local authorities very soon on guidelines which will enable programmes to be more efficiently handled.

The private sector should be encouraged to play the fullest possible part. I therefore intend to make effective consultation with local industry and commerce a prior condition of providing urban programme grant. The voluntary sector can also contribute much, and should also be consulted.

I have decided not to make any changes now in the list of authorities with partnership or programme authority status, or designated under the Inner Urban Areas Act, 1978. This reflects my assessment of the latest evidence, the constraints on public expenditure and the need to allow time to measure the impact.

I have already announced, subject to parliamentary approval, my intention to establish two new urban development corporations in London docklands and Merseyside. The creation of the London Docklands Development Corporation will mean the end of the existing partnership arrangements in London docklands, to be succeeded by separate arrangements.

We are planning significant increases in expenditure on inner city regeneration—the total provision *in* 1981-82 at 1980 *survey* prices will be some £224m. Of that, some £158m will go to the urban programme, and £66m to the two corporations. This latter figure includes some monies for land acquisition; in addition the UDCs may be able to acquire and redevelop some further land owned by statutory undertakers.

Allocations under main programme, which despite reductions remain the largest components of public investment in inner cities, will continue where possible to take into account their needs.

Inner cities remain vitally important to the health of the country. This Government has ensured that more schemes under the urban programme are being aimed at strengthening the local economies, and improving the environment, though there will continue to be a role for social and community projects.

Our aim remains to make these places where people want to live and work, and where the private investor is prepared to put his money. The changes I have made and intend to make should ensure that we can mobilize resources as effectively as possible to tackle the problems.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab), questioning Mr Heseltine on the statement, said: "Why does Mr Heseltine never tell the House the straight truth? Why does he pretend there is to be an increase in expenditure in the urban programme when he is cutting the main urban programme for 1981-82 by 26 per cent from the sums of *money allocated in the* 1979 White Paper?

Why *does* he not take into account his cut in rate support grant for the metropolitan areas of £440m, a 10 per cent reduction? Why does he not take into account his cut of 27 per cent in the housing investment programme including a cut of 36 per cent in London?

We cannot afford the waste of resources of people and land represented by areas of dereliction and desolation around our city areas and we cannot risk the build-up of frustration and anger to which such decay gives rise and the effect on the elderly, poor and new immigrant communities.

Those are the words he used in his statement on inner city policy in September, 1979. It is his victimization of the inner city areas that is bringing about the desolation, frustration and anger of which he spoke. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Heseltine: It is a curious sort of victimization when one has just announced the record amount of money available for this problem that the House has ever been asked to consider.

He is not living in a real world when he tries to compare the increases I am announcing against past expenditure in some notional White Paper published by a government subsequently defeated in an election and which would have had no prospect of carrying out those plans even if it had been elected.

I support his quotation of my concern at the problem of dereliction in these areas. Because I felt such concern I persuaded my colleagues that we should include *proposals for* urban development corporations and land registers which was the first effective attempt to bring together into one organization the methods needed to cater for these problems.

Mr Ian Mikardo (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab): In that part of docklands contained within Tower Hamlets there has been a notable, rapid increase in entrepreneurs, both large and small, being brought in in job creation and environmental improvement, all of which are doing well. The coming of the urban development corporation will merely throw a spanner into those works?

Mr Heseltine: It is an extremely cost-effective spanner when one considers the amount of extra resources that will be available and the more effective mechanism available to cater for these problems.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L): How does he intend to involve private industry?

Mr Heseltine: The method of involving the private sector will in the case of most urban programme areas, certainly Liverpool, involve consultation with the chamber of commerce.

Mr Denshore Dover (Chorley, C): Would he give further consideration to the possible membership of the private sector on the partnership committees. That could lead to more effective spending and control of the money and also better return for that money.

Mr Heseltine: I have come to the view that is probably not the right way to proceed. The partnership committees are already far too large. To add more people would probably slow the procedure up.

I *want* to ensure the details of the programmes themselves are more fully considered and explored with the private sector before it comes to decision-making by central and local government.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab): Will the minister consider the definition of inner cities to bring some help to people gravely affected by all the cuts, particularly in housing?

Mr Heseltine: It is for local authorities to pursue their own priorities in the light of resources. I have had to consider whether I would be wise to spread more widely the resources available in the urban programme. I have taken the view that I should stick with the local authorities originally chosen.

Later, he added that since the programme was announced, year by year a higher proportion of available resources had already been preempted by the revenue consequences of earlier schemes.

I am trying to reduce those revenue implications (he said) in order to have a far higher proportion available for new capital projects.

In this financial year, of £181m, £67m is committed to paying for the revenue implications of previous years.

MEPs seek nationality Bill change

Certain provisions in the Nationality Bill now before the British Parliament could result in children born to British nationals living in Belgium being entitled to neither British nor Belgain nationality, **Mr Ben Patterson** (West Kent, ED) said during questions to the Commission.

This must concern the Community because EEC citizens were nationals of member states. He called on the Commission to carry out a study of the interaction between the different nationality laws in member states as they affected the transmission of nationality.

M Gaston Thorn, *President of the* Commission, said that the powers given by the treaties did not allow the EEC institutions to intervene in matters dealing with the acquisition of nationality in any of the member states, up to now there had been no difficulties.

Mr Derek Enright (Leeds, Soc) said as a result of the British Government's definition of nationality in the Treaty of Accession signed in 1972, there should be consulations with member states if that definition was to be changed, in particular the effect it had upon the citizens of Gibraltar who currently had free movement within the EEC.

M Thorn said it was always preferable for consultation to take place. It was to be hoped that once the British Government had decided on its position on the Bill, then it would consult the competent authorities to avoid incompatibilities.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Atomic Energy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, second reading. British Railways (Increase of Compensation) Order.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30. Contempt of Court Bill, report.

Changing fashions of realism between the two wars

Les Réalismes 1919-1939
Centre Georges Pompidou

Jean Carlu
Musée de l'Affiche

Jean Fouquet
Louvre

Les Métiers de l'art
Musée des Arts Décoratifs

Why "realisms" in the plural, you might wonder. To that question at least the big Spring show at the Centre Pompidou, *Les Réalismes 1919-1939* (until April 20), provides a quick and obvious answer. It is not about just any old realism, some amorphous, undefined attitude to the subject-matter of painting, but about the long succession of mostly short-lived art movements which, between the wars, proposed and illustrated the continuing validity of some kind of directly representational art. Until quite recently it has been the habit to ignore or discount such movements, on the grounds that they did not fit in with the orthodox view of how "modern art" developed organically and indivisibly from Impressionism onwards, primarily through the various phases of the Ecole de Paris. If one supposed that Analytical Cubism was the last gasp of representational art, the last serious attempt of painters to render external physical reality, then any later attempts to approach reality by classic means had to be regarded as anachronistic, retrograde, and suited only to the debased tastes of totalitarian regimes who chose to know no better.

Since Pop Art and Superrealism attitudes have changed rather. Painters such as Hopper and Sheeler, who once seemed peripheral, now are seen as central. The various exhibitions devoted all over the world in the past five years to the Neue Sachlichkeit painters of the Weimar Republic have been revelatory. And each country, inevitably, in rediscovering its own recent past, has been looking again at its own artistic eccentrics: in Britain the example immediately to hand is the big Stanley Spencer show at the Royal Academy last year. All of these make it clear that, alas for neatness, realism was by no means played out as a creative force after 1918. Even in France itself a couple of big shows in the past two years have drawn attention to the powerful survival of realism during the 1920s and 1930s, anathema though it might be to the fashionable pundits of Paris.

So that is what the Beaubourg show is all about. It starts coherently enough, with sections devoted to each of the major groups as it comes up: Metafisica, Valori Plastici and Novecento in Italy; Néo-humanisme, Néo-romanticisme, Forces nouvelles and Réalisme socialiste in France; Magic Realism, Verismus and Neue Sachlichkeit in Germany; Regionalism in America and so on. In all of these, though their ultimate aims and objectives vary considerably, one can see a continuing preoccupation with rendering external reality as a means of artistic expression.

Not all of the art on display is very encouraging. The Metaphysical art of Chirico after his Surrealist period, for instance, is empty and bombastic, and even technically slipshod, to an extent which makes his brief mastery around the time of the 1914-18 war even more unaccountable. Fortunately there are other Italian painters of the period, hardly more than names these days outside Italy, who show to excellent effect: a painting like Fausto Pirandello's *The Staircase* (1934), with its ghostly mingling of partial figures ascending and descending the stairs, is astonishing in its subtlety and formal invention.

The work of the Neue Sachlichkeit group is already familiar, though some unfamiliar examples of it enliven the German sections of the show and confirm the impression left by the Hayward show that Karl Hubbuch, though not the best known, is in many respects the most dazzling and timeless of them all. Among the French Balthus (expectedly) stands out, but there are powerful works, more or less socially involved, by Jean Marchand, Georges Rohner and others, and a little corner devoted to the maverick Alfred Courmès, rediscovered quite recently through an otherwise rather bizarre show of new French art at the Serpentine. A Czech sculptor called Otto Gutfreund makes a strongly individual effect with his tinted figures of men at work and his portrait busts. Britain is represented by, most notably, Spencer's "leg-of-mutton" nude; it is a pity that the Scotsman James Cowie, who would work very well in this context, is not included at all.

It is at about this point that the exhibition begins to fall apart. Maybe it is something to do with the wide open spaces which need to be filled, but it is hard to see the relevance of rooms of deco furniture and fittings (certainly a chair is a chair is a chair, but does that make it necessarily realistic?) and big displays of posters, architectural renderings of movie palaces and such, art glass and practically anything else which was produced between the wars. The most likely explanation, though, for this sudden wrenching of the show in the direction of social studies seems to be the organizers' horror at their own logic: which clearly demonstrates that the unmentionable Nazi official art falls naturally into the new pattern of twentieth-century art they propose, and does not look all that bad either. Certainly in that part of the show there is sudden sprouting of long explanatory/apologetic captions, designed apparently to make it clear that Nazi art is included for sociological reasons only. Unluckily the internal logic of art history seldom coincides with what, politically, we would like it to demonstrate.

Part of the revaluation of aberrant French artists from the 1920s and 1930s is the renewed attention paid to the poster-artists of the period. One of the most memorable paintings at Beaubourg is a portrait of Chanel by one of them, Cassandre. A contemporary, Jean Carlu, is the subject of a major retrospective at the Musée de l'Affiche (until March 29), and his powerful graphic style, as applied to marketing everything from absinthe to the Allied war effort, still has a thing or two to teach commercial artists of our own day.

London may feel a certain amount of quiet satisfaction in having originated the Pissarro exhibition now just opened at the Grand Palais after its triumph at the Hayward; it will be interesting to see how the next, more markedly national example of British artistic enterprise, the Gainsborough show from the Tate, does when it opens just next door. I should also mention an admirable if slightly pedagogical show devoted to the fifteenth-century French painter and miniaturist Jean Fouquet at the Louvre (until April 19); at least one is never likely to see again so much of his work so enlighteningly displayed in one place.

Meanwhile—another example, as it transpires, of influence from across the Channel—the modern craft movement has hit Paris in a big way with a gigantic exhibition under the title *Les Métiers de l'art* at the Musée des Arts Decoratifs (until April 27). The museum has just set up its own permanent craft shop in the entrance, modelled on that at the Victoria and Albert Museum, and is pulling in the crowds, to such an extent that the show has been extended for a month, to look at a wide and catholic selection of the best in French crafts today. It is not, I suppose, possible that anybody could like absolutely everything in the show, but it would be hard for even the most captious not to find something to respond to. I was particularly impressed by the ceramic discs of Yves Moby, the exquisite and intricate glass of the Monod family and the funny animal-shaped furniture of Gérard Rigot (a chair like that could kill your brother . . .).

There are some extraordinary large pieces like Pierre Capperon's white ceramic *Mur No 1* which are very decidedly on the art side of craft and demand to be judged as such. It must also be said that some of the more respected older names in French craft, such as the Cristallerie Daum, come up with pieces of almost unbelievable hideousness and vulgarity, and it is a pity that the notorious French vagueness about English spelling crowns the achievement of an imaginative and finely-tooled leather binding by lettering it on the spine *Moby Dyck*. But the show as a whole is memorable and achieves an extra dimension by being cunningly related, through other applications of *les métiers de l'art*, to the museum collection in general: conserving the history of the decorative arts and being aware of precedent and continuity is important to the future, and it is good for modern craftsmen to be mindful of where they come from as well as where they are going to.

John Russell Taylor



Carel Willink: *Château en Espagne* (1939)

Book review

Taking Leave of God
By Don Cupitt
(*SCM Press, £4.95*)

If Don Cupitt had been a bishop, his latest book would probably have caused the same sort of hullabaloo as *Honest to God*, for some have already made haste to denounce its "atheism", and its subject matter is not dissimilar from that of Bishop John Robinson's best-seller of the sixties. What is deeply moving about it is also that, rather like *Honest to God*, it is personal testimony: "Here stand I: I can do no other".

But it is nonsense to accuse a man of "atheism" who can write: "My God is still the *deus absconditus*, the hidden God who is found at last to hide himself in the depths of the heart"; and: "God both represents to us what we are to become and shows us the way to become it; union with God is the goal, and the love of God is the way"; and: "God is a unifying symbol that eloquently personifies and represents to us everything that spirituality requires of us. The requirement is the will of God, the divine attributes represent to us various aspects of the spiritual life, and God's nature as spirit represents the goal we are to attain".

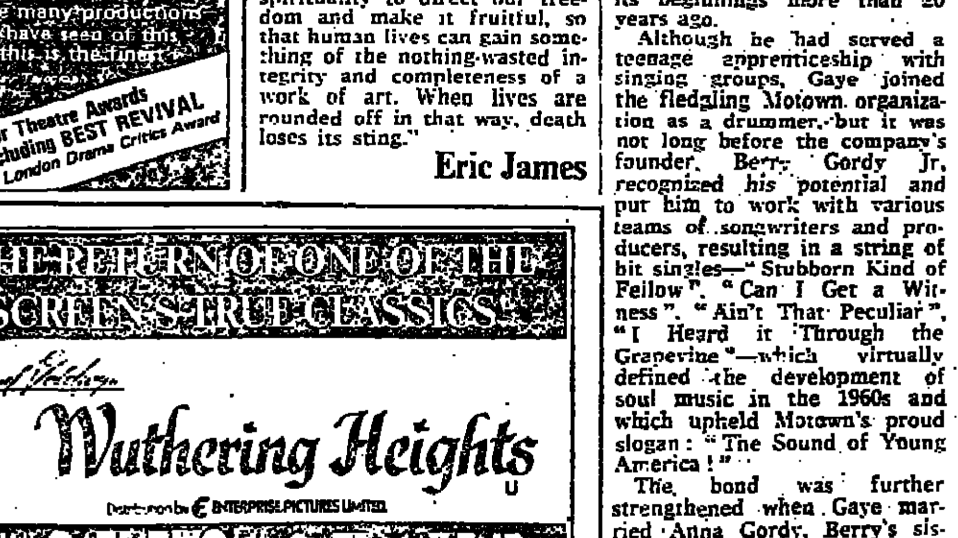
The Dean of Emmanuel's book is surprisingly far from the arid God of the philosophers I had been warned to expect. He is no "remote and ineffectual Don".

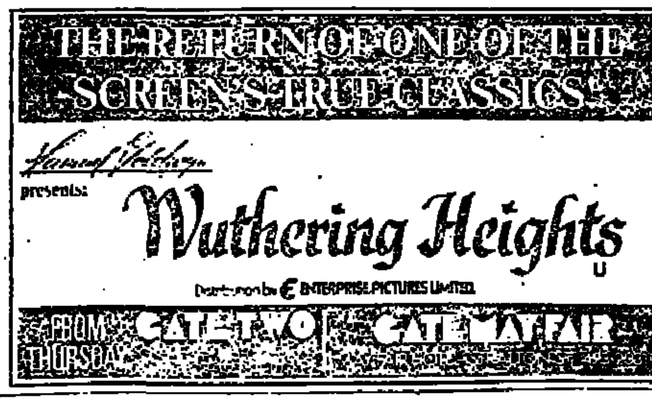
Don Cupitt simply tries to be honest to himself and to answer the question: How can I practice the Christian religion when, in the late twentieth century, I find myself with a new cosmology, with a corresponding change in the nature of knowledge, in the way people think about all the leading social institutions, and with an "autonomous" self that has to get away from an authoritative framework imposed from without?

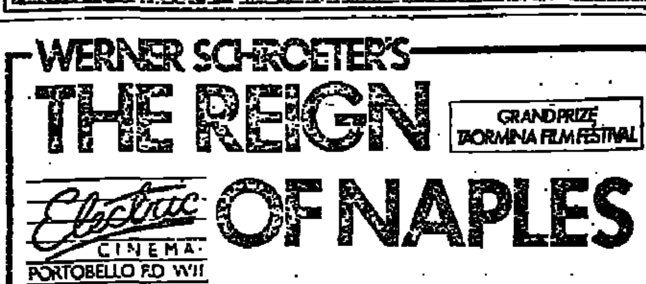
Many Christians who read *Taking Leave of God* will find it profoundly disturbing—more disturbing than it needed to be, for it is an "Either-Or" sort of book—Kierkegaard gets a dozen quotations—where it could with profit (and a little more wrestling) have been "Both-And". But it is beautifully written—a worthy successor of Edwyn Bevan's "Symbolism and Belief", forty years on. It will provoke "the faithful" to think more rigorously about what they believe, whilst the questing unbeliever may find in Don Cupitt—who describes himself as "battered by life"—the guide he has been seeking.

One last quotation—a thought for today: "We need a spirituality to direct our freedom and make it fruitful, so that human lives can gain something of the nothing-wasted integrity and completeness of a work of art. When lives are rounded off in that way, death loses its sting."

Eric James







Marvin Gaye asserting his individuality



Although he is one of the authentic pioneers and superstars of black American popular music, Marvin Gaye has long held a reputation for unconventional behaviour, thanks to his evident distaste for authority in all its forms; so it was not altogether a surprise to discover that he has been living quietly in London since his concerts at the Albert Hall last June, and that this sojourn is in the nature of a retreat from professional and personal conflicts.

During the past two years he has experienced, in his own words, a "horrifying metamorphosis". Various business ventures went awry, culminating in massive demands from the Internal Revenue Service, which seized his Los Angeles recording studio and other property in lieu of payment; his wife successfully sued him for divorce, making further claims which forced him to record an album, *Here, My Dear*, whose profits go directly towards the settlement (with typically mischievous wit, Gaye turned the album into a bitter examination of their liaison); finally, and in some ways most profound of all, the relationship with his record company suffered an apparently irretrievable breakdown.

In other circumstances, this last would probably be the least of the problems; such disagreements are, after all, not uncommon in the world of popular music. Gaye's case is different because the company in question is the black-owned Motown Records, the most famous and fertile of all pop factories, with whom Gaye has been associated virtually since its beginnings more than 20 years ago.

Although he had served a teenage apprenticeship with singing groups, Gaye joined the fledgling Motown organization as a drummer, but it was not long before the company's founder, Berry Gordy Jr, recognized his potential and put him to work with various teams of songwriters and producers, resulting in a string of hit singles—"Stubborn Kind of Fellow", "Can I Get a Witness", "Ain't That Peculiar", "I Heard it Through the Grapevine"—which virtually defined the development of soul music in the 1960s and which upheld Motown's proud slogan: "The Sound of Young America!"

The bond was further strengthened when Gaye married Anna Gordy, Berry's sister: such intra-company relationships were the rule rather than the exception at Motown during its early days, and were plainly a factor in the creation of the tightly-knit family atmosphere which contributed to its phenomenally consistent success.

Gaye's popular duets with Motown's female singers, notably Kim Weston and Tammi Terrell, broadened his reputation, but the death in 1970 of Tammi Terrell, which has remained the subject of speculation, affected him deeply. As if to shake himself out of the depression, in the following year he released one of the landmark pop albums of the seventies, entitled *What's Going On*, whose adventurous treatment of social themes and extended musical forms opened up a number of possibilities hitherto forbidden to black pop artists.

Most importantly, *What's Going On* was a wholly self-determined work, thereby contradicting Motown's established production-line procedure; it was achieved in the face of considerable corporate resistance. Enormous worldwide success vindicated Gaye's judgment, but in some eyes only cemented his reputation for being a stubborn kind of fellow. Relations deteriorated as he exploited his new independence, and as other artists, like Stevie Wonder, began to follow his example.

These achievements were counterpointed, however, by his business disasters, including the brief ownership of a professional football team, the Detroit Wheels, the management of a string of boxers and ventures into the stock market, only one of which returned a modest profit. Gaye freely admits that his own nature is at least partly to blame: "I'm not the easiest of people to deal with. If I feel like taking a vacation in the middle of a project, because I need the creative stimulus, I will take it. Someone else might feel that I should stay and finish the job, but in the past I've always gone. That puts a strain on business relationships.

"On the other hand, I tend to look upon myself as a racehorse. This has been my argument over the years: if Secretariat is a fine horse, but she throws riders and has trouble getting into the gate, she gives a damn as long as she wins the race? You must treat her right, put her out to grass, give her the best pasture and try to cool her off, because the object is to win. I'm nervous and highly strung . . ."

apparently it goes with my talent. And, if I'm treated properly, I can do what I do probably better than anyone else."

A lean, languidly elegant man who talks softly but volubly and enjoys occasionally exploiting his ability to seem thoroughly guileless, Gaye agrees that some of his problems stem from the transition pop singers of his generation had to make from being virtual puppets of the producers into acceptance as "artists". Tensions have arisen because the record business still demands its quota of "product" in the old way, making no allowance for temperament.

"I haven't had room to expand. Motown is interested in the commercial market, so if I want to do something that is not necessarily of a commercial nature, but might be, they would rather not take the chance. They want something that will hit the charts immediately."

Motown will release a new album, *In Our Lifetime*, this month, and its gestation was subject to that kind of pressure, according to Gaye. Originally entitled *The Love Man*, and conceived as an attempt to reassert his primacy as soul music's pre-eminent sex symbol in the face of challenges from other, younger singers, it was rewritten and re-recorded until it now emerges as a musical meditation on what he sees as an approaching Armageddon. The observation that its musings are rather opaque dismays but does not surprise him, for he claims that he was not allowed to finish the project.

"I wanted to make it clearer, but I wasn't afforded the opportunity . . . and I do say 'afforded' with dollar-signs behind it. The album certainly has a theme, though; I believe I do my best work when I'm thinking conceptually. But Motown felt that enough was enough. As I've indicated, we're not enjoying the best of relationships. In fact we've just agreed the terms and conditions for a separation."

So *In Our Lifetime* will be his last record for Motown? "Sadly, yes." And will there be regrets? "Yes. Although I'm not fond of the record business, I am very fond of Berry Gordy, and there are many happy memories. Even the hassles were often stimulating and necessary. After all this time, though, I don't feel that their attitudes are going to change. In 22 years they've grown to know me too well, and they think about me in a certain way, and I feel that I'm not treated with the respect I should have." Certain incidents from the past plainly still rankle, too. "There were some appalling liberties taken with projects which Tammi Terrell and I did, and there have been tears over the deaths of people I knew, but I don't feel like going into that at this point because I'll explain it all in my autobiography, which will be very truthful."

Gaye denies that he is writing his story simply to correct impressions given by a lurid pulp novel called *Number One With a Bullet*, published in 1974 and written by a former Motown publicity agent, Elaine Jesmer, who had worked closely with Gaye. The novel seemed to paint a barely-fictionalized portrait of the daily life of Motown, with a promiscuous male singer, named Daniel Stone but bearing a marked resemblance to Gaye, at its centre. Speculation was fuelled when the book disappeared from the shelves with mysterious suddenness soon after its publication:

"The book was squashed, actually," Gaye observes. "The movie was squashed too. Paramount were ready to make it, right after *The Godfather*."

Predictably, Gaye maintains that he is in London because he loves the tolerance and humour of the British; he envisages returning to America at some point, but is at present "considering any offer", including the chance to run a Third World music centre in Nigeria. His prime concern, though, is to find someone who will buy him out of his Motown contract. "I'm looking for a genuine offer from people who are really concerned about me. I want to spend the next 10 years doing my music really seriously, for a change, even if it means living on a beach in Hawaii and playing it only to my friends. That's possible, by the way. I did it for eight months before I came to London. I have a history of playing the ball-game according to my own rules; frankly, I sleep better that way."

Richard Williams

Philharmonia/Haitink
Festival Hall/Radio 3

William Mann

Now that Bernard Haitink has yielded up conductorship of the LPO, our other orchestras are seeking his services. So it was that on Sunday he conducted an all-Bruckner programme with the Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus.

His symphony was the unfinished ninth. When the composer realized that he would not live to complete the finale, he asked that his setting of the *Te Deum* should be performed instead.

The Philharmonia and Haitink half-respected his wish: the *Te Deum* was indeed matched with the symphony, but given before the interval, so that its C major did not further add tonal conflict to the D minor of the symphony, or the E major of its extant Adagio end.

The ninth symphony was Bruckner's serene farewell to this world. The trumpets already sound for him on the other side in that Adagio third movement, which remains the *Paradiso* of the work's Divine Comedy, resolving (in a foreign key) the tragic *Inferno* drama of the tremendous first movement, and the partly malign, partly seductive *Purgatorio* of the scherzo movement.

So, at least, was implied by Haitink's noble, unexaggerated account. The Adagio could only be followed by a "Chori Angelorum", and it wou[ld] have to be in D major, th[e] celestial tonality of Handel[s] "Hallelujah" and those visio[n]ary Masses by Bach and Beet[h]oven. Haitink sent us hom[e] with the balmy repose of the [ ] major Adagio, and the vene[rable] euphony of Philharmonia horn[s] and strings on their best beha[]viour, greatly palpitating in ou[r] ears.

If anybody wanted to conjec[]ture how Bruckner would hav[e] ended the symphony, Haitink' blazing account of the *Te Deu[m]* was fresh in the memory. Her[e] were bold harmony, confide[nt] choral unisons, the consolin[g] aspiration of the solo voc[al] quartet passages.

Sheila Armstrong, Alfre[d] Hodgson, Philip Langridge, an[d] Gwynne Howell admirab[ly] blended with the resplende[nt] verve of the Philharmon[ia] Chorus, just now in top for[m] thanks to their new chor[us] master, Heinz Mende.

The finale of Bruckner's nin[th] symphony would have to rec[] and apotheosize the D min[or] of its first movement: Bruc[kner's] symphonic finales reg[ularly] do so. Better souls than [] may be sure of hearing t[he] wondrous work complete ser[ene]ly in the Paradise Panthe[on].

After such a concert as th[] on mere earth, less ambitio[us] devotees of Bruckner can [be] content to imagine how music[] supreme visionary has comp[leted] the most extraordinary [of] all his symphonies.

Singcircle
St John's

Hilary Finch

Saturday's Sounds Alive concert, the second of a series of three, had a disturbing unity of purpose: nearly all its compositions for amplified voices expressed, with differing degrees of desire, a sense of chaos and impotence pointed more acutely by being contained within a building of such contrasting sensibility as St John's, Smith Square.

Three of the works drew their inspirations directly from poetry, the words cracking and breaking under the burden. Henri Pousseur's *Mnemosyne I and II*, a bipartite and fragmented setting of lines from Hölderlin ("We are a sign without meaning . . . have almost lost our language . . ."), contraposes monody and improvisation and allows for consecutive or simultaneous performance in variable media. This performance was perhaps less effective for choosing to precede as well as juxtapose the accomplished and often beautiful improvisations of Suzanne Flowers with the lengthy chorale-like declamation of the freely-rearranged words by four distanced singers.

The isolation and striving of the individual voice pitted against a quadrophonic prerecorded tape of voices and [] tory noises in Luigi Non[o's] 1964 *La Fabbrica illumina[ta]* the tentative optimism of [the] words of Scabia and Pav[ese] rising and curving into melo[dy] sinking into speech, punctuat[ed] by fragmented exclamati[ons] created a potent if static ima[ge] compellingly realized [by] Penelope Walmsley-Clark.

Two poems from T[ed] Hughes's *Crow* were more c[on]ventionally projected throu[gh] *Sangbuc I*, an easily satisfyin[g] crafted but over-diffuse sett[ing] for six voices by Richard Da[vid] Hames, much of the su[] immediacy of the imagery [] fused by amplification. A[] Belk's pleasing but unorigi[nal] non-verbal exploration of "I [] imprisoned life" in *At a* [] *point in contact*, its recurri[ng] words and murmurations fr[om] four voices and tape flutter[ing] moth-like in the air, was bal[anc]ed by the first performan[ce] of Richard Orton's *Lingua* bland investigation of exten[ded] vocal techniques within a [] note pitchfield, which rar[ely] alized its somewhat tedi[ous] activity by reference to [the] myth of Babel.

The other premiere was Jean-Paul Curtay's *Diab[le] phonetique*, a "translatio[n]" from note to vowel of Diabe[lli] *Sonatine I*, the pitches repla[ced] with a hierarchy of v[ocal] timbres, the idea consta[ntly] entertaining, the execu[tion] accomplished and obvio[usly] enjoyable.

Daniel Varsano
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison

Even in a recital devoted to French music, not many pianists would venture to begin with a large Satie group, as Daniel Varsano did on Sunday afternoon. Much of this music is quiet, almost timid in manner, uncompromising in its lack of display, and offering the performer few conventional opportunities for self-assertion. In the opening *Gnossiennes*, Mr Varsano was impressively exact, however, with his placing of individual notes and the balance of textures, although the final effect, inappropriately, was rather nervously subjective. He did better in the still simpler *Gymnopédies*, drawing nearer to the music's still, calm centre.

In later Satie cycles, such as *Les trois valses distinguées du précieux dégoute*, violence is implicit in the very restraint, as it is in a different way in the wry misquotations of other music found in the *Embryons desséchés*. Mr Varsano, who recently has recorded some of these pieces, hit off very much the right balance of sensitive nuance and bleak detachment. Not many pianists can be relied upon to do as much.

Despite that, Satie dema[nds] absolute sympathy more tha[n] fine technique, whereas Ravel both are essential. [] Varsano reconciled those titles in his exhilarat[ing] account of *Jeux d'eau*, wh[ich] was clear and brightly shin[ing] like the fountains (and the li[ght]) by Henry de Régnier [that] prompted it. It is curious [to] think of Ravel submitting [this] first movement of his Sona[tine] for a competition that nob[ody] else bothered to enter, and [] ing the remaining movem[ents] two years later. The re[sult] could scarcely seem more fied and, although the p[iece] may be more abstract in [concep]tion, the fast-flowing passa[ges] evoke the same founta[in]. Again, the gentle precision [of the] fine proportions of Mr [Var]sano's interpretation reve[aled] much.

The warmth and, beyond [it,] the contained passion of Fauré nocturnes, numbers [] and five, brought a diffe[rent] atmosphere to the afternoo[n's] music, one richer and [more] spacious. Mr Varsano was a[t his] best here, although unaffected naturalness of Fauré playing was matched his subtle management of layered textures of Debus[sy's] *La Terrasse des Audiences [du] Clair de Lune*.

Jazz in low spirits

Don Rendell
Round House

Richard Williams

Jazz of all kinds long ago came to terms with the concert hall, but the quintet with which Don Rendell opened his Contemporary Music Network event made the modest platform of the Round House seem like some terminal beach. In a club environment, perhaps the utterly derivative nature of their music might be obscured by background noise; on Sunday, before an audience dotted about in a sea of empty seats, the group lay naked and gasping for breath.

Rendell, a saxophonist who is among the elders of British modern jazz, has in the past led several interesting groups. This one, which merely calls to mind the music heard on many Blue Note sessions of the middle 1960s, is not among them. The repertoire, a mixture of what are commonly called "originals" (a grave misnomer in this instance) and standards, provided so little stimulus that the musicians often seemed to be operating by reflex.

Rendell and his saxophone partner, Stan Robinson, have come to contrasting terms with the influence of John Coltrane, but they appeared unanimously preoccupied and unable to offer more than smudged doodles. They were given little assistance by their pianist, Pete Sabe[rton,] who has a graceful touch whose quiet banality cor[] only an acceptance of th[e be]lief that Herbie Hancock [] to the right conclusions 15 [years] ago, and that there is not[hing] worth while to be added a[t this] stage.

The second half began a saxophone quartet perfo[rmed] by Rendell, Robinson, Hurt (alto) and John Will[iams] (baritone). Resolutely somant, slightly saccharine discreetly muffled, it sou[nded] like an exercise for the Coast musicians of the 195[0s].

The rhythm section retur[ned] and the group was joined trumpeter, Dick Pearce, a[nd a] trombonist, Paul Nieman, the evening's main event. dell's *Earth Music*, a seq[uence] of eight pieces in various ventional modes: bebop, [] jazz-rock, blues, and pa[] ballads. Once again, despi[te a] straightforward nature of composition, no air of un[] licity, almost of discon[] prevented the soloists fron[] ducing anything more th[an] modestly literal interpret[ation].

The sole exception mu[st be] made for the bassist, Bridge, who delivered an [] lude in which he used his rich tone and a gently gl[] attack to develop a lyrical [] across the entire range o[f his] instrument. That apart, yawn delivered by one phonist during another's involuntarily provided a summary.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted yesterday's later editions

مكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Mr. Sussex, who farms fifty acres in East Devon, had an unforgettable Bank Holiday Monday.

In the small hours of the morning he played host to a few unexpected guests.

Altogether about fifteen members of the Cullompton Fire Brigade attended.

When they arrived, Mr. Sussex's home was ablaze. When they left, at eight o'clock in the morning, it was in ruins and in spite of all their gallant efforts Mr. Sussex, his wife and four children were homeless.

Which was something that could not be said about the rest of Mr. Sussex's dependants; his herd of pedigree Friesians.

They were still perfectly at home in their pastures and as much in need of Mr. Sussex's constant attentions as ever.

A fact that was not lost on the loss adjuster we put in charge of the case.

He gave up his Bank Holiday afternoon to visit the Sussex's at what was left of their farmhouse.

There and then he declared the farmhouse a write-off and agreed to pay Mr. Sussex £1,000 to take care of his immediate expenses.

But there was still the problem of where the Sussex's were going to live.

If Mr. Sussex had worked in an office it would have been no problem. We'd have put him, and his family, up at a hotel.

But, as Mr. Sussex pointed out, you can't run a farm from a hotel room. His cows expect a 6.30 a.m. call for milking and calves like fires start at all hours of the day and night.

Obviously it was vital for Mr. Sussex to live where every farmer belongs; down on the farm.

Mr. Sussex himself found the perfect solution to his, and our, problem.

It took the form of a 42ft. three bedroom mobile home. He paid £1,500 for it and we paid him back the very next day.

He parked it right next to the cowshed and lived in it quite comfortably until his house had been rebuilt.

Mr. Sussex, it seems, doesn't treat farming as a nine to five job.



Just as we, and Mr. Sussex will back us up on this, don't treat insurance as a nine to five affair.

We won't make a drama out of a crisis.

We knew the cows couldn't wait for the farmer to come home.

David Bolton on the kind of political initiative Europe must take to deter aggression

How Nato can stop a drift into another cold war

As the new administration takes over in Washington it intends to adopt a more positive, coherent and predictable foreign policy which will be underpinned by increased expenditure on defence. Thus, "Republican America" seeks to clarify its interests in international relations and to counter the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union.

At this time of economic recession others members of the Western Alliance are having difficulties in meeting a real increase of 3 per cent in defence expenditure, their response to the disparity in East-West force levels and their pledge to arrest this worsening trend. In Britain public concern has again focused on our need for a nuclear deterrent and our ability to meet rising defence costs, to the extent that the maintenance of a maritime strategy along with land and air forces in Europe, as well as securing the United Kingdom base, is being questioned. Here lie the ingredients of misunderstanding and friction between allies and, possibly, uncertainty over the cohesion of Nato itself.

By military means, either on its own or by surrogate forces, the Soviet Union in its foreign policy has shown the dynamic of its own security needs and the apparent opportunism of a mixture of Russian national interest and Marxist-Leninist ideology.

It can be argued that events in Angola and the Horn of Africa, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, with the prospect of intervention in Poland, are persuasive evidence of Soviet expansionist policies. From a Russian view-point it may be countered that the overthrow of pro-Soviet regimes and attempts to discredit centralized government planning and control, could presage unrest in satellite states and inside Russia itself.

Further, that basic western economic and military power, along with a developing China linked to Japan and the United States, pose an external threat to the Soviet Union which justifies its military strength and the use of armed forces to guarantee the security of the communist world.

Whatever interpretation is given to Soviet actions, the axiom that a military capability takes years to build-up whereas political intentions can change almost overnight, deserves emphasis.

Certainly the growth and size of the Soviet military capability cannot be gainsaid: but whereas the balance of East-West force levels may be well known, the rate of modernization is sometimes overlooked.

In central Europe, the Warsaw Pact has an overall numerical advantage of almost 3:1 in tanks and artillery and more than 2:1 in tactical aircraft over those of Nato. Yet Warsaw Pact aircraft coming into operational service have twice the range and up to three times the pay-load of their predecessors. Thirty Backfire bombers, capable of attacking the UK from any direction, enter service each year, and one SS20 mobile nuclear missile, with its three warheads and range of up to 3,000 miles, is produced every five days.

In naval vessels, a new nuclear-powered Soviet submarine is produced every 13 weeks and aircraft carriers and major landing-ships are under construction. Afghanistan also aptly illustrated the Soviet capability to concentrate its forces when up to 100,000 troops were deployed in a matter of days.

The succession to the gerontocracy in Moscow will bring younger men to power to whom the lessons of the Second World War may not be so vivid as the more recent successes in the use of armed force. They may also consider that the risk of western interference or reaction could be minimized if pressure was applied, directly or indirectly, to the vulnerabilities of the developed industrialized world, such as the supply of energy or raw materials.

The problem now facing the West is how to counter such Soviet thinking as well as the military capability which gives it credence.

In defining its foreign policy objectives and planning to increase its defence expenditure, fears have been voiced that the USA is yearning for post supremacy; that the complicated problems of today are not susceptible to simplistic solutions with electoral appeal. Nevertheless, in deciding where additional defence dollars can best be spent, a change in US political intention will take time to work through to an improved military capability.

Initially, emphasis will probably be given to improving the US strategic nuclear deterrent and urgent efforts to revitalize and improve the quality of their armed forces will also be set in train. An improved capability to deploy conventional forces outside the Nato area in sufficient strength to deter or counter the Soviets exploiting any regional imbalance or instability, will also be sought energetically.

However, such a US response, say to unrest in the Middle East, could only be met in the short and medium term by drawing-off forces and logistic support destined for Europe. Nato is expected to make up any short-fall and the opinion in America, which holds that the Europeans are not supporting US efforts despite the benefits which accrue to the alliance as a whole, are again increasingly being voiced.

In their turn, the Europeans have been critical of American policy. Arguments over President Carter's proposal to deploy the neutron bomb in Europe then, when agreement may have been in prospect, the withdrawal of the plan; the questionable effectiveness and validity of the US response to events in Iran and Afghanistan; energy policies which appear to pay scant regard to the realities of pricing by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, all exemplify recent European irritations with the US.

Furthermore, the benefits of détente from a western European viewpoint of improved relations between the two Germanies, increased trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe, as well as at least the recognition of human rights and the need for cooperation in Europe through the Helsinki agreement, and even the geographic proximity of the Soviet Union itself, give a sharpened perspective to the mutual value of maintaining contacts with Russia.

Even more importantly, the atmosphere of détente is an essential pre-requisite to reversing the leap-frogging demands for new weapon systems, on both sides along with their spiralling costs, by arms control agreements which guarantee security at stabilized and then reducing force levels.

Such agreements will take a great deal of protracted hard bargaining, as exemplified by the Salt talks, and from the position of freely elected governments they must be capable of ratification. The principle of long-term goals with limited but progressive objectives and the growth of mutual confidence, would seem to offer the best prospect.

There is fear in Europe that an assertive American foreign policy with increased emphasis upon military spending will alarm the USSR and bring a return to the cold war. Thus the aim should be to exert an influence upon the US so that the necessary strengthening in a balanced Western defence posture is achieved without, on the one hand, threatening the fundamental security of the Soviet Union, while on the other hand, constraining her expansionist aims by the West's manifest capability and political will in a manner which is calm, resolute yet not provocative.

To this end Europe must be seen to be recognizing its responsibilities and playing a full and cost-effective part. *A policy of containment and détente* sufficient to deter aggression and military opportunism, to reassure friends and allies, but also to encourage a climate conducive to arms control agreements and increasing international confidence, should not be simply a pious, altruistic aim.

However, it will not be realized by members of the alliance separately taking short-term, introverted views of their national self interest (and after the event seeking to justify them to their allies), nor by the repetition of simplistic political rhetoric based on the extremes of "might is right" or "trust your fellow-men", nor yet of appeasement because of some economic advantage.

The answer lies in balancing the realities of western interdependence with national values and pressures; consulting between allies before major political decisions are taken by individual countries.

This is the back-drop against which an examination of aims concepts and force levels within the Alliance must be set in train and a firm basic view arrived at as a matter of urgency. In this, the European members of the alliance have a major part to play and they should seize the political initiative.

If the Nato policy of defence and détente is held to be no longer credible and a return to cold war polemics is to be avoided, *can a policy of containment and détente now be sustained?*

The author is the deputy director of the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies in Whitehall.



Soviet troops parading in Red Square: a justification for military strength?

The threat to Jewish survival in Mexico

When Cortez disembarked at Vera Cruz in 1521 to conquer Mexico, his company included a number of Marranos, Jews who had converted to Christianity to escape persecution while remaining covertly faithful to their ancestral religion. Some of them had been released from the attentions of the Spanish Inquisition to face the hazards of the trans-Atlantic expedition. But those who survived faced a repetition of their torments when the Inquisition followed them to Mexico and several were burned at the stake in 1528 at the first auto-da-fé to take place in Mexico City.

To elude the inquisitors, the Marranos took to the mountains, went into hiding or became nomads. Without women of their own, they married Indians who adopted some of the Jewish practices they learned from their husbands. A few hundred of those who claim to be their descendants survive in a small town called Venta Prieta which is near Pachuca and a smaller group lives in Mexico City.

Some scholars doubt the authenticity of this account of the ancestry of the Venta Prieta Jews and have speculated that they are descendants of a small Chirstian sect which informally converted to Judaism in the nineteenth century. But, whatever the truth about their origin, they are not accepted as Jews by the Jewish community at large since, under orthodox Jewish law, a Jew is a person born of a Jewish mother or converted in accordance with recognized principles and procedures.

In recent years, a few Venta Prieta Jews have visited Israel, returning with a greater devotion to Judaism and a knowledge of the Hebrew language which now plays a larger part in their Synagogue liturgy. A very modest structure houses their Synagogue in Mexico City where they describe themselves as the congregation of "Mexican Indian Jews". Their connexions with the organized Jewish community are minimal, less because of their doubtful status as Jews than as a reflection of the general pattern of this disunited and fragmented minority.

The Jewish community of Mexico is of recent origin, dating from the turn of the century when a handful of immigrants arrived from the crumbling Ottoman Empire. The best estimates suggest a total of 45,000 to 50,000, approximately half being Sephardi Jews from Aleppo, Damascus, Greece, Turkey and the Balkans with the other half composed of Ashkenasi Jews mainly from Germany and Eastern Europe who arrived between the two world wars.

Because they constitute such a tiny proportion of the predominantly Catholic population of 67 million, the Jews have been particularly intent on preserving their identity. They early on developed a system of Jewish day schools and, in the 1940s, 90 per cent of their children were being educated in them. However, as the general school system improved, a few of the more venturesome Jews moved out into the pluralistic society which was emerging.

Today, the percentage of all Jewish children attending the nine community schools has dropped to about 60 per cent while intermarriage, for the first time, poses a serious threat to Jewish survival. It is estimated that between 15 and 20 per cent of Jews are now marrying non-Jewish spouses.

It is a prosperous community. The indigent immigrants built successful industries and businesses, making a contribution, excessively disproportionate to their numbers, to the economic development of Mexico. That immigrant generation, which still retains control of the community leadership, remains ghettoized. Their children began to move out and entered the professions—medicine and engineering rather than law, which was too uncomfortably involved with Mexican politics. The next generation is becoming far more integrated.

Today there are, for the first time, two second-generation Mexican-born Jews who hold important posts as under-secretaries in the present government. Anti-semitism has never been a serious problem.

Despite activity by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the government maintains excellent relations with Israel. It sells Israel some 40 per cent of her total *oil* requirements and there has been no adverse reaction to the publication of the sales figures in the national press. Academic and technical exchanges between the two countries are continuous and Mexico has benefited from Israeli expertise in two areas of major need, utilization of arid zones and child welfare. Last month, the Mexican Minister of Defence visited Israel to look into the purchase of defence hardware.

The Jews of Mexico have been devoted supporters of the Jewish state. But it is a measure of their loyalty to, and sense of security in, the country which has enabled them to settle and prosper that very few have emigrated to Israel. Out of the small number which has, Mr Leon Dultzin, has achieved the distinction of the Presidency of the World Zionist Organization.

The Jews of the Mexico share the prevailing attitude of suspicion towards the superpower to the north. The local Jewish community jealously guards its independence and has responded unenthusiastically to the attempts of the powerful Jewish organizations of the United States to create closer ties. Like Mexicans generally, they fear domination by "big brother". It was, I think, Herbert Samuel who once observed that the Jews were like everyone else, only more so.

William Frankel

Bernard Levin

Sorry, old friend, I cannot listen . . .

The BBC are at present serializing on Radio 4 a dramatic adaptation of *The Good Soldier Schweik* (we shall come to the disputed question of the spelling in a moment), but although the hero is played by that admirable player of clowns, Richard Griffiths, I dare not listen to it.

Dare not? The words are not too strong, for Schweik is to *me* a friend so close, so beloved and so intimately known that if Mr Griffiths, or for that matter the actors playing any of the other parts—Lieutenant Lukas, Chaplain Otto Katz, the terrible Dr Grünstein and the idiotic Colonel Schröder — should sound otherwise than I have imagined them all my life, I would be distressed beyond measure.

When I say all my life I mean what I say; I have known Schweik since 1940. The first translation (by Paul Selver) of Jaroslav Hasek's great book appeared as a Penguin Special in 1939, and it must have been one of the first books I ever bought, though how I had heard of it and why I thought it would interest me I have long since forgotten. I read that copy until it fell to pieces; I knew, indeed I still know, huge chunks of it by heart. Penguin republished it after the war; I bought it again, in 1951, and read it until *that* copy disintegrated too. It was reprinted in 1958, and that is the Penguin edition I still have. But in 1973 there occurred a sensational event in the life of every Schweik-lover; the book was re-translated, this time by Sir Cecil Parrott, formerly British Ambassador in Prague (and ever since, I may say, a most notable defender of that hideously oppressed land and its people).

The reason that Sir Cecil's version was so much better than its predecessor was not that the second translator knew the Czech language so much better than the first; it was that at the time the earlier version was published Penguins simply could not put it out in full; it was abridged by something like a third, and in Sir Cecil's version we had Schweik for the first time absolutely complete.

We also had him unexpurgated, for apart from cutting the book down to a manageable size, the original publishers felt obliged in those days to omit certain expressions and indeed whole passages to avoid the attentions of the bluenoses and Whitehouses of the time. This, incidentally, provided Schweikians who attended the *Lady Chatterley* trial with an extra ration of joy even amid those joyous proceedings; poor old Mervyn Griffith-Jones asked Sir William Emrys Williams, one of Penguin's directors, why the firm had not published *Lady Chatterley* with the rude bits cut out (they form only a small proportion of the work), and Sir William replied that it was Penguin policy never to publish abridged versions. In a trice—and a damned silly trice it was, too—the lawyer was brandishing *The Good Soldier Schweik*, which *had* been abridged, and trying to suggest that Sir William, as honest a man as ever walked on shoe-leather, was being deceitful. But that was not the point at which the League of Schweik began to stuff handkerchiefs into their mouths and rock back and forth; the jest lay in the fact that we, and we alone, knew the full truth, which is that if Mervyn had read *Schweik*, or even opened it, he would have insisted that it join *Lady Chatterley* in the dock, for it is a book crammed from start to finish with subversion, blasphemy, *lèse-majesté* and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, together with total contempt for authority, honesty, obedience, courage, truthfulness, rulers, clergymen, officers *und judges*.

Well, the complete version was even better than the cut one. Sir Cecil Parrott's is a most scholarly edition, and comes equipped (it is published by Heinemann, by the way) with elucidatory footnotes and some very useful biographical details of Hasek, who appears to have led a real life so picaresque that it makes his great creation seem positively mouse-like by comparison; one of the least disorderly of his achievements was to get himself appointed editor of a zoological magazine without knowing anything at all about animals, and to fill up the pages at the last minute (he was always broke and usually drunk) with learned articles on wholly imaginary beasts.

The complete translation prefers the spelling *Svejk* for the great man, and I have no doubt that it is a more correct transliteration of the Czech; but although Sir Cecil's version is now my official Vulgate, I must ask his indulgence and go on referring to my friend by the name he bore when I first met him four decades ago.

At this point, which I admit is quite a long way from where I started, I suppose I had better explain to those who do not know *The Good Soldier Schweik* what I am actually talking about. The reason I have not put such an explanation in the more usual position, at the beginning, is that I find it difficult to imagine anyone who does not know Schweik and his adventures; after all, if I were to write a column about Don Quixote, and start by explaining who he was and what he did, you would feel irritated at the very least, and possibly downright insulted. Yet I swear I do *not* exaggerate when I say that Schweik is a hero of comparable stature, and the glorious masterpiece in which he is enshrined is fully worthy—indeed, it is the only book I know which is—to stand beside Cervantes in the library of immortals.

Schweik, when the book begins, is a pedlar of hideous mongrels which he sells (with elaborately forged pedigrees) as thoroughbred dogs to anyone he can persuade to take one off his hands. Discharged from the army earlier as an imbecile, he insists on joining up the moment the war breaks out (his theory is that the Archduke Ferdinand was shot by the Turks), and the book is an account of his ensuing Anabasis. For, of course, he is not feeble-minded at all; he uses his reputation, and the idiotic look his face invariably wears, as a means of skiving out of the appalling disasters into which he gets himself and all those who are so unwise as to have anything to do with him, chief among *these* being poor Lieutenant Lukas, who wins Schweik for a batman *from* the drunken *Chaplain* in a game of cards, and whose life is made unendurable thereafter.

The point of the book, however, is something larger. It is an assault, mounted with deadly irony and the laughter of Jove, against the Austro-Hungarian Empire and everyone and everything set in authority over it. Think of a work which combines the imagination of Rabelais, the gusto of Aristophanes, the precision of Anatole France's *Penguin Island* and the ultimate benignity of *Don Quixote* itself, and you will have an idea of what *The Good Soldier Schweik* is like. It is not surprising that the book became a kind of common man's bible in Czechoslovakia, a country which came into being just as *Schweik* was published, and has since been regarded as a kind of do-it-yourself handbook for all resisters of authority. It is surprising that the tyrants, far more terrible than any Franz-Josef, who now rule Hasek's country permit it to be read there; it is less surprising that they insist on removing from all editions references to Thomas Masaryk, the father of his country and the symbol and hero of the Czech people who dream of the day when they will once more be free.

That is the work which is being broadcast in five parts by the BBC: the adaptation had been made from Sir Cecil Parrott's translation. *I* wish it well; may it introduce many to Schweik who until now knew him not. But, as I say, I shall not listen. For forty years I have heard Schweik, with his "Beg to report, sir", which usually prefaces the recounting of yet another catastrophe; for forty years I have seen him, his round face split in an idiot grin and the light of pure cunning gleaming behind his innocent eyes; for forty years I have loved him, for the spirit of liberty that drives him on. Hasek, when he died, had not finished the book, which perhaps is fitting, for it is impossible to think of Schweik as coming to an end. Like the spirit of liberty itself, he goes on for ever.



More trouble for the good soldier . . .

LONDON DIARY

No rest for Sunday observers

It was not because they have finally lost the fight to the battalions of wickedness that the Lord's Day Observance Society chose to hold a church service on a Monday. It was because yesterday was the 150th anniversary of their founding as our foremost band of militant sabbatarians.

Last night's celebration at All Souls Church, Langham Place, W1, was not without incident. It was picketed by representatives of the forces of darkness—not the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, but the National Secular Society, who distributed cheerfully rude leaflets denouncing the LDOS as a joke organization whose greatest contribution to civilization had been to stop Sunday trams running in Edinburgh.

William McIlroy of the NSS, who wrote the leaflet, said his society was "a militant, free thinking, humanist organization". The LDOS has described it, rather differently, as "a persistent instrument of godless philosophy". The future for the LDOS, McIlroy said, was decidedly bleak: they were a joke and an embarrassment to the majority of Christians.

Behind the exchange of insults there is a deeper reason for enmity between the two bodies; under the charity law the LDOS can campaign out of untaxed income, while the NSS has to oppose them out of fully taxed income.

William Fitch of the LDOS immediately countered with the claim that his society was gaining in strength daily. Not only Christians were afraid of losing their Sunday; the more activities permitted on the Sabbath, the more people would have to turn out for work, to run shops and referee football matches, when they would rather be with their families.

Fitch has plenty of threats to grapple with as his society enters its 151st year. He is campaigning against the private member's Bill which proposes freer Sunday trading for food shops, and he has been active during the Football Association's discussions about Sunday soccer.

"Our success is difficult to measure, but we have managed to keep the Sunday closing provisions of the 1950 Shops Act in being for 30 years", said Fitch. A final squib from the persistently godless McIlroy at the NSS: "After 150 years, how can they be content with that?"

I hear that further honour is about to be heaped upon Sir Robin Day, the recently-knighted political interviewer. He has been nominated as the new chairman of the Hansard Society, the non-party body which promotes the virtues of parliamentary government throughout the world, in succession to Kenneth Baker, MP, who has had to step down on becoming one of Mrs Thatcher's ministers. I gather Sir Robin's election is more or less assured.

Reagan only 39

People who should know better, including his inauguration committee, persist in calling Ronald Reagan the 40th President of the United States. But he isn't; he is the 39th. Forty is a nice round number for the "Oldest and Wisest", as he is known to his staff, but it's a pity they can't count.

Some 39 men have taken the oath of office, some once, some twice, one of them four times and some of them without ever being elected (Gerald Ford was the latest of these). One president, Grover Cleveland, had two terms, beginning in 1885 and 1893, separated by Benjamin Harrison.

For reasons now forgotten, and without any authority at all, the State Department ruled in 1945 (or so the Library of Congress claims) that Cleveland was two presidents, numbers 22 and 24.

Admittedly he was very large, but if he was double, Franklin D. Roosevelt was quadruple. If Jimmy Carter were by some outside chance to be re-elected in 1984, would he be the 41st president? Our own King Henry VI served two terms, interrupted and followed by Edward IV. So should we number them Henry VI/VII and Edward IV/V, thereby giving the six wives to King Henry the Ninth?

The Congressional Directory, which can't count, makes Reagan the 40th president. Whitaker's Almanac, which can, makes him 39th. I don't suppose it matters much, unless you can remember who Benjamin Harrison was.

Labour knockout

The killer disease of inflation which is rocking Western economies is about to claim another victim, at a time of growing ruling class assault on both the living standards and the basic rights of the British people, not to mention a developing international imperialist attack on the essence of détente. After 60 years, the voice of *Labour Monthly* which expresses those sentiments, is to be stilled; its next issue will be its last.

Founded in 1921 by the veteran British Communist R. Palme Dutt, *Labour Monthly* has fallen victim to rising costs and falling circulation. Although not directly owned by the Communist Party, it has always been regarded as one of the few vehicles for serious political discussion among what might be called the establishment far left.

The penultimate issue, just out, includes assurances that the Soviet Union has no designs on Middle East oilfields, an explanation that the only interference in the internal affairs of Poland is likely to come from Western bankers, and a useful day-by-day calendar of "the disasters of Thatcherism during December. Ron Brown, the MP for Leith—and Kabul contributes an appreciation of Robert Burns.

In their own obituary notice the editors write: "In its sixty years *Labour Monthly* has fought an honourable battle and played a valuable part in the developing political processes of this century—in Britain and many other countries. The ideas for which it has striven are alive and, indeed, are changing the world."

But as one door closes, another opens. In September the Labour Party plans to bring out the first issue of its own heavyweight political quarterly.

The £1,000-a-year job of part-time editor has just been awarded to James Curran, a former Labour parliamentary candidate and now a lecturer in communications at the Polytechnic of Central London. Its complexion will no doubt be a shade paler red than the dying *Labour Monthly*, but it will do well if it lives as long.



Dual rugby role

Rugby League fans, distraught at the prospect of Eddie Waring's imminent departure from television, can take heart; there is to be even greater coverage of this curious mud-spattered spectacle that provides so much *jeux sans frontières*.

From February 22, independent television is to screen league games, the BBC having lost its exclusive franchise for coverage. Our very own Keith Macklin, a sprightly 49 and naturally a Yorkshireman, has been hired jointly by Yorkshire Television and Granada to present the selected league games. Macklin, *The Times* Rugby League correspondent for the past three seasons, will continue to comment on the game for BBC radio. It sounds as though he will really have to master his "ooo and oonders" to fulfil this dual role.

My favourite form of piggy bank, the Dimple Haig whisky bottle, goes on sale again next week after a three-year absence occasioned by a dispute between the distillers and the EEC over pricing of Scotch in Europe. In the old days you could save £36 in sixpences in a Dimple bottle; now, the only coin which will pass through the neck is a 5p, you will be lucky to save £7.50.

Alan Hamilton

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THE SOONER THE BETTER

"But, my dear sir", cried Mr Weston, "if Emma comes away early it will be breaking up the party." "And no great harm if it does", said Mr Woodhouse, "the sooner every party breaks up, the better."

Jane Austen. EMMA.

Mrs Shirley Williams would make a good Prime Minister. What is the case against her? She has a good second class intellect rather than a first class one. Relatively few Prime Ministers are of the highest mental quality, and they have not all been among the most successful. Balfour was probably the most gifted intellectual to be Prime Minister in this century, but among Prime Ministers he was not outstanding. She is slow to make up her mind, and feels her way cautiously through problems, tacking this way and that. In a statesman, such caution is a virtue; undue decisiveness often causes disaster in a democracy.

It is also true that Mrs Williams holds a number of views which on *The Times* we do not share. She is an egalitarian, and we are not. She wants to abolish private education, and we do not. She believes in a wealth tax, which we believe would depress business investment still further. Yet *The Times* must take the rough with the smooth. There has not been total agreement between a Prime Minister and this newspaper since Neville Chamberlain was in office, and that was based on both of us being wrong.

Why, though, would we still say that this somewhat indecisive woman, of middling intellectual attainments, and mistaken views, would make a good Prime Minister? It is partly of course because she holds some very important opinions, very important principles, which we share. There is no politician who is more completely a democrat, who understands better or is more fully committed to the idea of British representative democracy. She is a firm believer in the Atlantic alliance, and she is committed to Britain's membership of the European Community. She is a supporter of a mixed economy, with an important role for private as well as state ownership.

Personality one can relate to

Yet a Prime Minister's opinions and principles are not all that matter. Mrs Williams has a personal character that very large numbers of British people can relate to, can give their confidence to. Even when they disagree with her view of a political matter, the British feel that she approaches it as they might hope to themselves. We all know that we are not like Mrs Thatcher; we are not as strong-minded, as vigorous, as determined as she is, in many ways we are not as admirable, but we feel that our gentler approach to life is nevertheless a better one. We may suspect that we are not like Mrs Williams; we are not as good natured or as compassionate, but we hope that we share some of the generosity of her attitude to public affairs.

This is particularly important at the present moment. The British, as one can see from their defensiveness and unease, are deeply distressed by the state of their country. It is not only a question of economics or unemployment, bitter though unemployment is. The British have lost confidence in themselves. None of their other leaders talks to them in their own true language, a language of good nature, of friendliness, of fair dealing, of balance. Mrs Thatcher is a health visitor; she is, as she said herself, the kind of nurse who bounces you out of bed the day after the operation. Mr Foot is a rum old canter, apparently modelling himself on Sir Henry Irving's well-loved performance as King Lear. He carries his blasted heath from television studio to television studio. Mrs Williams talks to the British people in their own accents, sometimes muddled, often courageous, always human and always kind.

It is important to consider whether she would make a good Prime Minister, because it is quite likely that she will become one. Yesterday, she left the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party, a step which has obviously caused her great pain, as it would inevitably do. This is, however, the vital moment. The campaign of the Social Democrats to win power must run from the time when their natural national leader has taken the irrevocable step.

Potential support still exists

It is, of course, by no means certain that the new party will succeed, but it may. *The Times* has been monitoring the prospects of a Liberal-Social Democrat alliance intermittently since 1972; even then it was clear that there was great potential support, support which is still growing. Clearly it is essential that there should be an alliance. The Liberals still have the power to destroy their own great opportunity.

The latest ORAC poll is very striking. It suggests that such an alliance would now win 39 per cent of votes for Parliament against 27 per cent for the Labour Party and 21 per cent for the Conservatives. It also shows that more of this support goes to the Social Democrats than to the Liberals. It is difficult to convert proportions of the vote into seats, but a rough approximation can be made. The Liberal-Social Democratic alliance would on this basis be likely to win about 400 seats and would have about the same overall majority as the Labour Party had in 1945. The Labour Party would hold about 180 seats, and might be lucky to hold that many.

What would happen to the Conservatives? They would poll 21 per cent, which may be compared with the 19.3 per cent the Liberals polled under Mr Jeremy Thorpe in February 1974. Mr Thorpe won fourteen seats; on a rather generous estimate the Conservatives might expect to win twenty, mostly no doubt in seaside resorts. If this were to occur, the leadership of the Conservative Party after the election of 1984 might be fought out between Mr Terence Higgins of Worthing, and Mr Jerry Wiggin of Weston-super-Mare. Not a bad choice, all things considered.

This may seem absurd; the trouble is that our electoral system is absurd. It can accommodate, though not without considerable injustice, a two-party contest; it cannot manage a three-party contest, as has been painfully evident to the Liberals for many years. The party which comes third is liable to be wiped out.

No-one can now tell in what order the three parties would in fact come if at the next election a Liberal-Social Democratic alliance had been formed. The Labour Party might win, and give us wild-eyed Bennocracy for five disastrous years. The Conservatives might win, but only if employment recovers far better than now seems likely. The Liberals-Social Democrats might well win; as far back as the ORC poll of 1972, nine years ago, the support was already to be observed.

We wrote then, under the heading of "Twelve Million Jenkinsites", that, on certain assumptions, "the result would seem to be 35 per cent Lib-Lab, 27 per cent Conservative, 23.5 per cent Soc-Lab", and concluded that "an Orpington style General Election is unlikely, but it is not inconceivable if the moderates of the left feel that they have been forced to unite". It has taken nine years for the pressures we then described to force the leading (and best) moderates to recognize the need to leave the Labour Party. They have now done so, and an Orpington-style general election is not only not inconceivable, but manifestly possible.

There are two factors which could combine to produce a Liberal-Social Democrat landslide. The two old parties are widely seen as having failed, as being two grimacing skeletons of political despair. The failure of the old always makes people search for the new. There is also a critical threshold of potential power which the Liberals have never quite reached. If the polls at the start of the next election campaign showed such an alliance to be in the lead that could generate an explosion of additional support.

The need for reform

Certainly the next election will be an all-British game of Russian roulette if the Liberal-Social Democrat alliance is formed and the electoral system remains unchanged. Any of the three contenders could win as many as 400 seats or fewer than fifty, perhaps fewer than twenty. Why should the nation's fate be left to this lethal gamble? It is still open to the Conservative Party to reform the system themselves, and to choose the reform they believe to be fair. They still refuse to do so; Mrs Thatcher refuses to consider it. Does she have the right to gamble that the fear of Mr Benn will force the electorate to keep the Conservatives in power? Will the electorate be convinced by a strategy of potential suicide? Why should they be?

Beyond the quality of the leaders and the form of the electoral system, there is the question of national unity. Mr Foot divides the nation; so does Mrs Thatcher. Mrs Thatcher may well leave great achievements, as did Mr Heath, but she has the character of a partisan and not of a peacemaker. We may believe that it is in the moderate right that the best political policy is to be found. But the nation believes in its own unity, and may take a terrible revenge at the next election on those who represent division.

THE RULE OF LAW IN MALTA

In presenting its new legislation on the law courts, the Maltese government could hardly be more blatant. Once the Bill is passed, the courts will have no powers to rule on the validity of "any act or other thing done by the Government, or by any authority established by the constitution, or by any person holding public office, in exercise of their public functions". In other words, there will be no recourse to the courts against abusive behaviour by the authorities. It is a denial of one of the basic rights of a democracy, and the Nationalist Party, the main opposition party, is entirely justified in its campaign against the Bill.

Since taking office in 1971, Mr Dom Mintoff, the Prime Minister, and his Labour Party have often ridden roughshod over democratic sensibilities. Mr Mintoff himself is a mercurial man who reacts sharply to criticism. But the basic structures of democracy have been maintained, with an opposition party and an opposition press. Now, with this latest legislation, the government has taken a dangerous new step towards muzzling those who disagree with, or are victims of, its actions.

It has done so, it seems, because of embarrassment over the case of the Blue Sisters hospital, which it wants to take over, and in order to avoid further embarrassments of the same sort in the run-up to the coming election. (The election has to be held by next February at the latest, and might be held this autumn.) The Blue Sisters hospital is the last private hospital in Malta, and as such an obvious target for being taken over by a government opposed to private medicine. The difficulty for the government was that by the terms of its foundation, it was to be run exclusively and in perpetuity by the nuns of The Little Company of Mary, known as the Blue Nuns. The nuns resisted the government's attempts to take over the hospital, and the only answer the government had was to arrest those who were not Maltese on December 19 and deport them.

Those who were left behind went to court, and at the beginning of last month the judge hearing the case ruled that it should be heard urgently. Within 24 hours the courts were suspended, and the government's intention is that they should remain suspended until the "reforms" contained in the government's Bill become law.

When the election is called, Mr Mintoff will have a mixed record to campaign on. Domestically, he has been reasonably successful, improving social services, keeping unemployment down and preventing too much inflation. In his foreign policy he has chopped and changed in his desire to maintain Maltese independence in the face of predatory designs from elsewhere. After getting rid of the British and ending the use of Malta as a Nato base he became friendly with Libya. But then he quarrelled with Libya over conflicting claims to the sea-bed, and last year he negotiated an agreement with Italy, still not ratified by the Italian Parliament, by which Italy guaranteed Maltese neutrality. Most recently he made a deal with the Russians allowing them to refuel merchant ships in Malta—possibly as a counterweight to the arrangement with Italy.

He has never been easy to deal with, either for foreigners or for his fellow Maltese. In his latest move on the law courts he has clearly overstepped the mark, and the hope must be that he will accept that he has and withdraw the Bill. He did that once before when a Bill was introduced which penalized lawyers who had displeased the government, and which caused an outcry. It is even more necessary now that the courts are threatened.

Poland's right to choose

From Mr Kevin R. Grant

Sir, You report the French President as warning Poland not to upset the Soviet applecart by attempting to cast adrift from socialism. Poland had to be conscious of the limitations of its geographical and strategic situation, he added.

Whilst it would be wrong for the West to urge Poland upon dangerous courses for which that country should then have to bear the consequences without Western assistance, it lies perfectly within the moral privileges of the Poles to take bolder action if they wish at whatever risk to themselves or to the West.

We cannot require them to live under Soviet hegemony indefinitely because of risks to a stability upon which we depend.

Yours sincerely,
KEVIN R. GRANT,
27 St John's Road,
Sidcup,
Kent.
January 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keeping house and home together

From Professor M. Partington

Sir, The difficulties facing Mrs Jean Lawrence in seeking repossession of her home in Basingstoke, have been widely reported (February 4, 5, 6). As so frequently happens in matters concerning the Rent Acts the state of the law is not as has been reported. I do not wish to comment directly on Mrs Lawrence's case since I have no detailed knowledge of the problem. But I think the following points should be made clear.

1. An owner-occupier who lets his accommodation for a fixed period, and who completes certain formalities before the lease is granted, is entitled to repossession of his property *as of right*. The same principle applies to those who have bought dwellings in anticipation of retirement, and to servicemen who have to leave their homes temporarily.
2. Since 1964 it has been the policy of the law (now contained in the Protection from Eviction Act 1977) that where leases come to an end landlords should not take the law into their own hands. If tenants refuse to leave, a court order should be obtained. Failure to observe this procedure may lead to criminal prosecution.
3. Because of the difficulties this procedural requirement may cause, a special procedure has been created to deal with repossession by owner-occupiers. It may be that these procedures are not working or are not being utilized efficiently; but that is not the same as saying that the principles embodied in the law are wrong.
4. A more general point. Housing law is frequently criticized for being complex. This may be due in part to defective drafting practices. But it should be remembered that laws such as the Rent Acts are attempting to balance a complex range of interests: those of tenants, those of landlords and those of society at large. This area of law cannot be expected to function sensibly if there is widespread misunderstanding and misrepresentation as to the content of that law.

If laws, as they appear on the statute book, do not function in a socially just way, of course they should be reformed. But before existing laws are condemned as unworkable we must consider what the law is, not what the mass media state it to be.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN PARTINGTON,
Department of Law,
Brunel University,
Uxbridge,
Middlesex.
February 6.

Burgess disclosures

From Dr R. Ovendale

Sir, Perhaps Guy Burgess's access to key policy documents was even more extensive than that suggested in your item of February 2, "Burgess knew US analysis of Russian aid". In 1949 the policy planning committee of the British Government under Strang drew up a paper on the position in the Far East and South-east Asia in which it was argued that Britain was no longer a force to be reckoned with in the area, could not offer military resistance in the case of a full-scale attack, and that there was a need to secure United States participation.

This document is still regarded as so sensitive that it remained closed in the Cabinet Paper files in the Public Record Office when the 1949 material was made available. It was supposed to have been sent to the British officials in Nanking on November 22, 1949, but mysteriously went missing. Hibbert recalled passing it to Burgess of the Far Eastern division.

A subsequent security investigation revealed that several top secret papers had been "going astray". Burgess claimed that the paper had only been in his hands for a few minutes. In the end security accepted the explanation that it had been consigned to confidential waste, though the official concerned could not recall having done so, and the matter was closed.

This incident suggests not only the probability that the Russians knew of the British assessment of the situation in the area, but also that security was rather lax in the Foreign Office at the time.

Yours faithfully,
R. OVENDALE,
The University College of Wales,
(Department of International Politics),
Llandinam Building,
Aberystwyth.
February 3.

Fading fast

From Mr R. J. Dutfield

Sir, Your readers will be aware of the campaign led by Mr Martin Scorsese (director of the new film *Raging Bull*) to preserve the colour quality of cinematic film (Arts page report, January 29). He has drawn attention through the press to the serious deterioration and fading of colour in the print of such films as *Jaws*.

It has been stated that the problem is apparently in films produced after the monopack negative was introduced by Eastman Kodak in 1949. Productions filmed in the three strip Technicolor system prior to this date have deteriorated very little.

I would like to point out that, although not curing the problem of dye stability in colour negatives, producers can still protect the original negative by ordering three strip silver separation masters from which printing facilities can be produced at any time and which will continue to preserve the colour of the original negative without loss of quality.

The cost to the production company is insignificant in relation to the whole and is an essential budget item for responsible producers who wish their investment in the negative to be properly protected.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. DUTFIELD, Chairman,
Technicolor Ltd,
PO Box 7,
Bath Road,
West Drayton,
Middlesex.
February 3.

Safeguarding historic buildings

From Mr Richard Barr

Sir, On January 14 the twelfth-century priory at Castle Acre, one of Norfolk's most important historical monuments, was closed indefinitely by the Department of the Environment when the custodian retired. No previous warning was given to this parish council or to anyone else in the village. In November last year another important Norfolk monument, the castle at Castle Rising, suffered the same fate.

We have now heard from the Department of the Environment that until they have carried out a review of custody staff they will make no permanent or even casual appointments of custodians anywhere in the country.

It is possible to understand such action where historical monuments are seldom visited by the public, but Castle Acre priory was visited by nearly 34,000 people last year and the Castle Rising castle received 46,000 visitors.

The Department of the Environment has a legal responsibility to maintain these monuments, whether they are open or not. It is difficult to see the economic sense in keeping them closed when the revenue from them clearly exceeds the salary which the custodian would receive.

Tourism is now the fastest growing part of our economy and earns more for us each year than all the sales of British cars. But the tourists will not visit the country if the attractions they wish to see are closed.

We in Castle Acre cannot understand the department's thinking and we want to see our priory reopened without delay. We also think that others who have ancient monuments in the areas should join in our fight. None seems to be safe from Mr Heseltine's axe.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BARR, Clerk,
Castle Acre Parish Council,
Mill House,
Castle Acre,
King's Lynn,
Norfolk.
February 3.

From Mr M. C. Horton and Mr E. C. Norton

Sir, We welcome Dr Henderson's suggestion (February 3) concerning the suitability of St Augustine's Abbey for the celebration of Mass at Canterbury during the Pope's forthcoming visit. The significance of the abbey in the early history of the Christian Church in England is beyond question. It is one of the most important sites in the care of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments, and it is therefore greatly to be regretted that it has recently been decided not to provide a custodian, to close the site museum, and to leave the fabric exposed to the depredations of vandals, treasure hunters and looters. There is evidence for recent thefts from the site, including part of an important mosaic tile pavement.

We hope that a papal visit to the abbey will both be a sign of hope for those who seek unity between Rome and Canterbury and encourage the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments to reassume its responsibilities towards the site.

Yours faithfully,
M. C. HORTON,
E. C. NORTON,
Cambridge University,
Department of Archaeology,
Downing Street,
Cambridge.
February 5.

From Mr R. J. Crane

Sir, As the representative of the owner of Kelsall Lodge at the recent public inquiry into the application for listed building consent to demolish the house I would like to comment on the letters from Mr R. P. Cook (January 24) and Dr A. J. Taylor (January 31).

In neither letter was it mentioned that the inspector from the Department of the Environment, while recommending listed building consent not be granted, specifically asked the Secretary of State to consider the matter of personal hardship to the owner before making the final decision.

In his report the inspector agreed with my contention that Kelsall Lodge was an inferior example of the work of George Devey, the architect. Mr Heseltine obviously appreciated this point and his decision reflected the ability to remember that individuals also have the right to a happy existence, perhaps more so than a second-rate collection of bricks and mortar.

It is of interest to note that Mr Cook was the representative of the Royal Tunbridge Wells Civic Society at the public inquiry. Unlike Mr Heseltine and the inspector, he was never able to appreciate that the health and happiness of the owner of Kelsall Lodge were not irrelevant factors in considering the application for listed building consent.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. CRANE,
Ludwell,
Horsted Keynes,
West Sussex.
February 4.

Criticism of MEPs

From Sir Fred Catherwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire (Conservative)

Sir, As chairman of the committee of the European Parliament which briefs and debriefs most of its overseas delegations I'd be glad if I could put on record a more balanced view against some of the wilder criticisms of the last two days (report, February 5).

The European Community, acting together, is by far the most powerful trading block in the world. That is why we act together. But we do not, like the industrial member states, have embassies in every capital and consulates in every major city around the world. To fill this gap the Parliament receives delegations from major nations and groups of nations and sends its own delegations in return.

The coming delegation to Japan is to be led by Sir Fred Warner, former British Ambassador in Tokyo, and he and his delegation have the very difficult task of persuading the Japanese voluntarily to rein in their extremely successful export drive, especially their car exports. I know, from the discussions with the last Japanese delegation to Europe, that this will be tough, but absolutely vital to both temper and retain our open trading system through the present slump.

Other delegations have equally important jobs in preserving and improving relations with countries on which we depend for vital raw materials and Third World countries which depend so heavily on us for help and development.

Compared with permanent representation delegations, though no doubt more expensive than they need be, are a relatively cheap makeshift system and my committee would like to see more permanent representation in key capitals. And members of Parliament do not stick to their brief as closely as an ambassador. But the quality and experience within the delegations is very high and their impact, including their political impact, in spreading the ideals of democracy and the rule of law, is considerable.

Whether we recognize it or not, the European Community is a major power in the world. The world beats a path to its door and the world expects return visits, which cannot be refused.

Yours truly,
FRED CATHERWOOD, Chairman,
Committee on External Economic Affairs,
European Parliament,
United Oxford and Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall, SW1.

Funeral expenses

From Mr I. H. Leverton

Sir, Much semantic confusion exists about the "cost of a funeral" and the ubiquitous cliché "the cost of dying" (which is actually nil). Most people consider this to be the figure at the foot of the funeral director's account, which comprises (a) what he charges, plus (b) what he has lent, ie, disbursements mainly to local councils for cemetery and crematorium charges and medical and clergy fees. Included in his own service is the comparatively unimportant essential, a coffin, but it was not this that cost Mrs Goodwin's friend £286 (letter, January 28), but (a) above.

Factually, the answer to your correspondents is that they should buy "granny bonds", which will maintain their value relatively, whilst funeral directors' charges may be expected (God and the micro-chip willing) to continue to decrease. It is interesting to calculate that they are now just half as much, in real terms, as when Beveridge visualized a death grant equivalent to five weeks' wages to pay for the major part of a funeral (a and b).

At today's rates that would mean about £500, with consequent enhanced contributions, death grant being merely a form of compulsory saving—people pay for their own funerals in one way or another just as they pay for their own pensions.

This, incidentally, prompts the calculation that if the grant had been treated as "generously" as the pension, it would now be £417, not £30.

Yours faithfully,
IVOR H. LEVERTON,
(National Association of Funeral Directors),
181 Haverstock Hill, NW3.
February 2.

Surviving flying boats

From Miss Jillian Robertson

Sir, The Short Sandringham in your picture today (February 3) certainly is not the last British built flying boat still airworthy. There is another. It is a Sunderland conversion and owned by Edward Hulton, who is about to cross the Atlantic in it from the Caribbean.

At the end of this month, with the help of three pilots, a flight engineer, a celestial navigator and a man at the back to throw out the anchor, he will cross via the Azores. Because of the tremendous cost—it only goes a mile a gallon—it will probably be the last crossing of the Atlantic by one of the old flying boats. Extra fuel tanks are being installed as one leg of the journey alone will take between 16 and 20 hours.

Once in France, Mr Hulton will apply for a Civil Aviation Authority airworthiness certificate and bring it back to England or fly it on trips down the Nile.

Yours faithfully,
JILLIAN ROBERTSON,
Park Farm,
Horningsham,
Warminster,
Wiltshire.
February 3.

Places at the Lord's table

From Sir Cyril Black

Sir, May I, as a Free Churchman (Baptist), express my strong support for Mr Burgess's letter (February 7)?

It is and for long has been the general practice at Free Church Communion services for the presiding minister to address any nonmembers or visitors in the congregation in some form of words such as "We invite to the Lord's table any Christians who are seeking to follow and to serve our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth". Why should not this practice be adopted by all churches?

The Apostle Paul writes: "Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread and drink of that cup. For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself." (I Corinthians XI, 28-29).

It is not for the church, nor the priest, nor the minister to judge. The solemn responsibility is on the individual communicant, whom we can safely leave to God's judgment.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL BLACK,
Beaumont House,
179-187 Arthur Road, SW19.
February 8.

Education cuts' effect on drama

From Mr P. G. Husbands

Sir, It is encouraging to note that, at long last, concern is being expressed in your columns over the slow erosion of our educational system by successive governments' economies. Your reports on Leicestershire (January 28) and on the "Manifesto for change" by Lord Butler and others (January 30) as well as correspondence on music education all indicate that matters have almost reached the point of no return in so far as the performing arts are concerned. With drama, that point has been reached.

For 30 years and more every report on education has stressed the value of the arts and, in particular, drama. To those of us involved it was even possible to see that some local authorities were making progress and developing this aspect of the curriculum. A year ago, Mr St John-Stevas said: "... education in the arts can no longer be regarded as the acquisition of specialist knowledge unrelated to everyday life. It is a vital ingredient in living a fuller life, in building a richer society." But that was 12 months ago.

Now we have Leicestershire struggling to retain its music and drama whilst in the intervening period no fewer than 10 other authorities have redeployed their drama staff or prematurely retired their solitary drama adviser. Expensive drama studios and equipment are unused whilst local amateur groups who would be glad to use them are prohibited from doing so by the high cost of hire.

Drama in education does not have the prominent spokesmen that music does, but surely every thinking person must deplore the present policy of cutting creative practical subjects out of the curriculum because they are not directly related to a career. For when did chemistry help a child's "cooperative skills" and "oral fluency" or physics "develop the inner resources needed to make constructive use of free time?" Lord Butler and his supporters should be commended for their proposal, though I fear it may be too late to save drama.

Yours,
PETER G. HUSBANDS,
The Drama Board,
PO Box 44,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire.
February 3.

Pornographic displays

From Mr Raymond Blackburn

Sir, Public indecent exhibitions and advertisements are already illegal both at common law and by the Vagrancy Act (Moriarty's Police Law, p128, and Stone's Justices Manual, p4521).

Why then should Parliament wish to pass a law making something an offence which is an offence already? Presumably because the law is being so openly defied. Mrs Shirley Summerskill (report, January 31) received no adequate answer from the Government as to the reasons for this.

It is understandable that the sponsors should wish the penalties to be increased, but if that be the object a sledgehammer is being taken to crack a nut. A Bill of one or two clauses would suffice.

But if the object of some be to change the wording of the law so that indecency is no longer the criterion but some new formula is used then the lawyers would have a field day to the advantage of the pornographers. The proposed alternatives to "indecent" are vague and subjective so that libertarians should not approve of them. I know of no senior judge who does not approve of the word "indecent" in this context of public display.

Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND BLACKBURN,
50 Homefield Road,
Chiswick, W4.
February 2.

Centre party views

From Mr E. M. Cockburn

Sir, Before they go any further the Gang of Three should see *Man and Superman* at the National Theatre.

Here is a quotation from Act III.—Mendoza: "On the other hand we have three social-democrats among us. They are not on speaking terms: and they have put before us three distinct and incompatible views of social-democracy."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MORRIS COCKBURN,
1 Beechwood Avenue,
Kew,
Richmond, Surrey.
February 7.

Bear facts

From the Reverend Aubrey Moody

Sir, Surely Mr John Rae is mistaken, in his article on January 31, in saying that "Winnie was Christopher Robin's favourite *polar* bear at the London Zoo". When I was a small boy, before *Winnie-the-Pooh* was written, I was taken as a treat behind the Mappin Terrace where a kindly keeper let a *brown* bear out into the long passage, and then pretended not to see as she made her way to a corn bin, opened the lid and stuck her head inside.

Pretending surprise, the keeper called her and she ambled back to us and gently opened my hand with her paw to get the lump of sugar that she knew would be there. Her name was Winnie and she had been the mascot of a Canadian regiment in the first war.

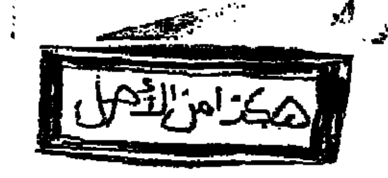
Yours faithfully,
AUBREY MOODY,
Feering Vicarage,
Colchester, Essex.

Deconstruction

From Mrs J. M. Womack

Sir, Marc's structuralism (cartoon, February 5) really is out of touch with reality. The Rex Cinema, once indeed a favourite haunt of Cambridge undergraduates, but ruined and empty for years, was demolished some time ago; the site is now a decidedly unstructured vacant space.

Yours faithfully,
JOANNA WOMACK,
New Hall, Cambridge.
February 5.





COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 9: The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon visited the I.U.C.N. Species Conservation Monitoring Unit at 219 (C) Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

This evening His Royal Highness, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and an Honorary Member of the Union, delivered the inaugural Earl Mountbatten Lecture to the Union Society in the Union Buildings.

Major Justin Fenwick was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, honorary commodore of the Coastguard Service, will visit the coastguard maritime rescue coordination centre, Navy Buildings, Greenock, Renfrewshire, on February 26.

Birthdays today

Mr Larry Adler, 67; Dame Judith Anderson, 83; Lieutenant-General Sir Nigel Bagnall, 54; Sir Charles Collins, 94; Dr Alexander Comfort, 61; Dr Walter Hamilton, 73; Field Marshal Lord Harding of Petherton, 85; Sir Alister Hardy, 85; Professor J. Heslop-Harrison, 61; Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, 87; Lord Orr-Ewing, 69.

Royal Ascot

The Royal Meeting at Ascot will take place on June 16, 17, 18 and 19. Applications for admission to the Royal Ascot Enclosure should be made to: Her Majesty's Representative, Ascot Office, St James's Palace, London, SW1, before the end of April. Applicants should apply only for members of their family, stating their full names and their ages if they are between 16 and 25. Children under 16 are not admitted except on the Friday, when adults with badges may bring children of 10 to 15, for whom no prior application need be made.

New applicants will be sent a form to have signed by a sponsor whose name is already on the Royal Enclosure list. Visitors from overseas should apply to their ambassador or high commissioner. In the enclosure ladies will wear formal day dress with hats, and gentlemen morning dress or Service dress.

Latest appointment

Latest appointments include:
Canon R. W. N. Hoare to be Principal of Westcott House, Cambridge, in succession to Canon Mark Santer, now Bishop of Kensington.

Memorial services

Viscount Amory
The Prime Minister was represented by Mr R. Maxwell-Hyslop, MP, at a memorial service for Viscount Amory held yesterday at St Peter's, Tiverton, Devon. The Rev David Whitaker officiated and lessons were read by Mr Ian Heathcoat-Amory and Mr Kenneth Blyth. Among those present were:

Sir William and Lady Heathcoat-Amory, Lady Heathcoat-Amory (sister-in-law), [illegible] Lady Heathcoat-Amory (sister-in-law), Mr Ian Heathcoat-Amory, Mr and Mrs [illegible], Mr and Mrs Michael Heathcoat-Amory.

The Lord Lieutenant of Devon, Field Marshal Sir Richard Hull, the Earl and Countess of Morley, Viscount Ridley, Lord Courtenay, Sir John and Lady Carew Pole, Sir John and Lady Palmer, Mr John Anderson (Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall), Mr R. G. Mills (representing the chairman of the Conservative Party), Mr R. F. Wilson (National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs), Dr R. Kay (Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University), the headmaster of Blundell's School, Mr E. A. Dickaty (Mayflower Centre Trust), [illegible], Mr C. Ansell, Mr Leslie Goodrich (chairman of Devon County Council), Mr G. Philpotts (Devon County Scout Commissioner, representing the Chief Scout), Mr G. E. H. Creber, Mrs A. C. Goodall, Mr C. D. Pike and Commander D. Cobb.

The Rev F. Trimingham
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr Sheriff David Inglefield, was present at a service of thanksgiving for the life and work of the Rev Frank Trimingham which took place at St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall yesterday. The Bishop of Gibraltar in Europe, the Rev Basil Watson and Alderman Sir Robin Gillett, who paid a tribute, took part in the service. Mr Christopher Gillett sang.

Dr Ruth Harvey
A memorial service for Dr Ruth Harvey was held at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev Peter Cornwell and the Rev Michael Collinson officiated. An address was given by Professor P. F. Ganz and a reading by the Principal of St Anne's College, Mrs M. S. Trenaman.

£82,465 paid for Louis XV sofa and chairs

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A French private collector was tempted into paying £82,465 for a sofa and two chairs at a Sotheby's sale in Monaco on Sunday night. That location is used by Sotheby's for the sale of works that appeal to the taste of the French or the very rich.

The suite of furniture fell into both categories. All three pieces have elegant carved giltwood frames, the work of Claude Sene, a master ebeniste of the reign of Louis XV. They are upholstered in contemporary Gobelins tapestry representing scenes from La Fontaine's fables. Sotheby's had not published a presale estimate, but had been talking of 600,000 francs; in the event the final bid was 950,000 francs.

The suite came from the collection of Mme G. Patino de Ortiz Linares, a family renowned for its wealth and art collections. She had several other pieces in the sale. A pair of Louis XV *pliants*, a type of folding stool used in royal palaces, on which only the highest nobility were permitted to sit in the presence of the royal family, sold for 240,000 francs (estimate 200,000 to 300,000 francs) or £20,833. An elaborate rococo ormolu cartel clock with *boulle* sides by Cressent sold for 210,000 francs (estimate 200,000 to 300,000 francs) or £18,229.

The Musées de France organization used its right to preempt the purchase of a lot after the bidding is completed in the case of a large suite of nineteenth-century chairs. The suite comprised two upholstered armchairs on turned legs, five matching chairs without arms and a further set of nine chairs with turned wood backs. They were made for the chateau d'Eu during the reign of Louis-Philippe: a Lami painting celebrating Queen Victoria's visit to the chateau in 1845 shows them in place. The sale of very grand furnishing totalled £520,833, with 20 per cent unsold.

A sale devoted to Old Master paintings and drawings, mainly of the French school, fared less well. Some 45 per cent of the £176,727 total was unsold, or 42 of 124 lots offered. Paintings sales have proved difficult in Monaco previously.

The top price in the sale was 300,000 francs (estimate 300,000 francs) or £26,041, for a small Fragonard painting entitled "Les Jumeaux". The Musées de France again used its power to preempt in securing a Victor Hugo pen drawing "La saliere", at 18,000 francs (estimate 20,000 to 30,000 francs) or £1,560.

Christie's sale of fine English porcelain in London yesterday totalled £99,678, with 17 per cent unsold. Among the top prices was £7,000 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000) paid by Amor for a pair of Worcester blue-ground hexagonal vases and covers with panels of exotic birds. They date from about 1768 and stand 38.5 cm high. It is a sobering reflection that they were sold by Christie's in 1962 for 680 guineas.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. W. R. Carpenter and Miss D. B. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of Mr S. A. H. Carpenter, of Walkhurst Lodge, Benenden, Kent, and the late Mrs A. D. Carpenter, and Deborah, youngest daughter of Mr Robert and the Hon Mrs Wilson, of Durford Knoll, Petersfield, Hampshire.

Mr A. J. Buchanan and Miss T. J. Crozier
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs D. J. Buchanan, of Seer Green, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and Tina, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. C. Crozier, of Bulls Green, Knebworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr N. A. Corry and Miss S. A. C. Gardner
The engagement is announced between Adrian, elder son of Major Noel Corry, of Steeple Bumpstead, Essex, and of Mrs Sonia Corry, of Chelsea, London, and Sally, daughter of Mr Edward Gardner, QC, MP, of Chipping, Lancashire, and of her Honour Judge Lowry, of Hammersmith, London.

Dr R. A. Hill and Miss N. J. Bower
The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of Dr and Mrs D. A. Hill, of Bromley, Kent, and Nicola, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Bower, of Horsham, Sussex.

Mr C. J. Karpinski and Miss M. J. Kennedy-Sloane
The engagement is announced between Jan, eldest son of the late Mr S. L. Karpinski and Mrs B. M. Karpinski, of Caldy, Wirral, Merseyside, and Melanie, daughter of Mr B. W. Kennedy-Sloane, of Rock Ledge, Florida, and Mrs J. M. Kennedy-Sloane, of South Hayes, Bath.

Mr M. C. Maynard Miss D. C. Magee
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Maynard, of Ticehurst, Sussex, and Clare, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. M. Magee, of Benenden, Kent.

Mr N. A. C. Worters and Miss V. M. Park
The marriage will take place on March 14, in Richmond, between Nicholas Worters, of Teddington, and Vanessa, eldest daughter of Mary Park, of Strawberry Hill.

Luncheon

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Sir Roy Sisson, Sir Barrie Heath and Mr H. H. G. Eastcott.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of the American Ambassador and Mrs Brewster. Other guests were:
Viscount and Viscountess Dunrossil, Lord and Lady Cledwyn of Penrhos, Lord and Lady Greenwood of Rossendale, Lord and Lady Murton of Lindisfarne, Mr Michael Cocks, MP, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, and Mrs Jopling, the Hon John Silkin, MP, and Mrs Silkin, Mr William Whitelaw, MP, and Mrs Whitelaw, Sir Harold Wilson, MP, and Lady Wilson and Mr and Mrs Robert Maxwell.

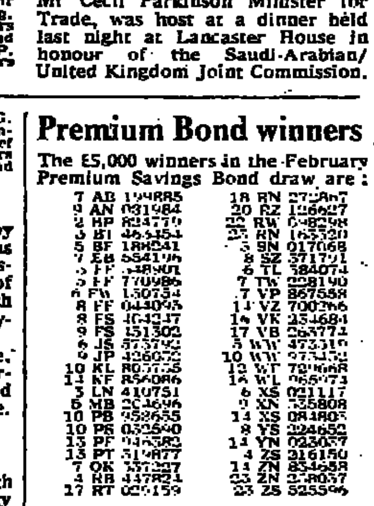
GLC
The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs Runcie attended a dinner given by the Chairman of the GLC and Mrs Brook-Partridge at the Waterside Restaurant, after a concert held in the Festival Hall, yesterday. The Minister for Health and Mrs Vaughan and the Deputy Leader of the GLC and Mrs Brew were also present.

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the following guests at dinner at the Mansion House yesterday:
General Sir Hugh and Lady Beach, General Sir Edwin and Lady Bramall, Sir John and Lady Charnley, General Sir Robert and Lady Ford, Mr Philip Goodhart, MP, and Mrs Goodhart, Mr Barney Hayhoe, MP, and Mrs Hayhoe, Sir Arthur Hockaday, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and Lady Morony, Mr and Mrs D. R. J. Stephen, General Sir Richard and the Hon Lady Worsley, Rear-Admiral E. W. Ellis and Lieutenant-Colonel St J. Brooke Johnson.

HM Government
Mr Cecil Parkinson Minister for Trade, was host at a dinner held last night at Lancaster House in honour of the Saudi-Arabian/United Kingdom Joint Commission.

Premium Bond winners

The £5,000 winners in the February Premium Savings Bond draw are:



7 AB 194885	18 RN 272867
9 AN 031984	20 RZ 126627
2 HP 824779	22 RW 048298
3 BI 465454	25 RN 165520
5 BF 188241	5 SN 017068
7 EB 554196	8 SZ 371791
5 FF 548901	6 TL 384074
5 FF 770986	7 TW 228190
6 FW 150754	7 VP 867558
8 FF 044095	14 VZ 700266
8 FS 404247	14 VK 254684
9 FS 151302	17 VB 263772
6 JS 575792	5 WW 473519
9 JP 426075	10 WW 973453
10 KL 805755	12 WT 720668
14 KF 856086	14 WL 065973
3 LN 410751	6 XS 021117
6 MB 204696	9 XN 335808
10 PB 452655	14 XS 084805
10 PS 052540	8 YS 224652
13 PF 946583	14 YN 023057
13 PT 514877	4 ZS 316150
7 OK 357227	14 ZN 854658
4 RB 447824	23 ZN 238057
17 RT 029159	23 ZS 525596

£30,000 for orchestra

Esso has announced a £30,000 sponsorship for the Scottish Chamber Orchestra for a series of concerts in Fife.

Photograph by Brian Harris
Councillor Eileen Garwood, the Mayor of Haringey, wielding a pick on the site of the new pavilion.

Pavilion to rise on ashes of fire

By Jacob Ecclestone

Work has begun on a new exhibition centre at Alexandra Palace, in north London, only seven months after fire destroyed much of the former Victorian landmark. The Alexandra Pavilion, as it will be called, is due to be finished in August.

To keep its place in the exhibition, banqueting and entertainment industry, Haringey Council, owners of the palace, are spending £800,000 on the stop-gap pavilion. With planning permission for five years, the hall should pay for itself by the time the main reconstruction work is complete.

The short building schedule is made possible mainly by the design of the hall. Above a simple concrete and steel base, reinforced fabric will be stretched in a membrane across curved steel frames. The translucent fabric will allow natural light into the hall which from the outside, will glow like a beacon at night. It is claimed that it will be the largest structure of its kind in Europe.

Details of the building were released yesterday as Councillor Eileen Garwood, the Mayor, wielded a pick on a pile of rubble for the benefit of photographers while mechanical diggers trundled about the site, at the eastern end of Alexandra Palace to more purpose.

The pavilion, 120m long, 36m across and 15m high, has been designed by the council's development team. It can in theory be taken down and put up elsewhere, possibly as a sports centre.

Cambridge hope of three plays for London

By Our Theatre Reporter

The Cambridge Theatre Company yesterday announced plans for the coming year involving three productions which it is intended to transfer to the West End after short tours in the regions.

The first will be *Smash!* by Jack Rosenthal, a play about the creation of a new British musical, based on the author's experiences with his short-lived musical, *Barmitzvah Boy*. With Maureen Lipman, Larry Adler and Nigel Hawthorne in the cast, it will open in April and is expected to go into the West End in June.

It will be followed by a revival of Noel Coward's *Tonight at 8.30*, with John Standing and Estelle Kohler, which could reach the West End in August or September.

The other production aimed at London will come at the end of the year. Entitled *Pass the Butler*, it will be a black comedy written by Eric Idle, of *Monty Python's Flying Circus*, about a dead MP who becomes Prime Minister.

In October there will be a revival of the early Restoration comedy, *The Soldier's Fortune*, by Thomas Otway, which will be directed by Sheila Hancock, and in January there will be another small-scale musical from Monty Norman, part author of *Songbook*. It is provisionally titled *Nobody's Perfect*, and is on the subject of divorce.

The Cambridge Theatre Company is receiving an Arts Council grant of £220,000 for the coming financial year, an increase of 10 per cent. Mr Jonathan Lynn, the company's director, said that that might be regarded by the council as generous for a "middle-scale" touring company, But it meant it had insufficient money to pay its actors properly

Top musicians booked for jazz festival

By Our Music Reporter

Capital Radio is pressing ahead with plans for a big jazz festival this year, although it still does not have a definite venue for the event. Last year's festival was cancelled because of the fire at Alexandra Palace, London.

Appearances by some of the world's finest jazz musicians have been arranged, Capital said it had applied for permission to hold the festival on Clapham Common on the weekends of July 18 and 25, with other events in halls and concert venues during the intervening week.

If the Greater London Council does not grant the necessary licence, then Capital said the festival would be staged somewhere else.

The festival, which will cost £250,000 to stage, is scheduled to present such jazz and blues musicians as Herbie Hancock, Dizzie Gillespie, the Lionel Hampton All Stars, Chick Corea, Lalo Shifrin, Clark Terry, Jimmy Witherspoon, Bob Crosby, Chuck Berry, Lightnin' Hopkins, Mel Torme and Muddy Waters.

New partners win at bridge

By Our Bridge Correspondent

Entries for the Croydon Bridge Congress, held at Fairfield Halls last weekend, had to be closed three weeks in advance. The field for the championship pairs contained a dozen internationals, including Nicola Gardener and Pat Davies, woman bronze medallists.

But the event was won by two players, one from Surrey and the other from Argentina, who had not met until just before the qualifying round.

Results:
Championship Pairs: 1. J. C. Aggawal (Surrey), J. R. Abuchaem (Argentina); 2. R. Cowley, M. Carmina; 3. Mrs L. Lavis, R. G. R. Harris.
Secondary Pairs: 1. S. A. Gow, L. Robbins; 2. J. M. Gaymor, R. J. Whittaker; 3. Mr and Mrs D. Blacknell.
Mixed Pairs: 1. Mr and Mrs J. Lavis; 2. J. Rookwood, Mrs B. Absalom; 3. S. Russell, Mrs M. Betts.
Championship teams: 1. Mrs V. Moore, R. MacMahon, D. Simpson, T. H. Cannon; 2. Miss N. Gardener, Miss P. Davies, R. J. Rowlands, D. Rimington.

OBITUARY

BILL HALEY
Pioneer of rock 'n' roll

Bill Haley, the singer and guitarist, who died in Harlingeon, Texas, yesterday, at the age of 55, was the first figure with whom the early adherents of rock and roll music could identify. His record of the song "Rock Around the Clock" became an anthem for the movement, and his appearances in several films force-fed its emergence.

Born William John Haley on July 6, 1925, in Highland Park, Detroit, he was brought up by musical parents on a farm in Pennsylvania, singing and playing guitar in various local groups during his youth. He made the first recording under his own name at 18, and subsequently turned professional, touring with bands playing hill-billy music.

In 1949 he returned home and worked for a while as a disc-jockey, but in 1951, with a recorded version of Jackie Brenston's "Rocket 88", he began to synthesize his "cowboy music" roots with elements of black rhythm and blues into something which became known as "rockabilly".

For several years he was only mildly successful, but this musical fusion, entirely natural if inherently controversial given the social climate of the day, led in 1954 to a recording contract for Haley and his group, the Comets, with Decca Records in New York, and the recording of "Rock Around the Clock". At first the song went virtually unnoticed and it was his next disc, a toned-down version of Joe Turner's ribald "Shake, Rattle and Roll", which sold a million copies and reached the top ten in America and Britain.

The turning point came when "Rock Around the Clock" was given prominene in the soundtrack of *Blackboard Jungle*, a film released in 1955 which dealt with the newly fashionable topic of juvenile delinquency.

The film struck a chord in teenage hearts across the English-speaking world; aspirant teddy-boys thronged the cinemas, ripping up seats and terrorizing usherettes in gleeful emulation of their peers on the screen. By association, Haley's music became theirs, and "Rock Around the Clock" rushed to the top-of-the charts.

Haley quickly cashed in with appearances in other films, including *Rock Around the Clock* and *Don't Knock the Rock*, both released in 1955. Among his hit records of the time were "See You Later, Alligator", "R-O-C-K", "Rock-a-Beatin' Boogie" and "Rip it Up", all of which featured the Comets' combination of rattling drums, slapped bass, squealing saxophone and Haley's own fair guitar and affable but limited singing.

Even then it seemed strange that such an avuncular figure should be leading the teenage insurrection, and before long Haley was overshadowed by the first real white rock and roller, Elvis Presley, who borrowed the more menacing visual appeal of Marlon Brando in *The Wild Ones* and James Dean in *Rebel Without a Cause*. Haley's tartan jackets, kiss-curl and kindly smile suddenly became part of the despised older generation.

Although British fans always retained an affectionate respect for his part in the creation of their new culture, his career declined in America and probably reached its nadir around 1965, when he was reported to be performing in Las Vegas, wearing a Beatle wig. Later he was able to regain an honoured position in "oldies shows", and toured Europe on many occasions; in Britain, "Rock Around The Clock" was reissued several times and successive generations continued to put it in the charts.

Haley's heroic status came to him almost by accident, and it might today be thought absurd that in 1955 magistrates and local councillors throughout Britain were calling for his head; yet his personal qualities of resilience and professionalism allowed him to greet fame, obscurity and rediscovery with equal public grace.

DR R. F. GORDON

Dr R. F. Gordon, CBE, who was Director of the Houghton Poultry Research Station from 1948 to 1973, died on February 5, at the age of 72.

Robert Fraser Gordon was born and educated in Aberdeen, at Robert Gordon's College and Aberdeen University. After graduating in 1930 he became a demonstrator in zoology and geology at his alma mater, but quickly realised that his interests lay with veterinary, rather than natural, science. Within a few months, therefore, he had gained a Colonial Veterinary Scholarship, and had enrolled as a student at the Royal Veterinary College in London. He graduated as a veterinary surgeon in 1933. His ambitions to work in the colonial veterinary service were thwarted, however, for there were no vacancies at that time. He, therefore, joined the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at the Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge as head of the poultry diagnostic department.

The fourteen years Gordon *spent at Weybridge were fruit*ful. He became expert in the field of avian salmonellosis and developed the rapid whole blood test for pullorum disease which was to enable rapid progress to be made in the eradication of the disease in this country. His achievements were recognised by the award of a doctorate of science by Aberdeen University in 1947.

In 1948, at the age of 39, he left the relative security of the scientific civil service for the considerable challenge of founding, for the *Animal Health* Trust, a research station devoted entirely to poultry. It is a measure of the man that he was prepared to accept the manifold problems associated with the project, which whilst having the allure of being unique was nevertheless concerned with an area of agriculture that had previously been ignored.

The appointment could not have come at a better time for the poultry industry was about to emerge from the back-yard to become second only in importance to the dairy and beef industry. It is difficult now to appreciate the problems the job posed Gordon in 1948, but the Houghton Poultry Research Station is his triumph and his memorial.

His was a crusade: to help the industry to help itself and to create a *milieu* which would attract good researchers who in turn would solve some of the major problems facing the industry. In no time at all he attracted a nucleus of able workers against seemingly impossible odds including financial uncertainty and laboratories constructed out of ex-prisoner-of-war huts. For just over 25 years he guided and guarded the Houghton Poultry Research Station, seeing it become in that time one of the largest and best known institutes in the world concerned with avian pathology.

He was at various times a member, secretary, chairman or president of innumerable committees and associations and was a member of many official scientific missions to various parts of the world. Awards to him included the Tom Newman International Research Award; the medal of the Poultry Association of Great Britain; the British Oil and Cake Mills Poultry Award; the Dalrymple Champneys Cup and Medal; the Victory Medal of the Central Veterinary Society: an honorary doctorate of veterinary science from the University of Liverpool; an honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and finally appointment as CBE in 1972.

After retirement Gordon continued to play an active part in the furtherance of poultry and veterinary science. But perhaps he derived the greatest pleasure from his return to the Animal Health Trust as its Chairman of Council and honorary scientific adviser, thereby cementing an association of almost thirty years. This task was cheerfully undertaken but failing health forced his retirement from these positions in the Trust in 1978. Nevertheless he was able to continue his editorial work and was active until the end preparing a new edition of his popular and successful book on poultry diseases.

He is survived by his wife Hilda, and two sons.

MR GILBERT ASHTON

Mr Gilbert Ashton, MC, DL, the last survivor of a famous brotherhood who were Cambridge University cricket captains for three consecutive years, died at his home in Abberley, Worcestershire, on February 6, aged 84. The Ashton brothers also won Blues for association football and their prowess in most games, first at Winchester, and later at Trinity in a famous era for Cambridge sport, caught the popular imagination at the time. Gilbert Ashton, however, was rightly more proud of his work as headmaster of Abberley Hall preparatory school for 40 years, and his many other commitments locally in the county.

Gilbert Ashton, who was born on September 27, 1896, was in the Winchester eleven in 1914 and 1915 before serving in France with the Royal Field Artillery. In September 1916 he won the Military Cross, but a year later was wounded just before the third battle of Ypres. He lost the thumb of his left hand, a handicap he overcame afterwards in cricket so successfully that only those who knew him well were aware of his deficiency. He obtained his Blue as a freshman in 1919, and in 1921 led Cambridge to victory at Lords. A fine, forcing right handed batsman with an upright stance, he was also an outstanding cover point fieldsman.

All three Ashtons were members of an England XI assembled by A. C. MacLaren who at Eastbourne late in the summer inflicted the first defeat suffered by Warwick Armstrong's 1921 Australians. Gilbert Ashton, who in later years made only occasional appearances for Worcestershire, when school duties allowed, was the eldest of the three Ashtons who led Cambridge. Hubert, who was knighted in 1959, and died two years ago, was captain in 1922. Claude, who was killed during RAF service in 1942, was captain in 1923, when his team unlike those of his brothers was beaten. A fourth brother, Percy, played occasional matches for Essex in spite of losing an eye in the First World War.

Gilbert Ashton went to Abberley Hall in September 1921, with the intention of being groomed for the headmastership in future years. A stroke suffered by the then headmaster made it necessary for him to assume the post immediately with no previous teaching experience. His ability and friendly personality, however enabled him to make a success of the job from the start. When he retired in 1961 he became a school governor.

Throughout his career Gilbert Ashton did a great deal of work towards the success of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, especially during the difficult period of the Second World War, and was the IAPS's chairman in 19[illegible] and 1946. He was a county magistrate for 36 years, served on numerous committees of Worcestershire CCC, and was president for three years. The British Legion and the YMCA were among many other organizations locally who benefited from his regular involvement.

In 1968 he became a Deputy Lieutenant of Worcestershire. His wife, and three of his four daughters survive him.

Science report

Climatology: Snow cover by satellite

By the Staff of *Nature*

Stockbrokers are used to detecting trends in wild data, such as daily share prices, so they might do well to analyse a new chart: snow cover in the northern hemisphere. A series of measurements made by satellite from 1967 to the present, just published in *Nature*, shows evidence of a cycle of three to four years, and a possible trend towards increasing snows. As snow affects the economy through demands on energy, transportation and food supplies, the business world would do well to be concerned.

Another issue is also at stake: possible long-term changes of climate. In 1973, Dr G. Kukla of Columbia University in the United States suggested that we might be heading for a new ice age, on the basis of a short series of data on snow cover. That showed a near-doubling of autumn snow cover between 1967 and 1972 in North America, and Dr Kukla argued that the increasing reflectivity of this snow could "feed back" to give even greater cooling and thus more snow.

However, the 1973 cover was lower, and since then the snows have varied greatly. Dr Kukla's immediate fear is thus past, but climatologists are taking a great interest in the data as they come in.

For one thing, they want a quick and sensitive measure of the effect of increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide (from the burning of fossil fuel) on climate. It is agreed that carbon dioxide should cause climatic warming, but it is not agreed how fast; and the series of mean temperatures in either hemisphere swings so widely from year to year that its interpretation is highly controversial. Could snow cover be the clue?

So far, the data are only a little better than mean temperatures. But as the series extends over the next five or 20 years it may become possible to extract significant trends and variations. Already it could be said that there is an oscillation around a trend, with rising peaks in 1973 (25,000,000 sq km covered by snow, averaged over the year) and 1977 (26,000,000 sq km) against a baseline of 21,000,000 sq km in 1968. The 1980 figure of 23,000,000 sq km may show a return to 1968 levels, or it may be the bottom of a dip.

The figures may be more significant when divided among continents (North America and Eurasia, which being larger dominates the hemisphere's snow cover) and by seasons of the year. The authors of the report in *Nature*, Dr M. Matson and Dr D. R. Wiesnet, of the National Earth Satellite Service, Washington, DC, detect a slight trend towards increasing snow cover in North America, with a peak in the winter of 1978 when 70 per cent of the continent was snow covered.

Some 50 per cent of *Eurasia* was snow covered in the winters of 1972, 1973, 1977 and 1978. Eurasia also shows a slight increasing trend, but, Dr Matson and Dr Wiesnet says, there is some inconsistency in the data from the Himalayan region so they can draw no confident long-term conclusion for the continent.

Some of the more rapid variations are also of great interest. In one week in October, 1976, the data show, the Eurasian snowline advanced from 60°N to 50°N, depositing an extra 3,000,000 square kilometres of snow cover, which persisted through autumn and into the winter. Snow covered 20,000,000 square kilometres of Eurasia that winter, compared with a 10-year average of half that. Eurasia has experienced two periods of large increase in snow cover: one from 1971 to 1973, and the other from 1976 to 1977.

However, without a long series of data (for statistical analysis), or a sound physical model of the trends and oscillations, those snow cover variations must remain territory for the speculative rather than the cautious. But the ticker-tape from the satellites is still going to be worth watching.

Source: Nature, February 5 (vol 289, p 451) 1981.

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Today's engagements

The Queen holds an investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, visits Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 9.30 and the University's Physical Education Centre, Gresham Road, 11.30; lunches with Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, Robinson College, 12.30; visits Bowes and Bowes bookshop in its 400th year, 2.45; also visits Johnson Matthey factory, Royston, Hertfordshire, 4.

The Prince of Wales visits YMCA, East Street, Leicester, 10.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends reception given by Keats-Shelley Memorial Association, Wilton Street, 6.30.

The Duchess of Gloucester visits Arnold House School, Hampstead, 2.30.

The Duchess of Kent visits Gower Furniture Ltd, 12.35; and the Piece Hall, Halifax, 2.20; visits Leeds University as Chancellor, 4.

Princess Alexandra visits Whittington Hospital, Highgate, 2.30.

Books Fair, Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, 3.30.

Community Resource Centre open day, Fulham Palace Road, 2 to 9.

Talks: Science and television: new horizons?, Carol Gardner, New Gallery, Regent Street, 12.30; The proof of the Yorkshire pudding, Gerald Theaker, manager of David Mellor (cutlery and kitchen equipment), Victoria and Albert Museum, 1.15; British architecture in India, 1857-1947, Dr Gavin Stamp, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, 6; Race in Britain: a study in the psychology of self-deception, Professor Michael Dummett, North London Polytechnic, Holloway Road, 2.

Music in the House, an evening with four MPs, Andrew Faulds, Toby Jessel, Michael Neubert, Peter Snape, presented by Tom Higgins, Waterloo Room, Festival Hall, 7.

Lunchtime music: Rhondda Gillespie, piano, Fairfield Halls, Croydon, 1.05; Paul Barritt, violin, William Howard, piano, Holborn Library Hall, 1.05.

Memorial service: Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, St Mary Abbots, Kensington, noon.

Latest wills

Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston Cochraine, of Beyrouth, Lebanon, Consul-General of Ireland to Syria and Lebanon, who died intestate, left estate in England and Wales valued at £3,345 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Appleton, Mr Anthony Eric, of Aughton, Lancashire .. £153,889
Armstrong, Mr Frederick John, of Treswell, Nottinghamshire £176,337
Douglas, Major Archibald John Angus, of Chichester, Sussex, £149, 898
Gurney, Mr Ronald John, of Goring-by-Sea, West Sussex £132,788
Jones, Mr Reginald Kinsey, of Bodenham, Hereford and Worcester £142,353
Saunders, Mr Albert Greenard, of Eye, Suffolk £446,488

University news

Nottingham
Honorary degrees are to be awarded to the following in July:
MA: Mrs Marjorie Abbatt.
LLD: Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, R. Hedley, Sir Sydney King, Lord Richardson.
LLM: Miss Glenys M. P. Wortley.

Heriot-Watt
Dr George Stewart, BSc(Edin), PhD(New); senior research engineer with Services Techniques Schlumberger, Paris, has been appointed to the chair of petroleum engineering.

Aberdeen
Honorary degrees are to be awarded to the following in July:
DD: General (retired) Frederick Coutts, of the Salvation Army.
LLD: Dr Jack Birks, managing director of BP; Sir Kenneth Blaxter, director of The Rowett Research Institute; Justice Haim Hermann Cohn, of the Supreme Court of Israel; Peter Maxwell Davies, composer and conductor; Dr Rudy J. Dudal, director of the Land and Water Development Division of UNFAO, Rome; Sheriff Principal George Stanley Gimson, QC, Sheriff Principal of Grampian and the Highlands and Islands.
MA: Josephine Black, administrative officer, edills section, University Office, Robert Campbell, assistant finance officer. Both have worked for the university since 194[illegible].

City
Professor C. D. Harbury has been appointed head of the department of social science and humanities. Dr G. L. Ruskell has been appointed to a personal chair in optometry and visual science.

Other appointments:
Reader: Dr S. A. Matlin, chemistry.
Senior tutor for the M.Eng programme: L. N. Sone, senior lecturer in Aeronautics.
Lecturers: P. L. Carr, fluid mechanics; Mr D. M. Stirling, photogrammetry and surveying.
Research fellows: Miss M. Povall, personnel research unit; D. Loon, mathematics; S. S. Mathur, business school; J. D. Dover, information science; G. A. Kerby, arts and related studies.

Grants
Department of the Environment: £135,761 to Dr C. Legg for monitoring the tenants' charter.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Feb 9, 1956

Nasser's "pyramid"

From Our Own Correspondent

Cairo, Feb 8.—Agreement has apparently been reached between the Egyptian Government and the World Bank on the terms of the loan which the bank is to grant to assist in the construction of the high dam at Aswan, Colonel Nasser's "new pyramid". Mr Eugene Black, the president of the bank, had another meeting today with Dr Abdul Moneim al-Kaissouny, the Finance Minister, and it was announced afterwards that a joint statement would be issued tomorrow. Mr Black said the talks were going very well. Dr Kaissouny is quoted tonight as having said that agreement had been reached on all points, and that there remained only the formulation of the agreement. Egyptian acceptance of the loan would also entitle them to the grants-in-aid offered by the British and American governments; there have been suggestions that both the west German and French governments are also anxious to play a part in financing the project.

Church news

The Ven John Arthur Lawton, Archdeacon of Warrington and Rector of St Oswalds, Winwick, to resign as Archdeacon in September. His successor, the Rev Charles David Stewart Woodhouse, domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter and Rector of Ashcombe with Ideford and Luton, to be Vicar of St Peter, Hindley, Wigan, in addition to the Archdeaconry.

Other appointments:

The Rev V. R. Barron, curate of Rainham, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Vicar of Holy Trinity with St Gabriel and St Lawrence, Easton, diocese of Bristol.

The Rev P. C. Battersby, chaplain of St George's College, Buenos Aires, diocese of Argentina, to be diocesan youth officer (south), and priest-in-charge of Holme, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev C. J. Blackman, assistant curate at St Saviours, Folkestone, diocese of Canterbury, to be bishop's chaplain to Birmingham University, diocese of Birmingham.

The Rev J. F. Buckett, Vicar of St Thomas, Newport, diocese of Portsmouth, to be also honorary canon of Portsmouth Cathedral.

The Rev H. F. Buckingham, Rector of Fakenham with Alethorpe, diocese of Norwich, to be also chairman of the Diocesan Board of Social Responsibility, same diocese.

The Rev P. S. G. Cameron, Vicar of Waterbeach and Rector of Landbeach, diocese of Ely, to be also Rural Dean of Quy.

The Rev P. D. A. Campbell, Vicar of St Nicholas, Portslade, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of Willingdon, same diocese.

The Rev R. L. H. Carpenter, team Rector of Holy Trinity, Fareham, diocese of Portsmouth, to be also honorary canon of Portsmouth Cathedral.

The Rev L. F. Chadd, Vicar of St Peter and St Paul, Fareham, diocese of Portsmouth, to be also honorary canon of Portsmouth Cathedral.

The Rev K. Dagger, curate of St Bartholomew's, Colne, diocese of Blackburn, to be Rector of All Saints, Hesketh-with-Becconsall, same diocese.

The Rev R. J. Davison, Rector of Wyberton, diocese of Lincoln, to be Rector of West Winch, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev B. Dawson, general secretary of the Church of England Men's Society, to be Vicar of St Cuthbert, Rye Park, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev N. S. Dixon, Rector of Bowness-on-Solway, diocese of Carlisle, to be Vicar of Arlecdon and Frizington, same diocese.

The Rev D. E. Dowling, asst curate at Norton, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of the new benefice of Wilbury, same diocese.

The Rev K. D. Franklin, Vicar of St Peter, Singapore, diocese of Singapore, to be chaplain at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, diocese of Portsmouth.

The Rev R. E. Gage, asst curate at St Nicholas, Harpenden, diocese of St Albans, to be Vicar of St Giles South Mymms, same diocese.

The Rev N. S. Gosswinn, former curate at Bassaleg, diocese of Monmouth, to be team Vicar of St George with St Luke, Barrow in Furness, diocese of Carlisle.

The Rev K. Grace, Rector of Berwick with Selmeston and Alciston, diocese of Chichester, to be Rector of Kingston Buci, same diocese.

The Rev B. G. Higgins, asst curate at Warblington St Thomas with Emsworth St James, diocese of Portsmouth, to be asst curate at St James, Milton, with special responsibility for St Patricks, same diocese.

The Rev P. E. Keightley, chaplain at St Marys Hospital, Portsmouth, diocese of Portsmouth, to be also honorary canon of Portsmouth Cathedral.

The Rev J. F. Leonard, curate of St Nicholas, Marton Moss, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of the same benefice, in the same diocese.

Preb C. S. Matthews, Vicar of St Stephen, West Ealing, diocese of London, to be Prebendary Emeritus.

The Rev J. M. Maybury, Vicar of Holy Rood, Crofton, Fareham, diocese of Portsmouth, to be also honorary canon of Portsmouth Cathedral.

The Rev E. H. O'Connor, formerly at the University of Ibadan, to be priest-in-charge of All Saints, Newchurch, Isle of Wight, diocese of Portsmouth.

The Rev K. W. Reeves, Vicar in the Quidenham Group, diocese of Norwich, to be Vicar of Swaffham, same diocese.

The Rev A. R. W. Rimmer, Vicar of St Georges, Preston, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of Kings Cross, Halifax, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev D. H. Sansum, Vicar of Ashbourne, diocese of Derby, to be also Minister of St Johns, Ashbourne, same diocese.

The Rev C. Scott, Vicar of Enfield, diocese of London, to be Vicar of Effingham with Little Bookham, diocese of Guildford.

The Rev R. A. Smith, director of Post Ordination and In-Service Training in the diocese of Wakefield, and priest-in-charge of Cragg Vale, same diocese, to be also honorary canon of Wakefield Cathedral.

The Rev J. W. Smith, team Vicar of St Peter West Green, Crawley, diocese of Chichester, to be Rector of Clenchwarton, diocese of Ely.

The Rev R. F. Smith, Vicar of All Saints, Normanton, diocese of Wakefield, to be Rector of Christ Church, Moreton, diocese of Chester.

The Rev G. H. Spencer, Vicar of St John's, Bromley, diocese of Rochester, to be Rector of St John with St Mary, Chatham, same diocese.

The Rev P. Spivey, Vicar of Meltham and Rural Dean of Blackmoorfoot, diocese of Wakefield, to be also honorary canon of Wakefield Cathedral.

The Rev R. H. Treby, curate of Holy Trinity with St Gabriel and St Lawrence, Easton, diocese of Bristol, to be priest-in-charge of St Luke with Christ Church, Barton Hill, same diocese.

The Rev G. R. Walker, Rector and Vicar of Selsey, diocese of Chichester, to be Vicar of St Andrew (Old Church), Hove, same diocese.

The Rev B. Woods, Vicar of Wrangle, diocese of Lincoln, to be Vicar of All Saints, Grimsby, same diocese.

Retirements and resignations

The Rev M. Bishop, Vicar of [illegible] with Shipley, diocese of Derby, to resign to take up new post in California.

The Rev L. E. Burrows, Vicar of St Elizabeth, Nether Hall, diocese of Leicester, to retire on March 31.

The Rev H. R. St G. Gray, Rector of [illegible] with [illegible], diocese of Chichester, to retire on April 30.

The Rev R. H. P. King, Vicar of Hadlsham, diocese of Chichester, to retire on April 1.

The Rev F. Morley, Vicar of Urchfont with Stert, diocese of Salisbury, to retire on April 30.

The Rev M. R. Newman, Vicar of Willingdon, diocese of Chichester, to retire on February 18.

The Rev D. M. Oldaker, Rector of Send, diocese of Guildford, to resign on July 8.

The Rev G. C. Rose, Rector of Holy Trinity, Millbrook with St Clements, Regent's Park, Southampton, diocese of Winchester, to retire on February 28.

The Rev T. G. Savins, Rector of St Clements and All Saints, Hastings, diocese of Chichester, to retire on April 30.

The Rev J. G. Scott, asst curate at St Peter and St Paul, Wymering, diocese of Portsmouth, to retire on March 31.

The Ven A. F. Ward, Archdeacon of Exeter, Canon Residentiary and Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, to resign on June 30.

The Rev J. West, Vicar of Pilton, Barnstaple, diocese of Exeter, to resign in June.

The Rev S. J. Wilson, Vicar of St Bartholomew, Hyde, diocese of Winchester, to retire on April 30.

Amendment

The Rev M. S. Kenning, priest-in-charge of St Alban, West Leigh, Havant, diocese of Portsmouth, to be Vicar of St Faiths, Lee-on-Solent, same diocese.

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Multinationals and the political risk, page 17

West Midlands bid for Nissan plant, page 16

Stock markets
FT Ind 480.9 up 0.6
FT Gilts 69.17 up 0.87

Sterling
$2.3405 down 35 points
Index 104.1 up 0.3

Dollar
Index 99.1 down 0.2
DM 2.1372 down 15 pts

Gold
$516.50 up $14

Money
3-mth sterling 13¾-13⅞
3-mth Euro $ 17⅛-17
6-mth Euro $ 16½-16⅜

IN BRIEF

Next Ford car engine may have plastic parts

The first stage of an inexpensive plastic car engine has been developed by Ford. It could be used in the next generation of Ford engines which will go into production in about four years time.

Instead of using expensive aluminium for the inlet manifolds the new engine uses hard plastic material, developed jointly with two other companies.

The material is 25 per cent cheaper than aluminium.

"We think we can claim this as an important world first and it is all British", a Ford spokesman said.

Ford, which has been working with Fibreglass, part of the Pilkington group, and with RTR Permali, a Gloucestershire firm of plastic moulders, believes that all external parts of the engine could eventually be made of plastic.

British exports surge

British exports to Middle East oil-producing countries were up 31 per cent in value last year compared with a general rise in British exports of only 16 per cent.

Caparo's rival bid

Caparo, the private investment company of Mr Swraj Paul, has launched a £14.5m cash bid for Central Manufacturing & Trading. The West Midlands conglomerate. The terms are worth 55p a share—6p more than a cash offer form Hanson Trust.

Financial Editor, page 17

Dorset oil search

The search for oil in Dorset has spread to the west of the county. British Gas already believes it has discovered the country's largest on-shore oil field, on the Isle of Purbeck, in east Dorset, and is to conduct vibroseismic surveys around the village of Beaminster.

Drug trade record

Pharmaceutical manufacturers set a record £522.9m surplus of exports over imports, according to provisional figures issued by the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry yesterday. Exports totalled £745.4m, an increase of 16.7 per cent on the previous year, while imports were 4.4 per cent down at £222.5m.

Perkins lays off 400

Four hundred men, about 5 per cent of the workforce, are being laid off this week at the Perkins diesel engine plant in Peterborough.

Higher NCB limit

The Government is to increase the National Coal Board's external financing limit by £4m next year to £886m to take account of increased payments under the pneumoconiosis compensation scheme.

Telecom delay

British Telecom has agreed to have some of its exchange equipment delivered later than planned to reduce its immediate expenditure by £100m.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 5.12 points down to 947.18. The $SDR was 1.23882. The £ was 0.529750.

Inflation still on downward trend despite surge in wholesale prices

By Melvyn Westlake

Factory-gate prices rose in January by the largest amount since last spring as companies pushed through a spate of new year price increases.

The bunching of these rises caused the official index of wholesale prices to jump by 1.4 per cent in January, compared to monthly rises in the index of 0.5 per cent or less since last summer.

However, the wave of increases in January was not enough to disrupt the longer-term downward trend.

The rise of factory-gate prices in the last 12 months, of 11.25 per cent, was the lowest year-on-year increase since early 1979, and compares with a peak rate of 19 per cent at the beginning of 1980.

Last month also proved to be a bad one for increases in industry's costs.

The index of fuels and materials bought by industry climbed by 2.6 per cent. This was two-and-a-half times the monthly increase recorded in November and December.

But here, too, the longer-term trend still appears to be downward. Over 12 months the rise in industrial fuel and material costs has come down to 8.75 per cent from almost 30 per cent a year earlier.

The main reason for the industry's higher costs is the fresh round of oil price rises. Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries raised the price of their crude oil from January 1 and Saudi Arabia backdated its own price increase to November 1.

Increases by the Opec members—which led to a rise in the price of North Sea oil—have more than offset lower prices for other materials bought by manufacturers.

Much of manufacturing industry saw the prices of its materials, other than crude oil, fall by 1 per cent in January. The strength of sterling contributed to this; but the weaker tone of the pound more recently could prevent this happening again in February.

Whitehall remains optimistic that the downward trend of wholesale price inflation will continue for some months. This in turn will help to maintain the improvement in the level of inflation in retail prices.

The latest retail price index will be published next Friday. In recent months it has fallen faster than even the Government dared to hope, and there is considerable confidence in some quarters that it could be down into single figures by the end of the year.

The main source of price inflation for some time has been the public sector, where the price of goods and services has risen by much more than the general level of inflation. Energy, telecommunication and transport prices have all risen quite sharply, and more such increases are in the pipeline.

The Chancellor no doubt will take this into account in his Budget.

While it seems very likely that the excise duty on alcohol, tobacco and petrol will be increased broadly in line with inflation, it is unlikely that the Chancellor will want to go further than that.

Separate figures published yesterday for the volume and value of retail sales show that the value of retail goods generally rose by 13.8 per cent in 1980, compared with 1979, while traded volume goods rose by only 0.6 per cent.

The volume of sales was down a little in December, but business in the final quarter was broadly unchanged compared to the second and third quarters, reflecting the recession, rising unemployment and an increase in individual savings.

Tables, page 21

Insurance staff set for rises of 11-14 per cent

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Staff in the insurance industry are likely to win pay increases of between 11 and 14 per cent this year, which would be well above the single figure settlements being urged by the Government.

Negotiations, which resume next week, covering more than 180,000 clerical staff in the main high street banks are expected to be influenced by settlements reached so far in insurance companies.

About 250,000 people work in insurance and with pay negotiations in several large companies due to start later in the year, current pay negotiations can only be seen as an indication of the way in which settlements are likely to move.

The companies are apparently arguing with union negotiators that the insurance sector is not immune from feeling the pressures on the economic situation, while the unions have been pointing to profit returns from the various companies involved in negotiations.

Royal Insurance, which negotiates with Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) recently imposed a 14 per cent pay deal for about 9,000 staff after a union ballot which rejected the offer.

In the ballot ASTMS made it clear that if the offer was rejected, it would result in industrial action, but for this 60 per cent of those entitled to vote would have to give their support. The vote fell short of that figure and in view of the impasse, the company decided to impose the settlement, which runs from January 1.

Negotiations at Eagle Star, covering more than 6,000 members of the Eagle Star Staff Association, have been referred to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) after rejection of the company's offer of 11 per cent from January and a further 3 per cent from next July, which will be compounded.

There have been threats of industrial action by the normally moderate staff association, although these have been held in abeyance pending the outcome of the Acas talks. The company has said that its offer is "final" but staff association negotiators agree that they have a mandate for industrial action from the ballot.

At General Accident, ASTMS and the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff are balloting their members on a basic 12.5 per cent offer linked to improvements in some fringe benefits such as London weighting.

Guardian Royal Exchange has offered 10 per cent from January 1, with increases in London weighting and other improvements in benefits and the union there, the Banking Insurance and Finance Union, (Bifu) representing about 6,000 staff, is consulting its members, after making an appeal to the company for an improvement, which was rejected.

Other large claims from the unions are believed to be in the pipeline. Norwich Union has received a claim for 20 per cent increases, improved holidays and a shorter working week, and a similar claim is expected to be submitted by Bifu for its members at the Phoenix.

In addition to the basic increases, unions in insurance companies are mostly seeking improvements in benefits not available to many workers in other areas of industry, such as fees for membership of private health insurance schemes.

Negotiations in the insurance sector are being carefully watched by banking unions which have rejected an 8.5 per cent offer from April 1. Bifu and the Clearing Banks Union are to reopen negotiations on Wednesday, a day before talks start on a Bifu claim for 20 per cent with the Scottish clearing banks.

Peugeot in talks on Talbot plant

By Edward Townsend

Directors of Peugeot Citroën the French motor group which owns Talbot UK, were reminded by British government ministers yesterday of their employment and financial obligations in Britain.

The company, which bought the United Kingdom operations from Chrysler in 1978 is facing substantial losses on both its French and British activities and there are fears that it may close the car assembly plant at Linwood in Renfrewshire as part of a move to concentrate production in France.

The Scottish plant employs about one third of Talbot's 15,000 workers.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and a team of ministers including Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland yesterday met M Jean-Paul Parayre, president of Peugeot, but apparently learned nothing new.

The indications from France are that for 1980 the Peugeot group is likely to have lost between Fr2,100m and Fr2,300m (£182.7m and £200.1m). In 1979 the group made a profit of Fr1,100m.

Provincial leaves Life Offices Association over commission

By Margaret Stone

Provincial Life Assurance Company yesterday resigned from the Life Offices Association after disagreement over the commission levels laid down by the LOA, which were renegotiated last November.

It is the third unit-linked office to leave the LOA since then. Abbey Life announced its departure in December and Schroder Life's decision was made public last week. In May last year Crown Life also left the LOA.

There were fears in the association last night that Hill Samuel Life Assurance, the fourth company to disagree with the policy over the new commission structure last November, would leave too.

Mr John Marshall, executive chairman of Hill Samuel Life, confirmed last night that there would be a meeting to discuss his company's stand on commissions within the next two weeks.

Mr Michael Oppé, secretary general of the LOA, said that Provincial's departure had been received with regret. He said that if too many companies left the association the agreement would have to be reconsidered. "But we have not reached that stage yet," he added.

Mr Don Shore, life manager and actuary of Provincial Life, said yesterday that the company had been considering leaving the association for some time, and that it had not been influenced by the departure of Abbey Life.

Its particular grievance with the commission structure is that it does not permit new companies to pay extra for single premium business although such a concession applies to regular premium contracts.

Apart from paying more direct commission, Provincial intends to introduce volume override—which means that brokers achieving a certain level of sales will be paid more still.

In response to this the association said that its members believed that agreed commission celinings and the prohibition of volume overrides "were in the best interests of the consumer".

Mr Shore said that several bigger offices were already "indirectly increasing the amount of overall remuneration by way of investment reciprocity".



Mr John Marshall: meeting to discuss his company's stance.

Mr Syd Lipworth, joint managing director of Hambro Life, the main unit-linked office within the association, said last night: "We're still with the angels." He regretted that companies were moving out, saying that it would not have much long-term impact on their business, but was damaging to the industry in the short run.

Morgan Guaranty cuts prime rate to 19pc

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Feb 9

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company cut its prime lending rate from 19½ per cent to 19 per cent today. Other banks are bound to follow and rapid declines in the costs of funds to banks right now could prompt still deeper prime rate cuts.

Uncertainty still prevails in the markets as the Federal Reserve Board concludes its 1981 money growth plans. The Fed will be influenced by Budget proposals to be made by the Reagan Administration on February 18. One week later, the Fed will announce its new annual money supply target ranges.

There are fears in the markets that large government borrowing demands will soon clash with tighter money policies and lead interest rates back up towards record levels. The Government's borrowing requirements in the current quarter now exceed $37.000m (£16,000m).

President Reagan opened the way for big government borrowing today by signing legislation that raises the federal debt ceiling to $985,000m from $935,000m. This move was vital to cover government spending outlays.

The prime rate has fallen rapidly from its mid-December record level of 21½ per cent, but the cost of funds to banks has fallen even more rapidly and this is now providing scope for bigger prime rate reductions. Banks have tended to keep their prime rates at 1½ per cent above the Federal funds rates.

Federal funds were today trading at 16½ per cent, which compares to an average rate of more than 20 per cent in the week to January 9 and an average rate in the final week of January of 18.12 per cent.

The heavy fall in the rate partly reflects the Fed's willingness to see rates decline—as indicated in the latest minutes of its open market committee for the meeting on December 18—which showed board support for a Fed funds range of 15 to 20 per cent.

The rate reductions strongly reflect a sharp fall in business loan demand at commercial banks, with demand at the main New York banks having declined by almost $3,700m during last month.

The decline in demand reflects weakened economic conditions and a substantial differential between bank loan rates and rates available to big borrowers in the commercial houses.

Commercial paper rates now are up to four per cent below the prime rate and business loan demand at banks is bound to continue to decline until the gap is narrowed.

This is placing pressure on the banks to cut their prime rates swiftly.

ICL losses on agenda at NEB talks

By Our Industrial Editor

Sir Frederick Wood, the new chairman of the National Enterprise Board, is to meet Sir Keith Joseph, Industry Secretary, later today to discuss the board's role.

Sir Frederick, who will work part-time at the NEB, will continue as chairman of the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC).

One of his main tasks will be to improve the coordination of the two organizations where they overlap in promoting high technology ventures.

ICL, the country's leading computer company, which is in severe financial trouble, is likely to be discussed.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, told the Commons yesterday that he had received no formal request from ICL for financial assistance. ICL, which is forecasting a deficit of £50m this year, was experiencing the same problems as many other companies—a shortage of orders and higher costs.

There is speculation that the Government could be forced to involve the NEB or the NRDC or possibly both to overcome the short term problems at ICL.

The NEB could be ordered by the Industry Secretary to provide temporary financial support for ICL.

But the political problems are considerable, because investment in ICL was among the disposals made by the NEB last year. However, a combination of the NEB cooperating with the private sector in a joint ICL operation (which would reduce the impact on the public sector borrowing requirement) would provide one means of helping the computer company over its present difficulties and would be politically preferable to any foreign links.

Steel union urges state help for private sector

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Government is being urged by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the largest steel union, to help the ailing private sector after pumping hundreds of millions of pounds into the state-owned British Steel Corporation.

Pressure for public funding to rescue sections of private steelmaking has been put on Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry by union leaders, who fear that several thousand jobs are at immediate risk in British companies.

Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the ISTC, said in a letter to Sir Keith: "British producers have now reached the stage of desperation which can lead to the closure of a number of works in the foreseeable future, unless some solution can be found to give the private sector the assistance necessary to combat the unfair situation that they are now being faced with."

The ISTC leader, who is responding to private contacts from a number of private steel producers, argued that the continuing strength of the pound and high interest rates made it very difficult for manufacturers to retain export orders for which they had successfully competed in the past.

"In Europe, many subsidies and advantages are obtained by the private steel industry, none of which are enjoyed here", he said. Concessions were available on energy costs, transport costs, help with research and development and cheap loans for development.

BSC aid inquiry warning

By Peter Hill

Independent steelmakers are considering asking the European Commission to investigate the level of state funding being channelled into the British Steel Corporation which could infringe a Community decision agreed a year ago.

Representatives of the private companies, which are increasingly worried at damage caused to them by the BSC subsidies hinted at a possible reference to the Commission when they addressed a meeting of the Conservative Industry Committee last night.

The warning, came after Sir Keith Joseph, the Industry Secretary, had told the Commons he would make a statement on the BSC's survival plan (involving a further cash injection of £100m) in the next few days.

It reflects the measure of concern at the alleged bias being shown by the Government.

The Government is expected to outline a £5,500m aid programme, embracing writing-off losses of up to £3,500m and up to £2,000m of further cash. This will be in addition to the £5,000m which has been poured into BSC over the past 10 years.

At the meeting, the independent producers drew attention to Article Five of the European Coal and Steel Community treaty which states: "When assessing aid, no discrimination must be practised between undertakings, notably on account of their ownership, whether public or private."

Questioned in the Commons, Sir Keith said the Government would rather reduce aid to BSC than provide assistance to private companies.

Last night Mr Michael Grylls, the chairman of the committee, said: "The Government did not come to office to preside over the demise of the private sector."

Labour 'will renationalize Aerospace'

By Michael Clarke

Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, gave a warning yesterday that the Labour Party would renationalize British Aerospace when it was returned to office.

He called the decision to put the state-owned aircraft manufacturer up for sale deplorable and said it would "in no way assist the production of exports of the products of this great industry". He warned investors that they would not make "unjustified capital gains at the expense of the British taxpayer".

The traded options committee's plans to start dealings in shares of British Aerospace suffered a setback yesterday when Hoare Govett, the stockbrokers, lodged an official complaint with the Stock Exchange quotations committee.

Hoare Govett's objections to dealing in British Aerospace were thought to be twofold.

First, it believtd it was technically impossible to deal in the shares on the traded options market before they were fully registered on April 5.

Secondly, it is understood that part of the Government's terms to the four merchant banks and three brokers for the issue of the 100 million Aerospace shares included the necessity for a smooth launch. There was to be no speculation about the possibility of renationalization.

The matter has now been turned over to the full Stock Exchange Counci. This means that dealers in the traded option market will be unable to conduct any business in the shares when they are launched next week.

In the meantime, Hoare Govett ramained confident that the new shares, to be offered at 150p, would receive a warm reception despite the complaint.

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600 jobs go as Ansells brewery closes

By David Hewson

Ansells, one of the country's largest breweries, is to close with the loss of 600 jobs as a result of many years of recurring industrial conflict, Allied Breweries, the owners, said.

The brewery, based at Aston Cross, Birmingham, has been closed since January by a strike of production workers. In 1977 a dispute involving Ansells staff resulted in the Transport and General Workers Union being temporarily suspended from the TUC.

Allied now faces the problem of supplying its 1,300 Midland pubs from its own excess capacity at nearby Burton-on-Trent and by buying in beer from other brewers.

Mr Matthew Folarin, vice-chairman of the TGWU branch covering Ansells, said yesterday: "So far as we are concerned, the battle is only just beginning. We will be doing our utmost to close down the entire Allied Breweries operation in the Midlands."

Last month Ansells demanded the introduction of a four-day week for production and distribution staff. The move was rejected by the TGWU workforce which went on strike.

The dispute was made official last week when the company issued dismissal notices

Sir Derek Holden-Brown, vice-chairman of Allied, said yesterday: "Only about 28 of the 1,000 on strike signified a willingness to return. It was that, coupled with the outcome of a mass meeting of employees, which demonstrated to us beyond all doubt that there was only one course open to us.

"The closure of the brewery is irrevocable. We have reached the point of no return."

A company statement said that the TGWU branch representing employees at the brewery had been "totally uncooperative".

Taiwan group after Decca

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Tatung, one of Taiwan's largest companies and a leading Far East manufacturer of electronics goods, is close to concluding the purchase of the loss-making Decca radio and television interests in Britain, including a television assembly plant at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, from Racal Electronics. It is expected to pay about £1.3m.

Tatung has made considerable progress in the United States market for television sets but has yet to be as successful in the European market. Assembly facilities in Britain would give Tatung the European foothold it needs. The Bridgnorth factory produces around 100,000 sets a year, mostly colour.

The deal with Racal would be only for plant and the other Decca fixed assets, including a laboratory in Bradford, Yorkshire.

But Racal, which has seen several earlier possible deals come to nothing, is for the moment only confirming that talks for the sale of Decca interests are "at an advanced stage". Among the companies which earlier showed interest were the Victor Company of Japan (JVC), Britain's Binatone and France's Thomson-Brandt.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

A'can Alum	57p to 111p	Middle Wits	45p to 715p
Burnett H'shire	15p to 908p	Minorco	30p to 650p
Elsburg Gold	14p to 181p	Marievale Con	14p to 177p
Guinness Peat	11p to 124p	Sentrust	11p to 331p
Kinross	55p to 620p	Wecks Petrol	28p to 425p

Falls

East Dagga	5p to 91p	Man Ship Canal	8p to 188p
Electrolux	12p to 825p	Newmark	8p to 335p
Elliott	8p to 176p	Ranger Oil	5p to 675p
Inchcape	11p to 415p	Trust Hse Forte	11p to 199p
Husky Oil	10p to 682p	Union Discount	15p to 528p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.07	1.99
Austria Sch	37.20	35.00
Belgium Fr	11.88	11.38
Canada $	2.87	2.78
Denmark Kr	15.98	15.18
Finland Mkk	9.88	9.38
France Fr	11.88	11.38
Germany DM	5.19	4.95
Greece Dr	118.00	112.00
Hongkong $	12.70	12.10
Ireland Pd	1.39	1.33
Italy Lir	2495.00	2385.00
Japan Yn	502.00	476.00
Netherlands Gld	5.64	5.38
Norway Kr	13.11	12.46
Portugal Esc	134.00	127.50
South Africa Rd	2.20	2.05
Spain Pta	202.50	193.50
Sweden Kr	11.17	10.62
Switzerland Fr	4.71	4.48
USA $	2.39	2.32
Yugoslavia Dnr	88.50	83.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Mr Coppola pledges his own property to keep the cameras turning

Film maker gambles on a happy ending

Five hundred workers at Francis Ford Coppola's Zoetrope Studios have agreed to continue working on *One from the Heart*, his new film, even though they are not being paid.

This film is at the heart of Mr Coppola's fiscal problems. It started out as a simple story of love and jealousy set in Chicago, but by the time he began shooting, the story had moved to Las Vegas, become what is described as "a surreal fantasy" and acquired a budget of $23m (£10m).

Of this $6m was swallowed in recreating Las Vegas on half a dozen sound stages, complete with neon-drenched boulevards and a facsimile of the gambling town's airport.

"There was no way I could do the kind of film I wanted on location", Mr Coppola explains. "It does not really take place in Las Vegas but in its own emotional landscape, for which Vegas is simply a metaphor. So we had to create the totally artificial environment. If we are in trouble financially, it is my own fault."

Playing God comes expensive. Mr Coppola's crisis erupted when $8m from tax shelter investors was withdrawn leaving him struggling to meet his weekly payroll. To keep things running he pledged $8m of his personal property to secure bank loans at a minimum of 21 per cent interest so he could carry on without declaring bankruptcy.

He had hoped that Metro Goldwyn Mayer and United Artists, his distribution partners, would help him out.

"All I actually needed was $6m", Mr Coppola said. "I have $30m in assets (from his real estate holdings including a vineyard) but I can't touch any of it without $6m to pay off my bank loan. I simply have a problem with liquidity and cash flow."

If he sounds bitter, he says it is because he feels he is on the verge of a breakthrough which could revolutionize the communications industry.

Calling the film factory he bought less than a year ago for $6.7m "the world's first electronic studio", Mr Coppola said that *One From The Heart* would be the first electronically produced movie. Video equipment will be attached to film cameras and each scene automatically coded and stored electronically, making possible virtually instant editing.

"It allows the film to be shot in five weeks and released in two months and while it is extremely expensive to set up, it will mean that films will be infinitely cheaper to make in the future," he said.

Mr Coppola said the new film would be "completely different from anything you have seen before, outside of *Lady and the Tramp* and *Snow White*.

Playing it safe has never been his style. Once before in 1978 he mortgaged all his personal property, including his home to raise enough money to finish *Apocalypse Now* which cost $31.5m and has finally turned a profit and grossed more than $200m. But it is doubtful if he has ever come closer to closing

Ivor Davis
in Hollywood



EEC inquiry into fluid catalyst dumping

The European Commission has opened anti-dumping proceedings against American exports to the EEC of catalytic cracking fluids, which are used in the refining of crude oil.

The Commission has evidence based on complaints by British and Dutch companies that silicon oxide and aluminium oxide fluids are being exported to the EEC at prices between 34 per cent and 61 per cent below their home price.

The Commission says that from no fluid catalyst imports into the EEC in 1977 the level reached 1,010 tonnes last year, depressing prices and threatening the survival of the European industry.

The American exporters will be given 30 days to offer an explanation of the price differences. If these are not satisfactory, the EEC may impose an anti-dumping levy.

Orders slowdown

French producer prices rose at an average monthly rate of only 0.6 per cent between October and early January; but French industrialists feel an acceleration to a rate of 3 per cent spread over January and February is likely, the national statistics institute said. Only 15 per cent of industrialists said they were working at full capacity, compared with 28 per cent a year before.

EEC aid for Eire

The European Investment Bank has granted the Republic of Ireland subsidized loans worth about $80m (£25.6m) to help finance telecommunications and water supply projects. The loans carry a 3 per cent interest rate subsidy, but the bank gave no details of the exact terms.

Yugoslavia loan

A consortium of Swiss banks has submitted an official offer to Yugoslavia for a medium-term loan of Sw Fr 200m (£43.5m). Part is to cover Yugoslavia's balance of payments deficit, but over 50 per cent will be for financing Swiss export contracts.

Australian coal pact

Six Japanese steel producers have reached an agreement with Thiess Dampier Mitsui Coal of Australia to import 3.3 million tons of high-grade hard coking coal a year for 14 years beginning in October, 1983. The coal will be supplied from the riverside mine in Queensland.

China visit

Mr Saburo Okita, Japan's trade representative, will travel to Peking today to confer with senior Chinese officials on problems over the contracts which China has cancelled because of a shift in its economic priorities.

$175m for Seat

Seat, the Spanish car manufacturer, said in New York it has signed a loan agreement for $175m (£74.8m) with 33 international and United States banks. The eight-year credit carries a margin of ⅝ of one per cent above the United States prime rate and is guaranteed by Spain's Instituto Nacional de Industria (INI), the government holding company. INI is the majority shareholder in Seat.

S Africa gold sales

South African gold sales in January were 66,000 ounces less than total output. Figures for gold holdings show a rise in total gold reserves to about [illegible] million ounces in January from about 12.15 million in December.

More Danish orders

New orders for Danish industry excluding shipyards in December, rose 9 per cent at current prices compared with a year earlier after a 2 per cent decline in November.

Italian output slumps

Italian industrial output, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 6.4 per cent in December, after a 3.96 per cent November rise.

Dutch prices rise

The Dutch cost of living index rose 6.8 per cent to a provisional 137.9, (1975 = 100), in the year to mid-January, compared to 6.7 per cent in the year to mid-December.

Toyota link denied

Toyota has denied reports that it is planning to begin a joint car production venture in Spain and is negotiating with Seat, the Spanish maker.

Price rises slow

The rise in French retail prices is expected to slow to an annual 12.6 per cent in the first quarter this year from 13.6 per cent in the whole of 1980.

Swiss price index

Switzerland's consumer price index rose by an annual 5.1 per cent in January after 4.4 per cent in December.

W German prices up

West Germany's cost-of-living index rose 0.8 per cent in January, 5.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Area has 'all the skills as well as big names in the components industry'

West Midlands bid for Nissan plant

The West Midlands, heartland of the British motor industry, is making a determined attempt to attract the proposed £200m Nissan car plant to the region. It has already selected three flat 800 acre greenfield sites and is preparing to send a delegation to Tokyo within three weeks.

Leaders of the county council have asked for an urgent meeting with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and expect this to take place early next week.

They will point out that with unemployment in the region now over 12 per cent compared with the national average of 9.8 per cent, 100,000 redundancies last year and 40 per cent of all short time being worked in the West Midlands, an excellent case can be made for a government-aided project such as the Nissan plant to come to the area.

Councillor Alan Hope, leader of the Conservative-controlled council, said yesterday: "This is the most natural place in Britain for a car plant. We have all the skills required on the doorstep, together with all the big names in the component industry such as Lucas and GKN".

He said the sites chosen met all the criteria laid down by Nissan. They are at Essington, north of Wolverhampton and close to the M54; Manor Way, Halesowen, adjoining the M5 and Wishaw near the Sutton Coldfield by-pass.

All three are at present restricted for agricultural use, but as Councillor Hope said: "My council is the planning authority and has the last word. There will be no problem over changing their use for industrial purposes".

None of them is in a designated development area and so would not qualify for special government assistance. This would seem to put the West Midlands at a serious disadvantage with South Wales, the acknowledged frontrunner in the race.

But civic leaders are determined to rectify this when they meet Sir Keith by insisting that the region's unemployment problems are now so acute that the Government would be justified in giving equal aid to a West Midlands site under section 8 of the Industry Act.

They claim that doubts about the industrial relations record of West Midlands carworkers are exaggerated and in any event are improving as recent big votes against strike action have shown at BL's Longbridge plant.

They also point to the infinitely worse strike record of the satellite car plants which Midlands manufacturers were forced by government pressure to set up in development areas on Merseyside and in Scotland.

Datsun UK, the privately owned import company handling all Nissan motor products, said yesterday that it is receiving up to 60 letters a day and dozens of telephone calls from people who want to offer their services. They include big construction companies, component suppliers and trade union officials.

Nissan has said that its team will examine all possibilities before choosing a site. The team has still to be set up, but it is reliably reported that McKinsey and Company, the American-owned international management consultants have been retained to coordinate the work.

In the meantime, the Invest in Britain Bureau at the Department of Industry is acting as the receiving house for all correspondence.

Clifford Webb

"Hover-mail" service: The world's first regular mail-by-hovercraft service was launched yesterday by the Post Office. It operates between the Isle of Wight and Southsea.

About 100 mail bags a day can be carried across the Solent at speeds of about 60 mph, taking just seven minutes to cross one of Britain's busiest stretches of water.

Apart from the speed advantage—the hovercraft crosses the Solent about seven times faster than the ferry—the new service is more reliable in foggy conditions.

The service is being given a one-month trial and if it is successful it will become a permanent addition to the mail operation.

Above, Captain George Bottomer (right) watches mail being loaded at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

W Germany leads on Gulf order

From John Huxley
Bahrain, Feb 9

British hopes of taking a lead role in the construction of the £450m Bahrain causeway have almost disappeared.

But United Kingdom contractors and suppliers are optimistic that when the contract is finally divided into manageable portions, they can win sizable subcontracts.

The project, which is seen as one of the last big construction jobs in the Gulf, will link the island of Bahrain to Saudi Arabia. It has been under consideration for about 20 years.

Government ministers said here today that talks being held with consultants and World Bank officials were expected to enable the clients to name a lead contractor within the next few months.

A consortium led by Royal Bos Kalis, of the Netherlands, and including Cleveland Bridge and Engineering (part of the Trafalgar House group), is among those being considered for the lead role. But it is understood that it is not among the front-runners. The local favourite is Hochtief of West Germany.

Several British companies have been chasing the contract for the 16-mile causeway. Among the earliest to drop out was Tarmac, the Wolverhampton-based roadstone and civil engineering group, which was part of a consortium led by Mr Adnan Khashoggi.

Last year there were two British-led groups in a list of 20 competing for the contract. One was all-British, comprising Costain, Taylor Woodrow and Redpath Dorman Long (part of British Steel).

The other was led by John Howard, the Kent-based contractors, and included Sir Alfred McAlpine as well as Japanese and American companies. Both groups dropped out of the race, in which it was becoming increasingly expensive to compete, late last year.

Meanwhile, British plant makers hope to win supply contracts for a new £160m petrochemicals complex here.

Directors criticize training Bill

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Industrial training boards impose unnecessary expense on industry and represent an unacceptable degree of state intervention, the Institute of Directors say in a report circulated to MPs during the second reading of the Government's Employment and Training Bill yesterday, the institute concluded that the boards should be replaced by a voluntary structure.

Although considered a step in the right direction, the directors believe that the government proposals "display a number of deficiencies" and the report says that the ITBs' levy-raising powers should be abolished.

The Bill is criticized for giving no indication that the levy system is to be reviewed with a view to abolition.

The IoD believes the boards should be replaced by different institutions, possibly at a local and cross-sectoral level. It is concerned about "the implication that the nature of intervention is to remain unchanged albeit in a few key sectors (not even across key sectors)".

The IoD echoes other employer organizations, including the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of British Industry, in opposing proposals to transfer the operating costs of the boards to industry. It adds that the timing of the proposed shift "at a time when industry can ill afford extra costs makes it particularly objectionable".

Like other employer organizations, the IoD is also concerned that there is inadequate mechanism for ensuring that the boards are accountable to their industries.

It suggests that training and planning advice to companies might be provided on a fee-paying basis, in the belief that this might encourage companies to develop an awareness of training needs.

The report outlines three areas in which it says action is needed. These are in the vocational orientation of education; in the adoption of a flexible outlook to the acquisition and use of skills; and manpower planning.

An across-the-board system of testable standards should be introduced which can be attained on the basis of an individual's ability and competence, rather than on the length of time served in an apprenticeship.

Employers need to make improvements in manpower planning and these should be based on access to sound up-to-date information.

"In this area the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) could, as it has suggested, play a leading part in the collection and dissemination of information. The present structure of ITBs is not necessary for this purpose."

In making its representations the IoD is clearly hoping to influence not only the content of the Bill but also the Green Paper on the objectives of the United Kingdom's training system, which is due to be published in April.

Additionally, the MSC is conducting a review of the boards, due to be sent to the Secretary of State for Employment by the summer, which will recommend those boards which it considers should be retained.

Computer aids Welsh small firms to find local industrial services

The Polytechnic of Wales is using a computer to help companies in mid-Glamorgan discover the potential of resources in the area.

It is providing an industrial service for local businessmen, financed by grants from groups including the EEC, the Manpower Services Commission, the local council and the Welsh Development Agency.

The creators of the service said: "The development of a simple-to-understand and use computer information system for business takes much of the risk and cost out of starting up or expanding a business".

The computer system has been designed to provide through a data bank details of the products produced by companies in the mid-Glamorgan area.

The information is processed by a DEC computer, and the college believes that it is able to provide much of the information which is necessary for local companies to expand.

So far the project has cost £200,000 and there are more than 3,000 different products listed, all of which are produced locally.

The polytechnic hopes that the system will grow to cover more companies in South Wales.

The latest development is proving a particular attraction. This is a "capacity register" which tells companies what spare machinery, tools, equipment and general "capacity" is available in the area.

There are 200 companies on the list which is growing by about 40 names a week and it is hoped that by the end of next year the file will have grown to about 700.

At present 1,500 companies receive details from the capacity file, increasing over the next year to 8,000.

The polytechnic does not quote prices of hiring machinery but leaves it for negotiation between the parties concerned.

At present capital equipment worth between £30m and £40m is listed and is expected to grow to £150m.

The polytechnic said: "It means that anyone with a new idea or invention can get it designed, a prototype built, and mass-produced without having to buy a single piece of machinery. The problems which kill off 95 per cent of new ideas do not arise—for example the cost of raising money to buy machines and factories. The drudgery of sorting out day-to-day production problems do not occur."

Technology News

Optical fibres enterprise

Optical fibres are undoubtedly being established as one of the transmission media of the future. The strands of glass the width of a human hair are able to carry several hundred times more signals than conventional cabling.

To tap the market a new organization has been formed to combine United Kingdom and United States expertise. York Technology has been set up specifically to supply instrumentation for development and control of optical fibre communications.

The British arm of the company will be based in Winchester, Hampshire and the American side will operate from Princeton, New Jersey.

One estimate puts the size of the world market, which is based primarily in Europe, the United States and Japan at more than $2,000m (£855m) by the end of this decade.

York Technology intends to become involved in all aspects of the field. Staff will contribute to conferences and will visit optical users in laboratories and factories.

"There is a full understanding that the only real way of making a contribution to this young industry is to become part of it in each country where there is significant activity", the company said.

Britain, America and Japan have all been testing optical fibre cabling to assess its potential.

New British computer pen

A new British invention called Telepad enables the user to write characters with a pen directly into a computing, communications, telex or word-processing system.

The unit is the invention of Salford University and the software was prepared by the Cranfield Institute of Technology, backed by ABS Computers of Woking, part of the Trafalgar House Group.

The Telepad looks something like the kitchen "memory board" used for writing shopping lists. It uses a specially adapted pen on a surface the size of a sheet of foolscap.

It is being marketed by CTS Recognition which marketed earlier versions in the United Kingdom.

The Telepad is able to recognize a full range of alphanumeric characters and the information which can be transferred through a sheet of paper automatically appears on a compact screen. This indicates if characters have been accepted.

The creators are hopeful that the pad's sensitivity could be a big selling point, for example for authenticating a signature on a cheque.

Mr John Bendall managing director of CTS Recognition said: "None of the other systems can cope with paper thickness of more than a few sheets and, in one case, paper sizes larger than A5. Furthermore Telepad is tough enough to use on the factory floor".

Bill Johnstone

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The power of Telecom

From Mr J. O. Stanley

Sir, The letters of Mr Findlay and Mr Isaacs only partially expose the problem posed by the existing Post Office Act and the new British Telecommunications Bill in that it specifies that any individual or company which uses British Telecom's services and acts for a third party for business reasons and at the same time uses non-PO supplied equipment, ie, computers, VDUs, etc, is in breach of the exclusive privilege or monopoly. If this clause was to be vigorously enforced, it would mean that a large number of companies and individuals are in breach of the law. Presumably, when the new Bill is passed, they will all have to be licensed. It is unbelievable that a Conservative Government should be giving such Draconian powers to British Telecom which must ensure that Britain takes a last place in the information technology revolution.

Unfortunately, most businesses which are in breach take the view that they will continue to break the law and pay no attention to the rules and regulations. This may be acceptable as a policy today, but when Mr Benn takes over in 1984 he may seek to make these conditions work and apply them arduously. If he does, we shall certainly have arrived at Orwell's "Thought Police" in a big way.

Yours faithfully,
J. O. STANLEY,
Chairman,
Air Call Communications,
176-184 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, SW4 1DX.
February 2.

Performance of reactors

From Mr D. J. Miller

Sir, Lord Bowden's opinions (letter, February 3) on the merits of various nuclear reactor systems are well known. He is entitled to his views but the facts are a matter of record and I would like to correct some of the mis-statements in his letter. For example:

1. The letter claims that last year the best British reactor was 92nd in the world league table of performance. In fact the best reactor (indeed the two best reactors) with the highest over-life performance are British—the two Magnox reactors at Hunterston "A"—and these have continued each year to achieve load factors among the best of any reactors worldwide.

2. There are three separate designs of advanced gas cooled reactors in the United Kingdom and the design selected for construction at the two new AGR stations is that employed at Hinckley Point "B" in England and Hunterston "B" in Scotland. The construction time for each unit at Hunterston "B" was approximately eight years, not 20 years as implied by Lord Bowden.

3. The increase in costs of Hunterston "B" was only 16 per cent in real terms above the original estimate and based on this the capital and operating costs have been evaluated. This suggests that within the normal errors of estimating, the kw/hr cost from these reactors would be within 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the cost/kwhr from any other reactor system under United Kingdom conditions.

4. Performance to date from the Hunterston AGRs has been steadily improving and analysis of the reasons for the loss of output suggests that as early teething troubles are eliminated these units should achieve high operating load factors. Perhaps they may even approach those of Hunterston "A".

If Lord Bowden would like to contact me I would be happy to provide him with more detailed information on the performance of these British reactors.

D. J. MILLER,
Deputy Chairman,
South of Scotland Electricity Board,
Spean Street,
Glasgow G44 4BE.

Four years that upset the balance

From Mr J. E. O. Arnold

Sir, Mr William Shepherd's (January 23) recent splendid letter to you reminds me that I recently received the accounts of a well-known British heavy engineering company which disclosed the following figures:

	1976	1980	
Turnover	£54m	£74m	
Profit before tax	£2.9m	£.4m loss	
Average nos employed in UK	4,284	2,941	30% down
Remuneration paid in UK	£15.6m	£20.2m	30% up

With a workforce 30 per cent less in numbers receiving total remuneration 30 per cent more than the much greater workforce four years previously, and a profit of nearly £3m being turned into a near £½m loss, despite turnover increased by nearly 40 per cent, is this not a classic example of the blind ignorance and greed of present-day trade union leaders to which Mr Shepherd draws attention?

J. E. O. ARNOLD,
Middle Field,
Colby Glen,
Nr Castletown,
Isle of Man.

Opinions divided on calendars

From Mr A. C. Jarrold

Sir, Mr R. O. Leaver seeks a standard horizontal or vertical layout for calendars (February 5) but unfortunately does not give us any idea as to which he prefers.

We have recently investigated the preferences of a large number of people and found opinion to be equally divided between horizontal and vertical layout of the dates.

As one of the major publishers of calendars sold through the retail trade we would welcome opinion on the demand for a standard layout but our present conclusion is that there is no strong feeling either way and we continue to design our calendars more with an eye to overall appearance, usually with a pictorial element, and legibility.

A. C. JARROLD,
Jarrold Colour Publications,
Barrack Street,
Norwich, NR3 1TR.

Effects of Nissan plan on industry

From Mr J. Wright

Sir, I note with regret the widespread cynicism with which some factions have greeted the Nissan company's plans for opening a plant in Britain to assemble Datsun motor cars.

I note also this time with delight, *The Times* editorial (January 31) that "there is no reason why a Nissan/Datsun investment here should be seen in any way as being different to, say, the investments by Ford and General Motors", continuing "indeed . . . the Japanese manufacturer would be making a far larger percentage of its cars in this country".

As a retailer of said vehicles, who has suffered years of politically induced shortages and limitations justified and encouraged by BL and Ford management, perhaps these same people will now come out with unreserved expressions of appreciation to Nissan.

If, however, this is not forthcoming are we to assume that the howls of anguish from these so-called "British" manufacturers was in fact, a political smokescreen attempting to distract the public (and others) from the true position of Britain's vehicle industry.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WRIGHT,
Triad Garages Ltd,
Estcourt Terrace,
Goole.
February 2.

Conversion and the credit card

From Mr S. Proctor

Sir, After reading a letter from Mr A. H. Fell (*The Times*, January 19) I decided to write to my credit card company—Access—to see if I could find out why there is a double conversion of money when buying abroad with your credit card.

Well, today I have received their reply which states that this situation occurs when the card is used in Eastern block countries in Europe or perhaps some Middle or Far Eastern countries. Reason? Because they insist on full settlement in United States dollars, which, therefore has to be converted into pounds sterling to debit the credit card's account. Sometimes, I understand, these countries do not follow this procedure, but generally they do.

Why Mr A. H. Fell's double-conversion occurred when he went to France and bought goods there I cannot say; but dare I suggest that he now uses an Access card when in France?

Yours faithfully,
S. PROCTOR,
Blagdon,
Tippledore Lane,
Broadstairs,
Kent CT10 2TG.
February 5.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The next hurdle for gilts

With the impression gaining ground that the Government will now hold MLR at its present level until next month's Budget, there was little left to the gilt edged market to go for yesterday. All eyes will now be firmly fixed on the January banking figures due out this afternoon.

As far as the wholesale price figures for January went, there were relatively sharp increases in both raw material and factory gate prices. The 1.4 per cent rise in the latter was not especially bad for a month that traditionally sees the introduction of new year price increases.

The 2.6 per cent increase in input prices, however, represented the second largish increase in consecutive months. Although the rise in oil prices was the major factor, that is an explanation, not a comfort. The more important point, perhaps, is that the increase would have been that much more but for sterling's strength against the dollar.

Those advocating a lower sterling exchange rate should not forget that there is no escaping that a price of some sort will have to be offset against any potential benefits in terms of competitiveness.

Meanwhile, foreign exchange markets were generally quieter yesterday. Dollar interest rates eased a notch and Morgan Guaranty brought its prime rate down from 19½ to 19 per cent. The Bundesbank's moves to drain liquidity in German markets last Friday had little impact on Deutschemark interest rates, however.

Consortium banks

Nordic's lead on CCA

A nasty dent has been knocked in the consortium banks' case for not publishing inflation-adjusted results by the decision of Nordic Bank to do just that. Nordic, which incidentally counts the present chairman of the Association of Consortium Banks as its managing director, says it decided to publish current cost account irrespective of what the figures showed. In the event it has not fared too badly. The historic cost pretax profit of £12m drops only to £7.1m and the dividend is covered.

Nordic's argument for publishing, by interesting contrast to the refusal to do so a week ago of its close rival Scandinavian Bank, is that it does not think the figures will in any way damage its business. It is hard to disagree.

On a historic cost basis it achieves a 20 per cent growth in profits and is earning a respectable 13.2 per cent return on shareholders equity. It also has four powerful Scandinavian banks as its shareholders.

But this is not the whole story. The essential case for banks not producing current cost accounts is that if the revised figures show losses the confidence and support of depositors would be eroded. Nordic's figures do at least justify the view that most consortium banks are currently lossmaking on an inflation-adjusted basis.

While Nordic's profits do not look too bad they would have been £1.5m lower had the bank complied fully with the relevant accounting standard SSAP 16. This is because in contravention of the standard (but with the full support of its auditors Arthur Andersen) it has taken full credit for the inflationary decline in the cost of repaying its loan capital. On an SSAP 16 basis the dividend would have been uncovered to the tune of £1.1m.

This matters because Nordic has a much higher proportion of loan capital to equity —119 per cent—than possibly any other consortium bank. It can therefore show a proportionately larger gearing adjustment —£7.1m in its favour—than most others will be able to do. On this basis only the exceptionally profitable would have avoided current cost losses last year.

The damage to the cause of non-publication is now probably irretrievable, however. Two or three other banks are planning to publish CCA figures as well and it will not be long before depositors instead of worrying about the current cost results, will wonder what those who do not publish have to hide.

Indeed, the clearing banks with presumably just as much to fear from any loss of depositors' confidence seem to bend over backwards to point out that their CCA profits are barely adequate to maintain their capital base, an argument we are likely to near put even more forcibly if the windfall profits tax idea looks like becoming a reality.

● *The Stock Exchange has something of a dilemma on its hands following the complaint by Hoare Govett, one of the brokers to the British Aerospace issue, about the proposed inclusion of the shares in the traded options market.*

Clearly traded option dealers see BA as tailor-made to put some zip into its otherwise rather pedestrian list of blue chips given the interest building up in the shares and the renationalization factor. But although Hoare is citing technical problems in trading in BA shares it seems just as clear that those handling the issue are worried that the options business could add to the underlying price volatility during the crucial launch period.

While it is understandable that the Government should wish the issue to pass off without any adverse publicity about City professionals making killings, this is just the sort of argument the traded options market has been trying to dispel since its inception.

Central Manufacturing

Caparo shows its hand

Spurred on by the Takeover Panel, Caparo has finally launched a 55p a share cash bid for Central Manufacturing & Trading, topping the Hanson Trust cash offer by 12 per cent and the share exchange offer by about 5 per cent.

Considering the modest improvement over the Hanson bid which CMT rejected, it is no surprise that Caparo, which already has a 22.5 per cent stake, failed to get agreement on its own terms despite lengthy talks with CMT over the weekend.

Fending off Hanson, CMT pointed to net assets of 79p a share and—after losing money in 1979-80—a big recovery in profitability in the year to next July as well as a resumption of dividends of 4.28p gross. Some of the assumptions behind the profit forecast looked rather optimistic but all the same it seems likely that CMT will try to ward off this latest offer as well.

The important question, though, is whether Hanson will return with a higher offer. It bought most of its 13.3 per cent stake in CMT at 85p so will be reluctant to sell out and take a loss. Hanson has also taken an active interest in resuscitating CMT and like Caparo is keen to acquire its industrial services division.

However, as Hanson has shown in the past, it does not like raising its offers and with CMT closing at 54p yesterday, the market is clearly not betting on Hanson's generosity.

● *Allied Breweries' decision to shut down its troublesome Ansell's operation cast further gloom yesterday over a cheerless beer sector. Significantly, however, Midlands rival Wolverhampton & Dudley added a couple of pence on the reasonable assumption that this group and Bass's M&B could profit when Allied customers are confronted in the local by alien brews.*

It is also significant that the sector has seen a little selective interest of late after a long period of marked under-performance which had seen Allied itself fall 25 per cent, Guinness by almost a third and Bass by over 10 per cent.

After a year in which production dropped 3.8 per cent dispelling the "recession-proof" theory and ahead of a Budget which will almost certainly put greater tax burdens on an industry which has suddenly become highly price-sensitive, this may seem irrational.

But although Allied, due to report in April, has yet to pass the test, the sector has not produced any dividend cuts to date and for that reason alone has yet to lose its "defensive" tag.

There is also a feeling that after a year in which higher duties produced a lower yield thanks to the production drop the Government will not wish to kill the goose with a swingeing increase, although a higher take from gaming machines could be just as painful for the big groups.

Hugh Stephenson

Self-regulation: getting the chemistry right

The Committee of Lloyd's continues to stumble onwards in its attempt to bring that insurance market's self-regulation into the twentieth century. The attempts to turn the eminently sensible recommendations of last year's Fisher Committee into practice have proved more difficult than might have been supposed. The whole process highlights the fact that for those whose instincts are against statutory regulation, if it can possibly be avoided, the price of self-regulation is eternal vigilance.

The forces of inertia in the process of reforming self-regulatory systems are almost insurmountable. But the whole history of the regulation of financial markets is that the drift towards increasing statutory regulation is a one-way movement. The only way in which it can be slowed, or stopped for a period, is for those involved in self-administered regulation permanently to be (and to be seen to be) actively pressing for higher standards.

When the Wilson Committee reported last year, its chapters on the regulation of financial institutions made all the right points about the strengths of self-regulation and about the aspects of it that were essential if it was to command general respect for any length of time.

Self-regulation only works where "the club" has real authority and powers over its members. (This was one major area where Lloyd's came unstuck.) The processes need to be as open as possible in order to demonstrate fairness and effectiveness. Here the behaviour of the Takeover Panel has in the past been exemplary, the Committee of Lloyd's much less than satisfactory and the Council of the Stock Exchange improving from a lowish base.

Finally, the persistent administration of high standards requires the regulating body to have at least a certain minimum level of permanent staff to give continuity to the efforts of part-time committees and subcommitees.

But, while Wilson was strong on the important principles of self-regulation, it was a little less sure in its detailed practical recommedations in this area. In part, this uncertainty was the result of the actions of others. The Wilson Committee sat from the beginning of 1977 until May 1980. While it was in session, the Governor of the Bank of England took a strong initiative and twisted institutional arms in order to set up the Council for the Securities Industry. That was in March 1978, though it took most of the rest of the year before it really got off the ground.

Earlier, in February, 1977, there had been established the Joint Review Body, bringing together the Bank of England and the Department of Trade at senior official level. This body was the focus for policy and administrative decisions affecting both the securities markets and the capital markets in general.

As time passes, it seems increasingly clear that the pattern of these supervisory and reviewing bodies is less than ideal. The Council of the Stock Exchange is a jealously autonomous body. Yet in an undefined way the Council for the Securities Industry is set above it, with powers to influence but not command.

In the other areas covered by the work of the CSI (the merchant banks, the investment trusts, the insurance industry, the accountants, the clearing banks, the Confederation of British Industry, the issuing houses, the pension funds, the unit trusts and others) the direct authority of the Council is even more insubstantial. Only the Takeover Panel is anything like a wholly-owned subsidiary.

If the CSI is to improve its image and make for itself a permanent and useful place in the scheme of things, it will need to extend both its authority and its scope of operations.

It is, of course, a matter for judgment how far and how fast it is wise to push a voluntary development of this sort. However, time is never on the side of the friends of self-regulation. After a period when the Stock Exchange had substantially improved its self-regulatory reputation, last summer's "dawn raids" and the Stock Exchange's own unsatisfactory report on the Consolidated Gold Fields episode rekindled all the cynical assumptions about the Exchange being a club that would protect its own kind.

Institutions like the CSI can develop from tentative beginnings. If, however, it is to become the accepted "umbrella" authority for self-regulation of the City (and the securities industry in particular), while individual markets continue their own existing brands of self-regulation under its shadow, it needs to press consciously in two directions. First, it needs a broader membership and, secondly, it needs a rather more vigorous public image.

The membership question raises problems. The CSI is already a large body. It is, however, dominated b ythe chairmen of all the city trade associations that it has in membership. The inevitable result is that in its deliberations most of the members act as mandated delegates representing vested interests.

There is nothing wrong in an organisation constituted and operating in this way. Most public bodies, after all, are of this sort. It is, however, not the right chemistry for an actively inclined regulatory body. Above all, it does not encourage a public impression of openness and objectivity.

Given the histor yof the CSI, it would be wrong no wto suggest any major change in the existing pattern of its membership. The wider public interest in hte activities of the securities markets is at present represented by three lay members. The least that should be done at this stage is a substantial increase in the number of these la ymembers.

An extra injection of expert and regular questioning of the system in the top body would greatly increase the chances of the self-regulatory system surviving substantially intact into the next decade.

Can the multinationals measure political risk?

> 'American management training is based on the idea of a global economy with common standards throughout the corporate sector. Local political difficulties fit uneasily into the framework'

New York

American companies operating overseas ought to be used to political upheavals disrupting their businesses. It is not as if such disturbances happen only in Iran, where they could have been foreseen, or Central America, where instability is legend. Arguably the biggest shock to an important sector of American business in the last six months came in Canada—a model parliamentary democracy—when last October the Trudeau government brought out a programme to nationalize the United States dominated oil industry.

If Canada can be classed as a country where there is a high political risk, it does not leave much hope for the rest of the world.

It is perhaps for this reason that growing numbers of companies are for the first time trying to create departments which will assess, quantify and monitor political developments in the countries where they operate. They are trying to measure and anticipate political problems, in the same way that financial forecasts in a business take account not just of the company's own cash needs but the expected growth and condition of the economy in which it operates.

If such skills can be developed it might mean that companies will no longer be surprised when things "blow up" in foreign countries—that they will learn to anticipate and manage political problems, as opposed simply to reacting to them.

Oil companies and the mineral extracting business have a long history of operating in politically sensitive areas and clashing with the governments where they operate, so their political analysis departments are among the most developed. But a study by a group of American academics recently published by the independent non-profit making New York Conference Board suggests that companies which have previously enjoyed good foreign relationships—consumer goods manufacturers, pharmaceuticals companies, chemicals manufacturers and even synthetic fibre producers—are beginning to wish they were more in touch.

So, joining Exxon, Gulf, Conoco and the other oil giants, are more widely based multinationals, like Ford Motor, United Technologies, manufacturer of the Pratt and Whitney jet engine and the company where Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig was until recently president, Continental Group, arch rival to Metal Box in the packaging business, and Xerox. Worthy of mention, too, are independent consultancies which prepare and sell political analysis, such as Frost and Sullivan and Business International, both in New York, and Business Environmental Risk Index in Los Angeles.

For companies to create political analysis departments makes good sense. It clearly ought to be cost-effective, because even the smallest multinational has huge sums tied up in overseas installations, contracts and the like.

Companies are finding that it is not that simple, though. Collecting information is not the problem—quite the opposite in fact, as most manager complain that they are swamped with material. The problem is to sift this material, assess which political trends will have an impact on the business and translate these concepts into hard recommendations which will attract top management's attention.

This may be easy enough if there is a coup or violent revolution, but it is a lot harder when on the surface things appear to be calm and when strong-minded members of the board are convinced that they have a "feel" for a particular country and therefore disregard any reports which suggest that all may not be well. This is a particular problem in heavily centralized companies built on an American model in which local subsidiaries are given little autonomy and lack the flexibility

The irony is that coups happen rarely, even in these days, and anyway such changes of government often matter little from a business point of view if they are essentially a palace revolution or, conversely, if by then conditions have already deteriorated.

Events which have the biggest impact on companies are often much less dramatic, as for example when governments seek to change the rules on repatriation of profits, suddenly require local participation in management or demand local assembly of complicated manufactured goods. All these can transform the economics of a subsidiary.

Nor are changes necessarily for the worse. A Third World government may be prepared to grant generous investment incentives or a local monopoly to a multinational prepared to invest on its shores, in which case the plum may well go to the company smart enough to spot the mood and get in there first. It is clear in this area at least that skilled political assessments can help to give a competitive edge.

The problem in this age of scientific management is that companies do not know how to handle the art of political analysis. It cuts across disciplines and operating divisions and it has no recognized place in the management hierarchy. Understandably, there is a wide diversity of approach.

The most common, and perhaps the most potentially troublesome, is to rely on the management of a local subsidiary to keep head office informed of political developments. But this ignores the fact that the nationals will have their own political prejudices and may also be reluctant to appear disloyal or to run down their own country.

On a more practical level they may worry for their own future if they put criticisms into writing which may get back to their leaders or if they paint too black a picture which might prompt the parent to pull out or at least not to expand. Nor do they want to get a reputation for "negative thinking", which is easily done, as head offices, like Cleopatra, appear to dislike the bearer of bad news.

Further complicating matters is the American tendency to switch expatriate managers rapidly from one country to another, which means that while they may be able to give an objective assessment they are rarely sufficiently integrated into the community for this to be perceptive. So there is a vacuum which is filled when the chief executive makes a flying visit to the subsidiary and talks to a few political leaders. His conclusions then become company policy.

"In practice," the director of a computer company said, "it comes down to whether my prejudices about a place are stronger than his prejudices."

A further question concerns who should do the job. Because it is a new art, companies are still sceptical about it, so they rarely allocate a top executive. But, by putting someone junior in charge, they make it easy to dismiss his reports as naive or showing lack of experience and as a result the department loses credibility.

"It is a question of insight and authority," says the vice-president of a pharmaceuticals company, voicing a common reservation. "Unless I can get people with sufficient insight and authority based on their experience with this company "an assessment unit really would not have much value."

Then there is a problem of organization. Typically, someone in the treasurer's department will keep track of foreign currency movements; someone on the strategic planning staff may look at long-term political trends; and a third person in corporate finance may assess political risks in-so-far as these affect the expected rate of return on investment in different countries.

There is much in common between these three functions, but the amount of coordination is likely to be minimal, as pulling them all together would tread on too many toes.

In the cases where senior personnel have been put in charge of these operations, it has often been for the wrong reasons — to "kick someone sideways" so that they no longer block the main management channel — or, as with former public relations executives, because they are noted for their skill in getting on with different department heads, a quality which overrides reservations about their knowledge of politics.

It is perhaps not a surprising tendency therefore for companies to use outside analysts to overcome the internal problems of credibility and accountability. But there is little so far to suggest that such firms know enough about either the company or the countries concerned to provide analysis of high enough quality to affect decision making. If anything, it serves to undermine the value of the discipline.

Perhaps the biggest problem, though, is that identifying political trends makes business even more complicated, by introducing a host of vague, and unquantifiable concepts. Much American management training is based on the idea of a global economy with the best businesses being those which are organized on a global basis, with common standards throughout the network. Local political difficulties fit uneasily into this framework and, in the short run at least, it is still too easy for companies to ignore emerging political changes rather than face up and adapt to them.

Anthony Hilton

Business Diary: Figuring it out ● Hell hath no fury . . .

If the public feuding between Roland "Tiny" Rowland and Sir Hugh Fraser has cost House of Fraser shareholders an estimated £2m, the total bill for Fraser's fighting off Lonrho's £158m takeover bid could be substantially more.

Leaving aside the fees of stockbrokers Cazenove and merchant bankers S. G. Warburg, a long-awaited revaluation of the group's 111 stores plus Harrods is costing the group another £6,000 or so a day since it was commissioned seven months ago.

This juicy plum has fallen to estate valuers, Conrad Ritblat, advisers to the House of Fraser for many years and now fashioning the bargepole with which Fraser will attempt to fend off the overseas trader.

Estate agents rarely discuss the vulgar subject of fees, but the minimum laid down as a guide by their own professional body recommends 0.25 per cent of the total revalued figure for most of the freehold properties which make up the bulk of Fraser's fixed assets.

Unofficial estimates put the value of those fixed assets at £460m, although the Fraser board stresses that the valuation is not yet complete. Some in the City estimate the eventual figure to be nearer 350p a share, or £527m, which would increase Conrad Ritblat's fee to £6,827 a day.

Last January net asset backing per share was 162p. When the final figures come out, assets backing the share price could be worth between 310p and 350p, more than twice the price which Lonrho is offering.

Some say that he should not have kept a lady waiting, others that he had it coming anyway.

Whatever the reason, the future is not as bright as it was for Lloyd Axworthy.

Axworthy is Canada's Minister for Employment and Immigration and, until now, a contender for the leadership of the Liberals when Pierre Trudeau, Canada's Prime Minister, steps down—possibly two years from now.

Like Trudeau, Axworthy is variously described by commentators as "young" and "good looking" (ladies, judge for yourself from the official photograph I reproduce here) and is indisputably ambitious.

Unlike Trudeau, however, he so got on the wrong side of Doris Anderson, the novelist and journalist, that she resigned from her $46,000 a year job as president of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

It was all over her wish to hold a national women's conference on the constitution this month. Axworthy said that it should be postponed, as it would otherwise collide with a cliffhanger of a Commons debate on Trudeau's plans for unisex constitutional reform.



Doris Anderson

Lloyd Axworthy

Mrs Anderson refused, but her council sided with Axworthy and voted to put off the conference until May. Mrs Anderson thereupon resigned.

For Axworthy it was a case of winning a battle but losing the war. Few would now give him much chance of winning the Liberal leadership. Party faithfuls would be scared of alienating the women's vote. Axworthy himself admits that it has hurt his career.

In her two years as council president Mrs Anderson emerged as a battler for women's rights, particularly economic rights. She criticized a system in which working women are paid on the average only about three-fifths as much as men and campaigned for the principle of equal pay for work of equal value.

She championed the right of bank workers (mostly women) to form unions and pressed for government retraining to help women reenter the workforce after raising families.

Mrs Anderson, who is 55 and is supporting two sons, says that she means to stay in public life. The last time she stopped working, she said, "I almost went out of my mind with boredom."

● The directors of Leigh Carpet Warehouses in Essex are having a lot of fun at the expense of the Price Marking (Bargain Offers) Order 1979 and competitors who are seeking devious ways around it.

The order seeks to ban misleading bargain offers by specifying the sort of price comparisons that cannot be made. The effect, in the furniture and carpet trades especially, has been to spawn a whole new range of price claims.

Leigh has taken to ridiculing the whole business in its advertisements in local papers. The latest "massive clearance sale" ("Hurry—This sale must finish by 1983", it says) features discounts up to 95 per cent off.

A helpful index to the small print explains that, for example, "75 per cent off SOP" means a discount from "Special Order Price—the price we would charge for the horrid pink nobody buys", and "90 per cent off NYPM" refers to "Next year's price maybe."

Leigh says that its local trading standards officer has told it that its advertisements are "quite within the law because retailers can advertise any sort of special order price or after sales price without having to justify them."

● Mike Henderson, managing director of John Haig & Co, tells me (over an appropriate dram) that there is both good and bad news about Britain's favourite moneybox.

This favourite I take to be the characteristic three-sided Dimple scotch bottle, which as I remember, held up to £40-worth of sixpences and about as much in threepenny bits.

The good news is that Dimple 12-year-old goes back on sale in this country on Monday after a three-year absence.

The bad news is that the bottle, although the same shape, has a narrower neck, so that of the new-fangled decimal coins it will take only "half pees"—about £7-worth all told, which, by the time you have saved it up, would not even buy you a Dimple bottle full of Dimple.

DCL, Haig's parent group, withdrew Dimple from the United Kingdom market after the EEC objected to its being sold wholesale at 33p a bottle more in Europe than in the United Kingdom.

Haig was reluctant to scale down this price, which covered the costs of European agents, and because the then Price Commission could not bump up the United Kingdom price.

But the Price Commission is now no more and, Henderson says, there is a market here for de luxe Scotch even at £11 a time. Presumably, the children of parents who can afford that sort of money do not save their pocket money anyway—they probably invest it.

Ross Davies





FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Three-week account starts quietly

Prices held up reasonably well on the first day of the three-week account yesterday, despite firm hints that a cut in the Minimum Lending Rate will be delayed until the Budget.

Most of the activity came from speculative buying and special situations, with much of the strength sapped from leading equities by the group of economic results due this week. January's rise in the wholesale price indices of 1.4 per cent was at the top end of the worst forecast figures. This swayed both gilts and leading equities to close a quiet day at easier prices.

Gilts, resigned to the Budget for the eagerly-awaited cut, opened cautiously, down £¼. Longs recovered from the initial £½ drop, to ease back only £⅛ lower at the close, helped by one ½ per cent reduction in prime rate by the United States bank, Morgan Guaranty, to 19 per cent. Shorts reported two-way trade during the day, with prices slipping back after the price indices figures. With the new Government £1,000m tap still in hand, shorts closed £16 to £⅛ down.

Gilts are looking to today's banking figures for further evidence that inflation is under control. The retail price index figure is announced on Friday.

The FT Index, down 2.1 points to 478.8 at noon, recovered to close at 480.9, up 0.6 points on Friday's close.

After a cautious start, leading equities ended the day easier, but with a firm undertone, though the market is still thin. Heavy Swiss buying in Dunlop has renewed speculative interest and boosted the price to 4p above the year's low, at 61p. Some 3m shares are believed to have changed hands at 61p. Increased speculation that Bowater has struck lucky with its oil interests added 7p to the shares at 199p.

Elsewhere in the sector, blue chips shed a couple of pence. ICI gave up 2p to 294p. Glaxo dropped 4p to 264p, Unilever fell 4p to 456p, but BCI added 4p to 370p.

Electricals were not able to keep the upward trend set in Friday's after hours trading. Many of the leaders, such as GEC, Racal and Rank went ex div. Most in the sector closed a 1p or so easier an dthere was little investment buying reported.

Press comment boosted MK Electric 9p to 193p and Electronic Rentals added 4p to 99p on news of reorganization plans. Otherwise, GEC dropped 3p to 633p and Plessey was unchanged at 296p. STC, Unitech and Farnell saw no movement.

Is Newarthill about to sell off its 6 per cent of William Press and allow in a possible bidder? Yesterday the share price of Press rose 3p to 33p. The prospect also appeared attractive to Newarthill where the shares rosc 13p to 355p.

Electronic Machine were unchanged at 49p after interim results. Muirhead added another 2p to 108p on continued bid speculation.

Little investment buying was reported in engineering where prices ended again on an easier level. An optimistic view was taken of financial backing prospects for Duport and shares added 3p to 10p. Otherwise, J. Brown gave up 2p to 71p, GKN dropped 1p to 143p and Vosper yielded 2p to 96p. Powell Duffryn were able to add 4p to 249p.

News that Caparo has finally come forward with a counter bid for Central Manufacturing &Trading sent CMT up 3p to 54p—5p above the cash price of 49p offered by Hanson Trust last November. Shares in Alcan, the British offshoot of Canadian Alcan Aluminium, returned from suspension more than doubled at 111p. The Canadian parent offered 120p a share for 22 per cent of its subsidiary, valued at £12.2m.

Argyll Foods returned to the market at 120p from suspension price at 79p followed the Oriel acquisition. After Savoy Hotel's plans to sell off some roms, it gained 6p to 122p. Speculative buying aded 7p to 112p at Edward Jones, Owen Owen rose 7p to 131p and Peters added 10p to 110p.

Press comment saw 4p added to Pegler-Hattersley at 140p, 11p to Guinness Peat at 124p and Howard Tenens rose 6p to 66p. Adverse comments saw 8p shed from Kalamazoo to 60p and Dowty down 5p to 199p. And last Friday's raid on Howard Machinery by the US Diamond Industries for a 15 per cent stake added a 1p to 24p once the nes had settled. Allied dropped a 1p to 63½p on news of the Midlands closure.

There is still a shortage of stock in properties, and shares continued last week's upward trend, even though most dealers are discounting any hopes of immediate MLR cuts. Hammerson added 5p to 540p, MEPC rose 5p to 240p, Haslemere was up 4p to 398p and Stock Convertible remained unchanged at 350p.

Banks remained apprehensive over a possible "windfall" profits tax and banking figures. Barclays were unchanged at 383p, Nat West stayed at 363p but Midland dropped 2p to 318p. Lloyds held at 323p.

Among financials, RP Martin jumped 10p to 163p on interim results, while speculative supported lifted Provident 6p to 131p. Lloyds and Scottish added 1p to 148p and Mercantile House was unchanged at 605p.

Insurance lacked any definite trend, but Commercial Union shed 1p to 153p, Gen Acc dropped 2p to 300p and others in the sector were unchanged.

The oil market generally strengthened with hopes from the latest drilling reports adding 3½p to Premier at 103p and 20p to 198p at Strada, Hoama added 22p to 132p in sympathy. Shell put on 2p to 412p and Tricentrol also rose 2p to 324p.

A quiet day was reported by dealers in mining finance houses, with shares ending firmer across the sector. Hopes were for a steady gold price. The bullion rate rose to $517 durin gthe day, but closed at $516.5, a rise of $14 from Friday's close. Consolidated Gold recovered lost ground to add 3p to 428p and the United States prime rate cut helped others to gather a few pence. Anglo American Gold added a 1p to 40½p, RTZ was 3p dearer at 373p, but Lonrho which went ex dividend, shed 4p to 103p.

Shares of Sidlaw Industries jumped 8p to 115p yesterday, amid reports that M & G Group had increased its stake to about 10 per cent, following the acquisition of around 90,000 shares at the market price.

Equity turnover for February 6 was £131.28m (bargainst 18,558). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Argyll Foods, Lonrho, Bowater, GEC, Allied Breweries, Ultramar R, Beecham and Lasmo.

Traded options: Dealers reported a total of 758 contracts on a wide spread of companies. Lonrho again attracted the most with 144, ICI took 44, and 44 were placed with Racal, 6 with RTZ and 43 with Consolidated Gold.

Traditional options: Dealers reported quiet conditions with calls in ICL, Duport, Euroferries, Dunlop, Woodside, Premier and Town and City. Doubles were arranged in BSG and FNFC.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Elec Machine (I)	1.19(0.93)	0.053(0.039)	1.66(1.12)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Man Ship (F)	25.5(25.2)	0.97*(1.73)	74.2*(25.1)	—(10.88)	—	7.5(18.4)
R. P. Martin (I)	4.27(3.21)	0.7(0.282)	10.27(2.75)	2.75(1.5)	11/4	—(4.5)
Murray Cale Inv (I)	—(—)	0.96(0.81)	2.35(1.81)	1.0(0.5)	—	—(1.8)
Murray Wstn In (F)	—(—)	3.11(2.84)	2.38(2.17)	1.8(1.6)	3/4	2.3(2.1)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Loss.

G M Firth statement as share price leaps

By Our Financial Staff

Sharp share price movements in G. M. Firth (Metals), the Bradford steel stockholders and property developers, forced the board to put out an early explanatory statement yesterday.

The statement said simply: "The directors announce that they are currently engaged in discussions, which, if successful, will considerably enlarge the trading operations of the group."

More company news, page 21

A week ago Firth's shares stood at 37p but the price rose steadily last week to 43p and yesterday they jumped to 56p prompting a call from the company's brokers, Rowe & Pitman, suggesting that some kind of statement ought to be made.

Talk in the market before the statement suggested either a takeover bid for Firth or a property revaluation. The latter theory was based upon comments by Mr Gerard Leadbeater, the chairman, in the last annual report that the share price was too low relative to the company's assets.

At this stage it is unclear when a full announcement about the deal will be made. It is, however, an acquisition within the company's existing trading areas.

Mystery of 7pc stake in Evered

By Peter Wilson-Smith

The emergence of a mysterious 7.57 per cent nominee shareholding in Evered, the loss-making West Midlands engineering group, has placed a further obstacle in the way of the agreed 22p-a-share bid from Francis Industries.

The shares are held by Investat (Nominees), a subsidiary of stockbrokers Hoare, Govett. A spokesman for Hoare, Govett said that the shares were bought on the instructions of another agent and Hoare, Govett did not know who the beneficial owner or owners were. However, they had thought it best to notify the company of the stake.

Part of the Investat holding, recently increased by 50,000 to 441,250 shares, appears to have come from Britannic Assurance which sold the remains of its stake in Evered earlier this month at prices averaging about 25p.

Although the directors of Evered have reluctantly recommended the Francis terms, shares in Evered have consistently traded above the offer price and longstanding Arab shareholders in Evered have been increasing their stake in Evered at prices up to 25p.

Between them Zahid Industries and Investments and associates and Mohamed Mahmoud Badr own 29.95 per cent. In addition, Astra Industrial owns 13.1 per cent.

No final after £2m loss at Manchester Ship Canal

By Michael Prest

Higher spending and depressed trading pushed Manchester Ship Canal into operating losses of £2.09m last year. In 1979 the company made profits of £1.06m. The directors recommend that the final dividend should be passed.

Although full details have not yet been released, it is clear that the volume of business has been disappointing. But Mr Donald Redford, the chairman, declined to comment yesterday ahead of a full statement.

Not all the figures were bad. The profit on the the sale of investments was £228,000 against a 1979 loss of £6,000, and the surplus on land sales over valuation was £23,000 instead of £7,000.

Against the trend common to many companies, Manchester Ship Canal cut interest charges from £652,000 to £609,000. After the operating loss of £2.09m, this yielded a loss before exceptional items of £979,000. In 1979 profits at this stage were £1.78m.

Mr Donald Redford, chairman at Manchester Ship Canal.

But the after-tax loss was much worse than the operating loss. Voluntary severance payments, reflecting 300 redundancies caused by the decline in trading, came to £781,000. To that must be added an accelerated depreciation charge of £1.33m. No depreciation charge was incurred in 1979.

The full impact of these costs was partly offset, however, by a tax credit of £443,000, compared with a payment in 1979 of £700,000. Final after-tax losses were therefore £2.65m.

Earnings per share collapsed from 25.1p in 1979 to a loss last year of 74.2p. Although they recommended a gross interim dividend of 10.7p, the directors have passed the final. In 1979 the final was 15.5p gross.

First-half pretax profits slumped from almost £2m in 1979 to £356,000. High dredging costs and the switch of traffic to the East coast were blamed. After the second-half slump, the shares fell 8p yesterday to 188p.

Howard still in doubt about Diamond's plans

Howard Machinery, the agricultural equipment maker was last night still in the dark over the intentions of Diamond Industries, the Delaware-based group, which staged a teatime stock market raid last Friday afternoon and bought nearly 15 per cent of the shares.

Mr C. F. Alsop, the chief execuitve, said that he had received no indication of what Diamond intended to do with the holding, but that he would carry on managing the group and try to make a profit in a difficult market.

At the end of November, Howard said that its after-tax loss for 1980 would be £5.8m because of low demand for its products and high interest rates on its net borrowings of £16.6m.

Diamond, which is a private family-controlled business headed by Mr Stanley Mann, paid 25p each for 4.3 million shares representing 14.9 per cent which it purchased through stockbroker, Schaverian, who obtained them through a client of broker, Montagu Loebl, Stanley.

Diamond described itself as a holding company with diversified interests in energy and financial companies, but Mr Mann attracted attention when



Mr Peter Coleclough, chairman of Howard Machinery.

he acquired a near 10 per cent stake in the Wall Street brokers, Bache Group, previously held by the Hunt Brothers after their silver dealing fiasco.

Mr Eric Levine, the London solicitor acting for Diamond, said yesterday that the group specialized in recovery situations. "They felt that the whole agricultural machinery business has reached the bottom, and that President Reagan's policies could herald a change in the market."

Stag rejects Turnbull bid

Stag Line, the dry-cargo shipping group, has come out against the Turnbul Scott bid which last week capped an earlier offer from Hunting Gibson.

In a letter to shareholders, Mr Nicholas Robinson, the Stag chairman, said that the group's net asset value, after estimating for tax, was materially higher than the 410p-a-share indicated by the Turnbull Scott offer. He based his comment on recent valuations of the group's ships by sale-and-purchase brokers.

He said that the group was considering the position and would be writing to shareholders shortly in connexion with both bids. Hunting Gibson's offer was for 335p a share and Turnbull Scott's 400p, valuing Stag at £4.9m. The shares rose 17p to 42p yesterday, indicating that Hunting Gibson may increase its offer or that a third bidder was due to emerge.

Briefly

Barclays International: Barclays Bank International has opened a new branch in Seattle, under a Federal branch licence. Last week Barclays International opened an agency in Miami. The Seattle branch will concentrate on corporate business, particularly international trade, in the Pacific northwest states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska, an area which has experienced strong economic growth over recent years.

Murray Caledonian Investment Trust: Pretax revenue for half-year to December 31, 1980, £965,000 (£811,000). As known, interim dividend is doubled.

Winterbottom Trust: NAV at February 6, 1981, 371.5p after deduction of prior charges at par and 384.6p, after deduction of prior charges at market values.

Bardsey: Bardsey's offer for preference shares of Hensher (Furniture Trades) will close on February 23. Bardsey owns 80.57 per cent of the preference.

Electronic Rentals: Following an extensive review of the operations of its subsidiaries, Europleasure and Dudes (UK), Electronic Rentals has decided in principle to rationalize the camping activity and dispose of the general clothing activities of these two companies.

County Properties and Developments, a Glasgow-based private company is planing to increase its bid for Glasgow Picture House. The move follows the announcement that Glasgow Photo Play house, which owns 38 per cent of Picture House and had made an offer for the rest which expired at the beginning of the month, is about to make a further bid. County's offer was at 875p a share, putting a value of about £220,000 on the company.

Burnett & Hallamshire Holding's subsidiary, UK Petroleum Products, has purchased the business of Clift Oil, of Maidstone, Kent. Clift is a Gulf branded distributor of domestic, industrial and automotive fuels operating throughout Kent, including the Medway towns as well as South East London. B & H's oil division is the largest independent distributor of middle distillates in the United Kingdom but the acquisition of Clift marks the divisions's first entry into the South East of England.

Dura Mill: Turnover for half-year to September 30, 1980, £311,000 (£346,000). Profits, £899 (£827) after tax of £457 (£430).

Fitch Lovell: Fitch Lovell's offer for Joseph Stocks and Sons (Holdings) is unconditional and remains open. Fitch now owns 97.1 per cent.

Record Ridgway: Agreement reached with Mabey and Johnson for purchase by Mabey of a subsidiary of Record which is continuing the drop-forging business previously carried on by Platt. Forgings. Price: £480,000.

Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, the South African mining finance house, increased interim attributable profits to R53.1m (£29.5m) from R42.1m. But the directors say that earnings per share, which rose from 414 cents to 699cents, are unlikely to grow further in the second half. A dividend of 13 cents (compared with 100 cents) has been declared.

Nixdorf to hold 1980 payout

International

Nixdorf Computer, a West German maker of office computers, expects another double digit increase in sales for 1981 after a 25 per cent jump in sales to Dm1,560m (£312m) in 1980. However, despite the turover increase, Nixdorf says the 1980 dividend will remain unchanged at 16 per cent.

Nixdorf's 1980 capital spending was "substantially" higher than the Dm150m for 1979, but profits also rose, according to a company spokesman, who did not provide figures. Capital spending in 1980 concentrated on improving production capacity in its Paderborn, Cologne and West Berlin plants, Nixdorf said.

The board has based its prediction of continued growth in 1981 on what it said would be increasing demand by businesses of all sizes for data processing systems to raise productivity and increase the efficiency of administrative operations.

Preussag ahead for year

Preussag's provisional overall 1980 profits were above those of 1979 when it recorded group consolidated net profits of DM52.1m (£10.4m), the company said without giving details.

Results in the final quarter last year were considerably higher than in the third quarter chiefly because of good earnings growth in the energy sector. The management board has proposed an unspecified increased dividend compared with the DM7 per DM100 share paid in 1979.

Group 1980 third-party sales were DM3,480m against DM3,140m. Group fixed-asset investments were DM222.6m compared with DM187.9m.

The exact level of the increased dividend has not yet been fixed but the supervisory board is due to decide on the proposal in May.

Perrier up 50pc

Source Perrier SA, the French mineral water company, reports a provisional net profit for the year to last September of 87.2m francs (£7.6m), an increase of more than 50 per cent on the 57.9m francs achieved in the preceeding year.

The company intends to pay an unchanged net dividend

Commercial Banking

Commercial Banking Co of Sydney reports a Consolidated operating profit at $A18.57m (£9.25m) against $A16.49m on turnover at $A237m against $A223.67m for the six months to December 31.

The result was after tax of $A33.83m against $A29.96m, interest at $A131.79m compared with $A109.95m, and an extraordinary profit of $A950,000 against $A691,000.

The interim ordinary dividend is raised from 9c to 11c.

Malaysian bank deal

Multipurpose Holdings, the investment company of the Malaysian Chinese Association, has agreed to buy a controlling interest in United Malayan Banking Corp, the country's third largest bank.

UMBC, with assets exceeding $M2,500m (£477m), will serve as a centrepiece for Multipurpose's other corporate activities. The UMBC takeover also will bring Multipurpose into a working partnership with Pernas, Malaysia's national corporation. Pernas promotes the interests of Bumiputras, native races mostly Malays.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crdts	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
Rossminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams and Glyn's	14%

Deltec raises stake in Culter Guard Bridge

By Catherine Gunn

Deltec, an American investment house, usually specializing in Latin American stocks, has bought around 6 per cent of Scottish paper manufacturer Culter Guard Bridge, taking its stake in the company to over 10.9 per cent. Deltec (UK), the London arm of Deltec Panamerican, will continue to add to its United Kingdom portfolio.

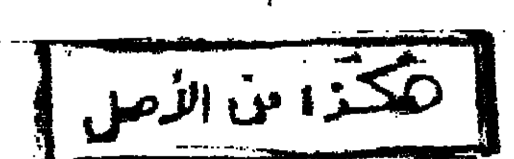
This is the second sizable stake in Culter Guard Bridge to be acquired recently by a foreign investment group. Industrial Equity (Pacific), based in Hongkong but controlled from Sydney, declared a 6.29 per cent holding in November, 1980.

Deltec (UK) has held just under 5 per cent of Culter Guard for some time, Mr Gordon Adam, Culter's managing director, said yesterday, and consulted the company before increasing its stake.

The additional shares were bought through the market on Monday and Tuesday of last week, at a price of "around 19p", Mr David McNaughton, a Deltec spokesman, said yesterday. He regarded the stake as a long-term investment.

Mr Adam said he had been in contact with Industrial Equity (Pacific), and described its stake also as a long-term investment.

Culter Guard is closing down Culter Mills and concentrating business at its one remaining factory. With an interim loss to the end of September, 1980, of £978,000 and the closure costs to sustain, a full-year loss to March 31 is now on the cards. But the group has been helped by recent "useful" orders, Mr Adam said, and should benefit from the closure next year.



MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER was steady. Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £794.50-95.50 a metric ton; three months, £817.50-18. Sales, 6,575. Cash cathodes, £791-93; three months, £805-08. Sales, 1,975 tons (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash wire bars, £796.50-97; three months, £817.00-820. Settlement, £797. Sales, 28,900 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £793-94; three months, £807.50-09. Settlement, £794. Sales, 50 tons.

TIN standard was barely steady. Afternoon.—Standard cash, £5,945-55 a tonne; three months, £6,085-90. Sales, 920 tonnes (mainly carries). High grade, cash, £5,945-55; three months, £6,085-90. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £5,990-95; three months, £6,130-35. Settlement, £5,995. Sales, 410 tonnes. High grade, cash, £5,990-95; three months, £6,130-35. Settlement, £5,995. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M30.45 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £299-300 per tonne; three months, £308-8.50. Sales, 2,450 tonnes (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £304-05; three months, £312.50-13. Settlement, £305. Sales, 6,500 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady. Afternoon.—Cash, £317.50-18.50 per tonne; three months, £324-24.50. Sales, 1,675 tonnes (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, £320-21; three months, £331.50-32. Settlement, £321. Sales, 4,025 tonnes (about half carries).

PLATINUM was at £218.45 ($511.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was irregular.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 594.80p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,390.00); three months 613.50p (1,448.20c); six months, 628.30p (1,447.00c); one year 664.40p (1,399.60c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 599-601p; three months 618-19p. Sales, 63 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 598.5-98p; three months, 615-16p. Settlement, 598p. Sales, 117 lots (mainly carries).

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £616-18 per tonne; three months £633-34. Sales, 5,750 tonnes (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash £618-19; three months £634.50-35. Settlement, £619. Sales, 3,550 tonnes (mainly carries).

NICKEL was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,740-50 per tonne, three months £2,725-30. Sales, 120 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,765-75; three months £2,745-50. Settlement, £2,775. Sales, 228 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier (pence per kilo).—March, 56.50-57.00; April, 57.70-58.10; April-June, 58.90-59.00; July-Sept, 62.30-62.40; Oct-Dec, 65.40-65.60; Jan-March, 68.30-68.40; April-June, 71.30-71.50; July-Sept, 74.30-74.50; Oct-Dec, 77.40-77.60. Sales 251 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were easier (all pence per kilo). Spot 56.00-57.00; Cifs March 60.25-60.75; April 60.75-61.25.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): March, 987-987; May, 1,001-1,002; July, 1,020-1,021; Sept, 1,032-1,035; Nov, 1,037-1,043; Jan, 1,037-1,047; March, 1,035-1,054. Sales: 710 lots including 7 options.

ARABICA (officials at 164.5; Feb, 141.00-44.00; April, 142.00-45.50; June, 143.00-44.50; Aug, 143.00-46.00; Oct, Dec and Feb, all 143.00-45.00.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton): —March, 853-854; May, 879-880; July 905-906; Sept, 927-928; Dec, 959-960; March 985-986; May, 1,003-1,004. Sales: 2,517 lots including one option.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £5 higher at £285.00; the "whites" price was £27 higher at £312.00. Futures were irregular (£ per tonne): March, 280.00-80.50; May 287.00-87.50; Aug, 281.50-82.00; Oct, 272.00-72.50; Jan, 252.00-53.00; March, 251.00-52.00; May 248.50-50.50. ISA prices (Feb 6): daily 24.81c; 15-day average 25.50c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per tonne).—Feb, 120.00-125.00; April, 123.10-123.30; June, 126.00-126.30; Aug 128.00-128.50; Oct, 129.00-130.10; Dec, 129.80-131.50; Feb, 129.50-134.00. Sales, 79 lots.

WOOL (cents per kilo).—NZ crossbreds No. 2 contract was quiet. March, 347-353; May, 355-360; Aug, 369-372; Oct, 379-385; Dec, 381-384; Jan, 381-386; March, 383-388; May, 386-389; Aug, 388-393. Sales, 14 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring was unquoted; US dark northern spring No. 2 14 per cent, March, £112.75 trans-shipment east coast; US hard winter 13½ per cent, March, £105.50; April, £107.00 trans-shipment east coast; EEC was unquoted; English feed fob Feb, £109.75; March, £111.50; April/June, £115.50 east coast.

MAIZE: US/French, Feb, £125.00 trans-shipment east coast. S. African yellow, March/April, £87.50.

BARLEY: English feed fob, Feb, £99.50; March, £101.00; April/June, £103.50 east coast. (All per tonne cif UK unless stated).

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was steady: March, £95.70; May, £99.40; Sept, £95.75; Nov, £97.65; Jan, £101.40. **WHEAT** was irregular: March, £106.80; May, £110.80; July, £114.75; Sept, £99.50; Nov, £103.25; Jan, £107.20.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	£104.30	—
E Midlands	—	£104.30	£94.60
N East	—	—	—
Scotland	—	—	£95.30

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Jan 9: GB: cattle 84.82p per kg lw (+0.85); UK: sheep 161.41p per kg est dcw (+20.41); GB: pigs 67.58p per kg lw (+1.20). England and Wales: Cattle nos up 6.1 per cent, average price 84.85p (+0.74); Sheep nos down 5.8 per cent, average price 161.36p (+19.20); Pig nos up 15.3 per cent, average price 67.88p (+1.21). Scotland: Cattle nos down 11.4 per cent, average price 84.68p (+1.26); Sheep nos down 17.3 per cent, average price 161.61p (+25.81); Pig nos up 0.0 per cent, average price 67.28p (–0.11).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Feb, £45.00; April, £58.00; Nov £56.00. Sales, 71 (all of 40 tonnes each).

TEA.—There was good general demand for the 50,176 packets on offer, London Tea Brokers' Association said.

North Indian opened firm to dearer, and later moved 4p to 8p dearer or more.

Sylhets were well supported and closed 2p to 4p per kilo dearer. East Africans traded unevenly, falling 2p to 5p except selected brighter dusts.

Central Africans were initially firm but later tended easier. Coloury dusts were a strong feature.

At the opening there was very strong general demand for Ceylon teas, with all prices dearer, particularly improved quality which rose 5p to 10p per kilo, sometimes more.

Towards the close medium and plainer descriptions were irregular. South Indians were fully firm.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which in troy ounces): Copper fell 1,750 to 121,800; tin fell 550 to 6,265; lead rose 175 to 70,800; zinc rose 75 to 92,550; aluminium fell 4,675 to 50,425; nickel fell 108 to 3,942; and silver rose 330,000 to 26,550,000.

Boeing fund raising

Boeing has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a proposed offering of $250m (£107.7m) of convertible subordinated debentures due 2006. The company said that First Boston Corp will lead the underwriting group.

Proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital to support a planned inventory buildup for the new 757 and 767 airliners, plant and equipment spending. It will also cover a higher level of Government business and financing for airline customers' purchases.

Discount market

A moderate quantity of eligible bank bills maturing in the hands of the authorities left the market yesterday with a shortage of funds that the Bank of England relieved by purchasing a moderate parcel of bills direct from the discount houses.

The Bank took in a small quantity of Treasury Bills, small number of local authority bills, and a moderate amount of eligible bank bills.

Foreign exchange report

Foreign exchanges spent a rather quiet session yesterday with no definite trend in the rates.

The dollar had firmed earlier, but finished on a mixed note in the wake of Morgan Guaranty's prime rate reduction from 19½ per cent to 19 per cent.

Sterling finished the day 35 points lower against the dollar at 2.3405, having been more than 1 cent down at the outset.

But the pound's overall value against a basket of currencies, as measured by the effective exchange rate index, closed 0.3 higher at 104.1.

The German mark attracted a fair amount of attention after Friday's move to lift interest rates in support of the currency.

The Bundesbank sold some $37m at the Frankfurt fixing, and was thought to have intervened during the day around the 2.1400 level.

The Bank of France also came to aid of the D-mark, buying around Dm40m at the Paris fixing.

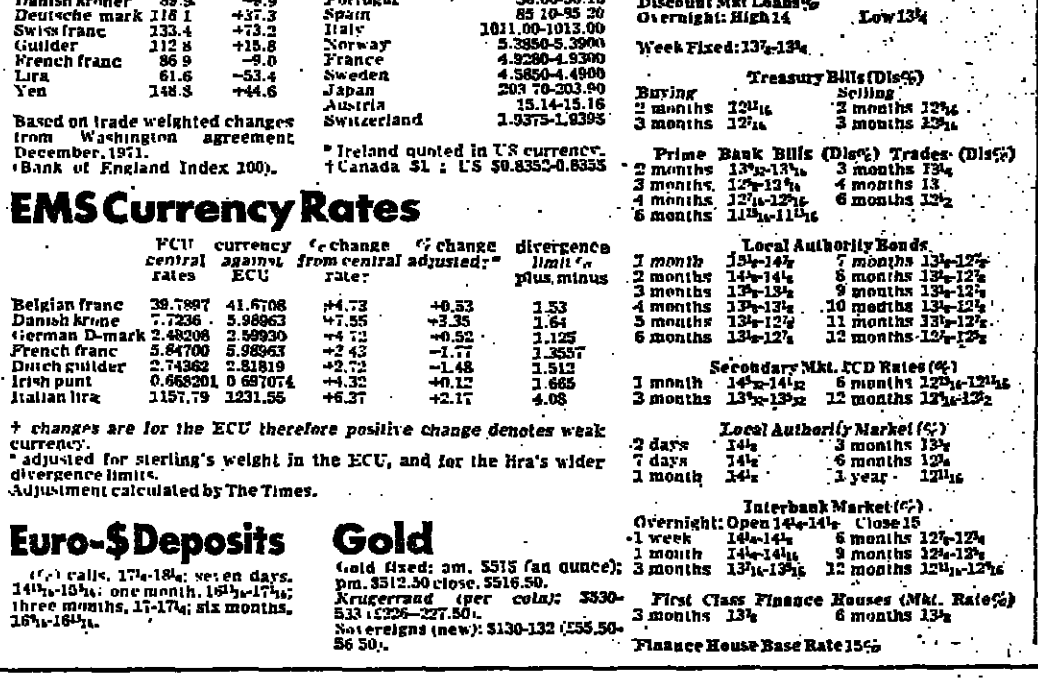
Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) February 9	Market rates (close) February 9	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3320-3450	$2.3400-3410	0.45-0.55c disc	2.30-2.40c disc
Montreal	$2.7900-8030	$2.7990-8000	0.70-0.80c disc	2.68-2.98c disc
Amsterdam	5.40-44fl	5.42¾-43¼fl	2¼-1¼c prem	4⅞-3⅞c prem
Brussels	80.00-40f	80.20-30f	15-5c prem	12-2c prem
Copenhagen	15.32-38k	15.35½-36½k	350-185ore prem	185-10ore prem
Dublin	1.3375-3440p	1.3405-15p	par-15p disc	25-45p disc
Frankfurt	4.98-5.02m	5.00¾-01¼m	2¼-1¼pf prem	4¼-3¼pf prem
Lisbon	130.70-131.50e	131.05-25e	91-05c prem	77c prem-90c disc
Madrid	198.20-199.20p	199.05-15p	32c prem-20c disc	160-240c disc
Milan	2366-72lr	2368-69lr	4½-6½lr disc	29¾-32¾lr disc
Oslo	12.57-62k	12.60-61k	260-205ore prem	330ore prem-315ore disc
Paris	11.51-55f	11.53¼-54¼f	3¼-2¼c prem	7-6c prem
Stockholm	10.71¼-75½k	10.73½-74½k	205-290ore disc	1085-1175ore disc
Tokyo	472-80y	477-78y	275-205y prem	605-530y prem
Vienna	35.30-50sch	35.40-45sch	16-13gro prem	37-31gro prem
Zurich	4.51-56f	4.53¾-54¾f	3¼-2¼c prem	7½-6½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.3% to 104.1%.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9970-2.0120
Bahrein	0.8790-0.8820
Finland	9.4210-9.4610
Greece	116.50-118.50
Hongkong	12.3710-12.4110
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.6365-0.6395
Malaysia	5.2185-5.2485
Mexico	54.00-55.50
New Zealand	2.4630-2.4830
Saudi Arabia	7.7660-7.7960
Singapore	4.8380-4.8680
South Africa	1.7865-1.8015



Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	104.1	–23.2
US dollar	99.1	–4.9
Canadian dollar	84.7	–18.6
Schilling	114.0	+20.4
Belgian franc	108.2	+9.8
Danish kroner	89.9	–9.9
Deutsche mark	118.1	+37.3
Swiss franc	133.4	+73.2
Guilder	112.8	+15.8
French franc	86.9	–9.0
Lira	61.6	–53.4
Yen	148.3	+44.6

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7455-1.7475
† Canada	1.1971-1.1974
Netherlands	2.3160-2.3180
Belgium	34.24-34.27
Denmark	6.5675-6.5725
West Germany	2.1365-2.1380
Portugal	56.00-56.15
Spain	85.10-85.20
Italy	1011.00-1013.00
Norway	5.3850-5.3900
France	4.9280-4.9300
Sweden	4.5850-4.4900
Japan	203.70-203.90
Austria	15.14-15.16
Switzerland	1.9375-1.9395

* Ireland quoted in US currency. † Canada $1 : US $0.8352-0.8355

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus, minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6708	+4.73	+0.53	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	5.98963	+7.55	+3.35	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.59930	+4.72	+0.52	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.98963	+2.43	–1.77	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81819	+2.72	–1.48	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.697074	+4.32	+0.12	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1231.55	+6.37	+2.17	4.08

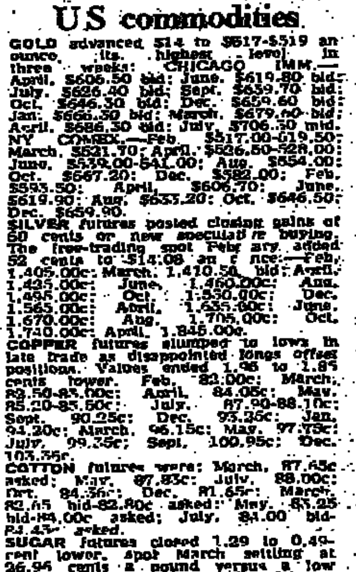
† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17¾-18¼; seven days, 14¹³⁄₁₆-15¹⁄₁₆; one month, 16¹¹⁄₁₆-17¹⁄₁₆; three months, 17-17¼; six months, 16⁹⁄₁₆-16¹³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $515 (an ounce); pm, $512.50 close, $516.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $530-533 (£226—227.50).
Sovereigns (new): $130-132 (£55.50-56.50).



Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 14%
(Last changed 24/11/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 14 Low 13¾
Week Fixed: 13⅞-13¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12¹³⁄₁₆	2 months	12⅝
3 months	12⅞	3 months	12⅝

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	13⁵⁄₃₂-13³⁄₁₆	3 months	13¾
3 months	12⅞-12¹³⁄₁₆	4 months	13
4 months	12⁷⁄₁₆-12⅜	6 months	12½
6 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¼-14⅞	7 months	13¼-12⅞
2 months	14¾-14½	8 months	13¼-12⅞
3 months	13⅞-13½	9 months	13¼-12⅞
4 months	13⅞-13½	10 months	13¼-12⅞
5 months	13½-12⅞	11 months	13¼-12⅞
6 months	13¼-12⅞	12 months	13¼-12⅞

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	14⁵⁄₃₂-14⅛	6 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12¹¹⁄₁₆
3 months	13⁹⁄₃₂-13⁵⁄₃₂	12 months	12⅝-12½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½	3 months	13⅞
7 days	14½	6 months	12¾
1 month	14½	1 year	12¹¹⁄₁₆

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14¼-14⅛ Close 15

1 week	14¼-14⅛	6 months	12⅞-12¾
1 month	14¼-14⅛	9 months	12¾-12⅝
3 months	13⁷⁄₁₆-13⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 13⅞ 6 months 13½

Finance House Base Rate 15%



Wall Street

New York, Feb 9.—Stocks closed lower in moderate trading as the New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.78 to 74.05 and the average price per share 37 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 5.12 to 947.18 and declines led advances 927 to 576. Turnover slowed to 38,330,000 shares from 45,820,000 Friday.

Oils were mostly weaker. Among the actives, Standard Oil (Indiana) lost 2½ to 66¼, Texaco ½ to 39½, Mobil 1½ to 70½ and Phillips Petroleum 2¼ to 48¾.

Exxon lost 1⅜ to 73¾ and Superior Oil six to 189. Sullair was a big loser, skidding 6¼ to 57. It disputed a press report an oil recovery device will not be commercial for several years and that tests yielded no results.

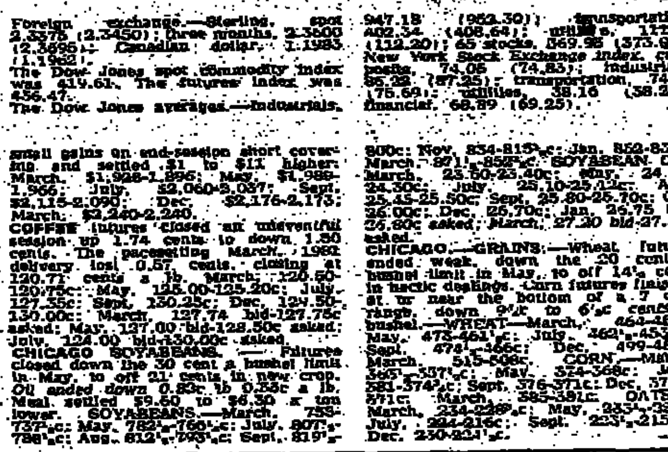
Airlines were weak after making gains last week. Volume leader UAL Incorporated slipped ½ to 22⅞ and Trans World 1⅞ to 21. Trans World plans to offer 2.5 million shares. Pan American reported lower January traffic and eased ⅛ to 4⅞.

Active Continental Airlines rose ⅜ to 11⅝ but Western Airlines was unchanged at 9⅝. Texas Air said it holds 9.5 per cent of Continental and will bid $13 apiece for up to six million more shares to gain control. A Civil Aeronautics Board aide Friday recommended approval of a merger of Continental and Western. Texas Air lost ⅛ to 12⅞ on the American Exchange.

Buffalo Forge slipped ⅜ to 29¾ and Ogden lost 1⅞ to 31⅞.

	Feb 9	Feb 6		Feb 9	Feb 6		Feb 9	Feb 6
Allied Chem	49	49¼	Fst Nat Boston	38¼	35¼	Pub Ser El & Gas	19½	19¾
Allied Stores	20¾	20¾	Fst Penn Corp	4½	4	Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	34¼	34¾	Ford	19¾	20¼	Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	68½	67	GAF Corp	14	13½	RCA Corp	25¾	26¾
Amax Inc	41¾	41	Gen Dynamics	31⅞	32¼	Republic Steel	40¼	40⅞
Amerada Hess	35¾	37¼	Gen Electric	62½	62	Reynolds Ind	34¾	38¾
Am Airlines	11⅞	11½	Gen Foods	31¼	31¼	Reynolds Metal	37⅞	38⅞
Am Brands	72½	73	Gen Mills	28¾	27¾	Rockwell Int	39¾	39¾
Am Broadcast	29¾	28⅞	Gen Motors	47½	48½	Royal Dutch	77⅞	81¼
Am Can	29¼	29⅞	Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4⅞	Safeways	36⅞	36¾
Am Cyanamid	30⅞	30⅞	Gen Tel Elec	26½	26¼	St Regis Paper	32⅞	32¾
Am Elec Power	16¼	16¼	Gen Tire	21¼	21⅞	Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	29⅞	30	Genesco	6⅞	6⅞	SCM	25	[illegible]
Am Motors	4	3⅞	Georgia Pacific	25	25½	Schlumberger	104½	107⅞
Am Nat Res	48½	48¾	Getty Oil	73	73	Scott Paper	24	23
Am Standard	32¾	31¾	Gillette	28¾	28¾	Seagram	58¾	57½
Am Telephone	52½	52½	Goodrich	22¾	22¾	Sears Roebuck	15¾	15⅞
AMF Inc	21⅞	21⅞	Goodyear	18⅝	18⅞	Shell Oil	47⅝	51½
Armco Steel	34⅞	34½	Gould Inc	27	27⅞	Shell Trans	40½	40⅞
Asarco	38¾	38½	Grace	52⅞	52	Signal Co	39½	38¾
Ashland Oil	31⅞	31⅞	Gt Atlic & Pacific	5⅞	5½	Singer	14	14
Atlantic Richfield	59½	60½	Greyhound	15⅞	15⅞	Sony	15	15⅞
Avco	25⅞	26¾	Grumman Corp	24¾	23¾	Sth Cal Edison	27¾	27½
Avon Products	34⅞	34½	Gulf Oil	38⅞	40	Southern Pacific	40⅞	42
Bankers Tst NY	32	32	Gulf & West	18	15	Southern Rly	82¾	83¾
Bank of America	27½	28¼	Heinz H. J.	48¾	47½	Sperry Corp	54¼	55¼
Bank of NY	34¾	35	Hercules	21⅞	21¾	Std Brands	26⅞	27½
Beatrice Foods	17⅞	17½	Honeywell	101¾	102½	Std Oil Califnia	91¼	90½
Bendix	61⅞	61⅞	IC Inds	29¾	30¾	Std Oil Indiana	66¼	69¼
Bethlehem Steel	25½	25	Ingersoll	71¾	68¾	Std Oil Ohio	56¾	58½
Boeing	36	37½	Inland Steel	30⅞	30¼	Sterling Drug	21¼	21⅞
Boise Cascade	37¼	37¾	IBM	63¾	64¼	Stevens J. P.	14¾	14⅞
Borden	29¾	29½	Int Harvester	23	23	Sunbeam Corp	17⅞	17⅞
Borg Warner	41¼	42	INCO	20	19⅞	Sun Comp	40	40½
Bristol Myers	61¾	62¼	Int Paper	43½	44	Teledyne	180¾	190¼
BP	38	38	Int Tel Tel	30¾	29¾	Tenneco	46¾	46
Burlington Ind	20¾	20¾	Irving Bank	47⅜	47¾	Texaco	39½	40¼
Burlington Nthn	66¾	67¼	Jewel Co	37½	37	Texas East Corp	64¾	65
Burroughs	40¼	39¾	Jim Walter	31½	30¾	Texas Inst	116½	125¾
Campbell Soup	32⅞	33	Johns-Manville	23¾	23½	Texas Utilities	17⅞	17¾
Canadian Pacific	37¾	38¾	Johnson & John	96½	96¼	Textron	30⅞	30½
Caterpillar	65¾	65	Kaiser Alumin	23¾	23¾	TWA	21	22¾
Celanese	68¼	65⅞	Kennecott	28½	28¾	Travelers Corp	39¾	39⅞
Central Soya	10⅞	10¾	Kerr McGee	69	70¾	TRW Inc	59½	59½
Chase Manhat	46¾	46¾	Kimberly Clark	57¼	57¾	UAL Inc	22⅞	23½
Chem Bank NY	47¾	46¾	K Mart	18½	17⅞	Union Carbide	53⅞	53¾
Chesapeake Ohio	41⅞	41¼	Kroger	19¾	20¼	Union Oil Calif	37⅞	38⅞
Chrysler	5⅞	6	L.T.V. Corp	20¼	20½	Un Pacific Corp	69⅞	69¼
Citicorp	22¾	22¾	Litton	77	75	Uniroyal	6⅞	7
Cities Service	44½	45¾	Lockheed	29¾	30¾	United Brands	15¾	16
Clark Equip	36¾	34⅞	Lucky Stores	14¾	14	US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	33⅞	33¾	Manuf Hanover	31⅞	32¾	US Steel	21⅞	21½
Colgate	14⅞	14⅞	Mapco	43¾	44¼	Utd Technol	56⅞	57¼
CBS	49¾	49½	Marathon Oil	63⅞	63¾	Wachovia	18⅞	18
Columbia Gas	38½	37⅞	Marine Midland	16⅞	16¾	Warner Lambert	22⅞	22¾
Combustion Eng	39⅞	39	Martin Marietta	66¾	66⅞	Wells Fargo	29¾	30⅞
Comwlth Edison	18½	18¾	McDonnell	45¾	45¾	West'n Bancorp	35	34⅞
Conoco	61¼	62¾	Mead	27¾	27⅞	Westnghse Elec	28¾	29¾
Cons Edison	23⅞	23¾	Merck	81¼	81	Weyerhauser	38⅞	36¾
Cons Foods	25¾	25¾	Minnesota Mng	59¾	59⅞	Whirlpool	19¾	19¾
Cons Power	16¾	16½	Mobil Oil	70½	72	White Motor	3⅞	3⅞
Continental Grp	32⅞	32¾	Monsanto	77⅞	77¾	Woolworth	25⅞	25
Control Data	68	69⅞	Morgan J. P.	51⅞	51	Xerox Corp	56	58
Corning Glass	60	61¼	Motorola	69½	69	Zenith	16¾	16½
CPC Intnl	60¾	60¾	NCR Corp	62¾	62⅞			
Crane	42	42	NL Industries	65	67⅞	**Canadian Prices**		
Crocker Int	37⅞	37⅞	Nabisco	29⅞	29¾			
Crown Zeller	45	45½	Nat Distillers	26¾	26¾	Abitibi	24⅞	25
Dart & Kraft	45⅞	47	Nat Steel	25½	25¾	Alcan Alumin	40¼	40¾
Deere	44¾	43⅞	Norfolk West	45	44⅞	Algoma Steel	43	40⅞
Delta Air	70¾	70	NW Bancorp	29⅞	30	Bell Telephone	18⅞	18¾
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11¼	Norton Simon	14¾	15	Cominco	68¾	68¾
Disney	57	57⅞	Occidental Pet	30½	31¼	Cons Bathurst	23	22⅞
Dow Chemical	35½	35¾	Ogden	31⅞	33¾	Gulf Oil	27⅞	26⅞
Dresser Ind	44	45	Olin Corp	21⅞	20⅞	Hawker Sid Can	34⅞	24⅞
Duke Power	17⅞	17⅞	Owens-Illinois	26¾	26¾	Hudson Bay Mng	31¼	31¾
Du Pont	45	45½	Pacific Gas Elec	21½	21¾	Hudson Bay Oil	24⅞	24½
Eastern Air	8⅞	8½	Pan Am	4⅞	4½	Imasco	32½	32¾
Eastman Kodak	70⅞	71½	Penney J. C.	22⅞	22¾	Imperial Oil	34	34½
Eaton Corp	29⅞	29⅞	Pennzoil	44¾	45¾	Int Pipe	15½	15¾
El Paso Nat Gas	21⅞	22⅞	Pepsico	30	30	Mass-Fergsn	5⅞	5⅞
Equitable Life	11⅞	11¼	Pfizer	48⅞	48⅞	Royal Trust	20½	20½
Esmark	55⅞	53¾	Phelps Dodge	34¾	34½	Seagram	66	66⅞
Evans P.D.	19	18¾	Philip Morris	44	43⅞	Steel Co	30½	35
Exxon Corp	73⅞	74¼	Phillips Petrol	48¾	50½	Thomson N 'A'	21	21¼
Fed Dept Stores	31⅞	30⅞	Polaroid	25⅞	25⅞	Walker Hiram	28½	28½
Firestone	9⅞	10	PPG Ind	43¾	43¾	WCT	14⅞	15⅞
Fst Chicago	15⅞	16⅞	Procter Gamble	66¾	66			

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.



Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.3375 (2.3450); three months, 2.3600 (2.3695). Canadian dollar, 1.1985 (1.1962).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 419.61. The futures index was 456.47.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 947.18 (952.30); transportation, 402.34 (408.64); utilities, 112.87 (112.20); 65 stocks, 369.95 (373.05). New York Stock Exchange index, composite, 74.05 (74.83); industrials, 85.22 (87.25); transportation, 74.06 (75.69); utilities, 38.16 (38.24); financial, 68.89 (69.25).

US commodities

GOLD advanced $14 to $517-$519 an ounce, its highest level in three weeks: CHICAGO IMM.—April, $606.50 bid; June, $619.80 bid; July, $626.40 bid; Sept, $639.70 bid; Oct, $646.30 bid; Dec, $659.60 bid; Jan, $666.30 bid; March, $679.60 bid; April, $686.30 bid; July, $706.30 mid. NY COMEX.—Feb, $517.00-519.50; March, $521.70; April, $526.50-528.00; June, $539.00-541.00; Aug, $554.00; Oct, $567.20; Dec, $582.00; Feb, $593.50; April, $606.70; June, $619.90; Aug, $633.20; Oct, $646.50; Dec, $659.90.

SILVER futures posted closing gains of 60 cents on new speculative buying. The free-trading spot February added 52 cents to $14.08 an ounce.—Feb, 1,405.00c; March, 1,410.50 bid; April, 1,425.00c; June, 1,460.00c; Aug, 1,495.00c; Oct, 1,530.00c; Dec, 1,565.00c; April, 1,635.00c; June, 1,670.00c; Aug, 1,705.00c; Oct, 1,740.00c; April, 1,845.00c.

COPPER futures slumped to lows in late trade as disappointed longs offset positions. Values ended 1.95 to 1.85 cents lower. Feb, 82.00c; March, 83.50-83.00c; April, 84.05c; May, 85.20-85.50c; July, 87.90-88.10c; Sept, 90.25c; Dec, 93.35c; Jan, 94.20c; March, 96.15c; May, 97.75c; July, 99.35c; Sept, 100.95c; Dec, 103.35c.

COTTON futures were: March, 87.45c asked; May, 87.85c; July, 88.00c; Oct, 84.36c; Dec, 81.65c; March, 82.65 bid-82.80c asked; May, 83.25 bid-84.00c asked; July, 84.00 bid-84.45c asked.

SUGAR futures closed 1.29 to 0.49 cent lower, spot March settling at 26.95 cents a pound versus a low 25.85 cents. March, 26.90-27.00c; May, 27.90-27.95c; July, 27.95-28.00c; Sept, 26.70-26.90c; Oct, 26.45-26.60c; Jan, 25.90c asked; March, 24.50-24.60c; May, 24.35 bid-24.45c asked; July, 24.25 bid-24.75c asked.

COCOA futures turned declines into small gains on end-session short covering and settled $1 to $11 higher. March, $1,928-1,896; May, $1,988-1,966; July, $2,060-2,037; Sept, $2,115-2,090; Dec, $2,176-2,173; March, $2,240-2,240.

COFFEE futures closed an uneventful session up 1.74 cents to down 1.50 cents. The pacesetting March, 1982 delivery lost 0.57 cents, closing at 120.71 cents a lb. March, 120.50-120.75c; May, 125.00-125.20c; July, 127.35c; Sept, 130.25c; Dec, 124.50-130.00c; March, 127.74 bid-127.75c asked; May, 127.00 bid-128.50c asked; July, 124.00 bid-130.00c asked.

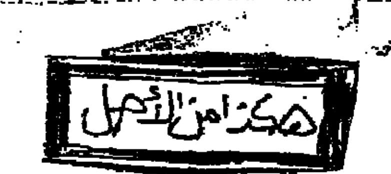
CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures closed down the 30 cent a bushel limit in May, to off 21 cents in new crop. Oil ended down 0.83c to 0.55c a lb. Meal settled $9.60 to $6.30 a ton lower. SOYABEANS.—March, 755-737¼c; May, 782½-765¼c; July, 807¼-788¼c; Aug, 812½-795¼c; Sept, 819½-800c; Nov, 834-815½c; Jan, 852-834c; March, 871½-858½c. SOYABEAN OIL.—March, 23.50-23.40c; May, 24.25-24.30c; July, 25.10-25.12c; Aug, 25.45-25.50c; Sept, 25.80-25.70c; Oct, 26.00c; Dec, 26.70c; Jan, 26.75 bid-26.80c asked; March, 27.20 bid-27.30c asked.

CHICAGO.—GRAINS.—Wheat futures ended weak, down the 20 cent a bushel limit in May, to off 14½ cents in hectic dealings. Corn futures finished at or near the bottom of a 7 cent range, down 9½ to 6½ cents a bushel.—**WHEAT.**—March, 464-462c; May, 475-461½c; July, 462½-453½c; Sept, 474½-466c; Dec, 499-489c; March, 515-506c. **CORN.**—March, 365½-357½c; May, 374-368c; July, 381-374½c; Sept, 376-371c; Dec, 375½-371c; March, 385-381c. **OATS.**—March, 234-228½c; May, 233½-227c; July, 224-216c; Sept, 225½-215½c; Dec, 230-224½c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
62.1	47.1	American Growth	56.1	60.5e	2.78
45.9	37.1	Capital	44.5	48.1	5.19
56.7	44.0	General	54.2	58.6e	5.24
		Charities Charities Narrower-Range Fund.			
		15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
122.1	108.2	Income (34)	..	118.0	11.86
204.0	181.8	Do Accum (34)	..	202.3	11.86
		Charities Official Investment Fund.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
150.4	129.5	Inc (24)	..	145.3	8.10
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.			
		Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, W Sussex. 01-623 1288			
71.1	55.8	Balanced	67.4	72.4e	4.88
105.9	81.2	Do Accum	102.1	109.7	4.88
93.0	69.2	Worldwide	78.1	83.9	2.27
109.1	76.9	Do Accum	103.6	111.3	2.27
93.2	81.2	Income	87.9	94.5	7.87
		Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		48 St Martin's Lane, WC2N 4EP 01-240 3434			
169.2	122.5	Capital (2)	161.3	172.4	2.74
217.1	153.5	Do Accum	207.0	222.5	2.74
228.1	192.1	Income (2)	208.2	223.8e	8.44
381.6	295.0	Do Accum	359.2	386.2	8.44
121.6	95.1	General (3)	118.4	127.3e	4.38
		Barclays Life Assurance Co.			
		Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
158.1	118.7	Barclaybonds	152.6	161.7	..
154.2	129.5	Equity 'B' Bond	146.7	154.5	..
125.4	112.1	Gilt Edge 'B' Bnd	120.7	127.1	..
155.1	136.9	Prop 'B' Bond	155.0	163.2	..
113.1	95.1	Int B Bond	104.8	110.4	..
137.7	120.3	Man 'B' Bond	132.5	139.6	..
		Irish Life Assurance.			
		11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
243.4	226.1	Prop Modules	214.8	226.1	..
238.5	269.4	Do Growth (3)	256.6	269.4	..
134.0	126.2	Do Series 2	119.9	126.2	..
150.2	135.9	Exempt Managed	134.8	161.9	..
287.6	257.7	Managed Fnd	251.5	264.7	..
115.7	103.7	Do Series 2	101.1	106.4	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd.			
		Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
36.10	28.90	Equity	£ 38.34	38.33	..
24.09	20.30	Fixed Int	£ 23.84	24.15	..
42.43	35.80	Property	£ 43.43	43.74	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.			
		Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
308.0	284.3	Prop (1st Issue)	..	308.0	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.			
		41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA 01-499 4923			
198.1	167.4	Managed Fund	[illegible]	201.3	..
375.8	280.4	Do Equity	[illegible]	335.8	..
194.1	173.3	Do Fixed Int	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
205.8	185.3	Do Property	205.5	216.3	..
146.3	139.1	Do Cash	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
132.2	94.8	Do Int	120.1	126.6	..
		Vanbrugh Pensions Limited			

The remainder of the Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds tables (including the Insurance Bonds and Funds and Offshore and International Funds listings) is [illegible] at the resolution of this scan.



Stock Exchange Prices

Firm start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 9. Dealings End, Feb 27. § Contango Day, March 2. Settlement Day, March 9

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
99²⁷⁄₃₂	89	Treas	9¾% 1981	99¹⁷⁄₃₂	..	9.795	13.184
96⅛	91	Exch	8¼% 1981	95⅝	..	8.386	13.365
95⁹⁄₁₆	91	Exch	9½% 1981	98⁷⁄₁₆	..	9.639	12.776
95½	85½	Exch	3% 1981	95⅜	● ..	3.145	12.430
100¼	93⅝	Exch	12¾% 1981	100½	..	12.734	12.519
96⅜	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	96½	+¹⁄₁₆	8.808	12.607
94⅞	81½	Treas	3% 1982	94⅜	● ..	3.179	8.945
102¾	90½	Treas	14% 1982	101½	●+¼	13.792	12.524
94¹⁵⁄₁₆	85⅜	Treas	8¼% 1982	94½	+¹⁄₁₆	8.730	12.686
94¹⁵⁄₁₆	85⅝	Exch	9¼% 1982	94½	+¹⁄₁₆	9.789	13.134
93⁷⁄₁₆	84⅛	Exch	8¾% 1983	93½	+¹⁄₁₆	9.359	12.699
87⅛	76½	Exch	3% 1983	87⅛	● ..	3.433	10.039
98⅝	85¾	Treas	12% 1983	98¹¹⁄₁₆	● ..	12.237	13.108
93½	84⅛	Treas	9¼% 1983	92⅞	−¹⁄₁₆	9.994	12.921
102⅛	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	100⁹⁄₁₆	−¼	13.423	13.230
93¾	84⅛	Exch	10% 1983	92⅞	−¹⁄₁₆	10.803	13.217
85⅝	76⅜	Fund	5½% 1982-84	85½	..	6.433	11.460
97⅛	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	95¼	●−⅛	11.812	13.210
104⅝	94½	Exch	14% 1984	101¹⁵⁄₁₆	−⅛	13.732	13.241
79¾	68¼	Exch	3% 1984	78½	..	3.822	10.809
99⅝	88	Treas	12% 1984	96⁷⁄₁₆	−⅛	12.443	13.254
107¼	97⅞	Treas	15% 1985	106	●−¹⁄₁₆	14.149	13.043
73½	69¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas	3% 1985	73¼	..	4.096	11.013

MEDIUMS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
108¼	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	97	−½	12.628	13.095
97⅛	93½	Exch	11½% 1986	94⅛	●−¼	12.391	13.199
89⅞	79⅞	Treas	8½% 1984-86	88⅜	−⅛	9.926	12.213
105⅞	90⅝	Exch	13¼% 1987	100½	−⅛	13.279	13.310
81½	70⅝	Fund	6½% 1985-87	80⅛	−⅛	8.301	11.478
97¼	91⅞	Treas	12% 1987	96⅜	−¼	12.894	13.595
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	78⅝	−⅛	9.932	12.583

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

RIGHTS ISSUES

[illegible]

FINANCIAL NEWS

R P Martin doubles first-half profits

By Catherine Gunn

R. P. Martin, the money broking house at the centre of merger talks which were abruptly halted late last month, yesterday announced more than doubled first-half profits to December 31 of £705,000 and an 83 per cent increase in the interim dividend, to 3.93p gross. The shares jumped 10p to 166p.

The dividend is 3.7 times covered and the increase is not a defensive move, deputy managing director Mr Peter Watling said yesterday.

Talks have not been resumed with German money broker Bierbaum and two individual associates, who between them have a 29.9 per cent stake and are believed to have pressed R. P. Martin unsuccessfully for a larger slice in the form of a placing, with a view to gaining effective control. Directors control 21.8 per cent of R. P. Martin's equity, and investment trust group Touche, Remnant took a 19.8 per cent stake in December as a long-term investment. It has said that it is prepared to add to this. Bierbaum has broken off the trading links with R. P. Martin which were established last November.

R. P. Martin's best period is its second half. The interim operating profits show a 14.7 per cent slide to £453,000 from the previous year's second half level, although they are two-and-a-half times bigger than that year's first half profits. That improvement came from a significant contribution from the New York business, which came into its own during 1979-80; and further progress in London. Associate profits also rose sharply, from £102,000 to £252,000, leaving pretax profits £423,000 higher at £705,000. Turnover rose one third to £4.27m.

The second half has begun with a "satisfactory" performance in January, Mr Watling said. First-half overseas profits would have been higher but for the strength of sterling.

The group is anxious to expand, and now considers that its share price is strong enough to contemplate acquisitions for shares, though it has nothing in its sights just now. It is also looking for new trading links in Germany, to replace the severed link with Bierbaum.

Gestetner looks to higher technology

Increased turnover, but continued pressure on margins during the first two months of the current year are disclosed for Gestetner Holdings—the international reprographics and supplies group — in the annual report to November 1 by the joint chairmen, Mr David Gestetner and Mr Jonathan Gestetner.

They say that the group is already looking beyond copiers to products involving higher technology "for the continued prosperity of the group into its second century".

On copiers, which now represent 16 per cent of total turnover, the chairmen report that placements during the year were more than 50 per cent higher. "It is planned to introduce new models to the market this year."

The developments include a 63 per cent rise in the supply of high-technology selenium photo-conductor drums.

While duplicating now provides 50 per cent of turnover — against 54 per cent last year — the introduction of the micro-processor controlled 1566 model — which won an award at the Hanover Fair—in all countries resulted in a 6 per cent increase over last year in units sold.

Year of challenge faces SGB

After again achieving record profits last year, SGB Group, the international construction, plant and services concern, is facing "an unprecedented challenge" even to approach such profits in the current 12 months, Mr Neville Clifford-Jones, the chairman, warns shareholders in his annual statement.

In spite of this, however, the group has particular defensive strengths, especially to do with cash flow.

One item of cash flow, which does not show in the annual statement of source and application of funds, is the depreciation provided on all the group's working stocks of plant and equipment used daily in the ordinary course of its business.

The reason is that a major part of this figure—running to many millions of pounds a year—is actually required to replace lost and damaged equipment in normal trading conditions.

Nevertheless, in bad times, it is not necessary to replace equipment immediately and this can generate a strong cash flow fairly quickly.

Manufacturing is not the group's primary activity and supplies can be quickly reduced to improve liquidity in this way, Mr Clifford-Jones explains.

Record £3.11m at Murray Western

Record pretax revenue of £3.11m is reported for 1980 by Murray Western Investment Trust, against £2.84m in the preceding 12 months. The total gross dividend is being raised from 3p to 3.28p and the board is paying an interim for the current year of 0.85p, against 0.71p last time. The holders of the "B" ordinary shares will receive a scrip issue in "B" ordinaries, equivalent in asset value to the final dividend (and the current year's interim), but excluding any tax credit.

Progress continues at Electronic

Further progress is reported by Electronic Machine, which is still continuing to recover from the losses of 1977 and 1978.

Pretax profits rose from £39,000 to £53,000 in the half-year to October 31, 1980, on turnover up from £937,000 to £1.19m. The board warns that in view of the recession and the uncertainty of its length, it is difficult to forecast a clear picture for the remainder of the year. But as Electronic Machine's profitable areas look likely to continue and the problem areas are being contained, the board expects the full year's results to be similar to last time; pretax profits for the year to April 30, 1980, were £114,000.

Business appointments

Peninsular and Oriental name deputy chief executive

Mr R. B. Adams, deputy chief executive and managing director of The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, will become chief executive from April 1. Lord Inchcape will relinquish the post of chief executive but will continue as chairman.

Mr Michael H. Butler has been made director-general of finance of the National Coal Board.

Sir Peter Tennant has joined the board of International Energy Bank in a non-executive capacity and Mr William O'Byrne has been made a senior vice-president.

Mr Fraser Ashman is the new company secretary of the National Nuclear Corporation.

Mr Derek A. J. Randall has been made a non-executive director of Suttons Seeds.

Mr Iain Dale is now managing director of Dale Electric of Great Britain.

Mr P. Cornelius, Mr A. T. Denning and Mr S. J. O'Reilly have joined the board of McCorquodale Printers.

Mr G. R. A. Harris has become a member of the National Dock Labour Board. Mr Harris is vice-chairman of the National Association of Port Employers and Manager (Personnel) of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

Mr R. O. P. Greig has been named managing director of Jebsens (UK) and Pacnorse (UK), both in the Jebsens Group.

Mr David Coltman has taken over the new post of deputy marketing director of British Caledonian.

Mrs Joyce Morton has become a director of Unionamerica Management Company.

Mr F. F. Fisher, principal of Wolsey Hall, Oxford, has joined the board of Ecclesiastical Insurance Office.

Mr Peter H. Redhead has been made assistant director of British Linen Bank.

Mr G. D. Lavers has joined the board of Syltone.

Mr A. C. Shennan and Mr J. H. Wright are now on the board of Continental Tyre and Rubber.

Mr Desmond Raper and Mr Bryn Thomas joined the board of Powell Duffryn Shipping Services.

Mr Paul Jobling has been made development director of Lesser Land.

Mr Edward Harrison has become chairman of the T. C. Harrison car, commercial vehicle, agricultural and industrial machinery group after the death of his father, Mr Thomas C. Harrison.

Mr P. G. House has been made a director of Smith Kline & French Laboratories.

Mr H. Knight is the new managing director of ERF Plastics.

Mr John Lumsden has become a director of Motherwell Bridge (Holdings), of which he is company secretary.

RETAIL SALES

Seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit, released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales by volume (1975 = 100)	New credit extended £m	Implied change in debt
1979			
1st Qtr	105.8	1,635	369
2nd Qtr	113.0	1,877	463
3rd Qtr	106 6	1,875	472
4th Qtr	109.1	1,953	456
1980			
1st Qtr	110.2	2,049	536
2nd Qtr	109.2	1,964	270
3rd Qtr	108 9	1,933	222
4th Qtr	109.0	1,790	64
1980			
April	109.6	682	106
May	108.4	607	58
June	109.5	675	106
July	108.5	663	106
Aug	108 6	613	54
Sept	108 5	657	62
Oct	109.7	629	75
Nov	109 2	558	—44
Dec	108.4	603	33

WHOLESALE PRICES

Indices (1975 = 100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and the basic materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry, published by the Department of Industry.

	Output prices (home sales) (1)	Prices of materials and fuels (2)	% change in previous 6 months at an annual rate of (1)	(2)
1980				
Jan	188.5	193 5	16 3	32.4
Feb	191.5	197.6	18 0	36 6
March	194.3	200.4	19.0	35.1
April	197.0	202.3	19.5	28.4
May	199.0	200.4	20.2	18.2
June	201 0	201.1	20 1	15.3
July	202 7	201.7	15.7	8.8
Aug	203 5	201 8	13 1	3.8
Sept	204.6	202.1	10.9	1.7
Oct	205.3	201.4	8 7	0.9
Nov	206 2p	203.4p	7.3	3.0
Dec	206..8p	205 3p	5.8	4.2
1981				
Jan	208.5p	210.6p	7.9	9 0

Law Report February 9 1981 — House of Lords

Tax scheme failure catches resident trustees

Roome and Another v. Edwards (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill

[Speeches delivered February 5]

The exercise of a power of appointment, segregating specific settled property from the main trust fund, thereby creating different trusts of different property in favour of different beneficiaries, did not create a new and separate settlement for capital gains tax purposes. Moreover, because the resident trustees of the appointed fund and the non-resident trustees of the main fund were to be treated as a single body of trustees by virtue of section 25 (11) of the Finance Act, 1965, paragraph 12 (1) of Schedule 10 to that Act made the resident trustees assessable and chargeable to tax on gains accruing from a deemed disposal of the main fund assets by the non-resident trustees.

The House of Lords so held in allowing an appeal by the Crown from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Templeman) (*The Times*, December 5, 1979; [1980] Ch 425) and restoring the special commissioners' decision to uphold in principle an estimated assessment to the tax for 1972-73 of £200,000 made on the resident trustees, Mr John Walford Roome and Mr Thomas Graham Denne.

By a marriage settlement in 1944 property was settled for the benefit of a wife for life, her husband to take a protected life interest after her death and thereafter on discretionary trusts for their children. There were two daughters of the marriage born in 1948 and 1951.

In 1955 by a deed of appointment and release part of the settled property then valued at £13,000 was irrevocably appointed in trust for one daughter contingently on her attaining 25. The 1955 fund and the balance of the 1944 main fund, although held by the same trustees, were thereafter separately administered.

In 1972 the resident trustees replaced the original trustees as trustees of the 1955 fund. At the same time an arrangement designed to avoid capital gains tax was approved by the court whereby the main fund, then valued at £912,000, was to be held by the original trustees for the wife for life, with remainder to her husband for life and thereafter for the daughters in equal shares absolutely. The wife, her husband and the daughters then assigned their beneficial interests in the main fund to two Cayman Islands companies for £868,000 (any gain being exempted from tax by paragraph 13 of Schedule 7 to the Act) and new non-resident trustees were appointed in place of the original trustees. One Cayman Islands company then assigned its interest in the main fund to the other company, which thus became "absolutely entitled as against the trustee", and the main fund was thereby deemed to have been disposed of by the non-resident trustees for capital gains tax purposes by virtue of section 25(3) of the Act.

An assessment to the tax for 1972-73 was made on the resident trustees, being the trustees of the 1955 fund, in respect of an estimated chargeable gain of £200,000. The special commissioners dismissed their appeal against the assessment holding that it was valid by reason of section 25 (11) and paragraph 12 (1) of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act, 1965.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the Crown, affirming on differing grounds a decision of Mr Justice Brightman in favour of the resident trustees. It held that the effect of the power of appointment was to segregate specific property from the main fund and thereby make it subject to a separate settlement which in 1972 became vested in different trustees: the resident trustees, not being the trustees of the main fund at the time of the deemed disposal, could not be liable for the tax. The Crown appealed.

Section 25 (11) provides that "where part of the property comprised in a settlement is vested in one trustee or set of trustees and part in another . . . they shall be treated as together constituting . . . a single body of trustees".

Paragraph 12(1) provides that "tax chargeable in respect of chargeable gains accruing to the trustees of a settlement . . . may be assessed and charged on and in the name of any one or more of those trustees".

Mr D. J. Nicholls, QC, and Mr Peter Gibson for the Crown, Mr D. C. Potter, QC, and Mr Robert Walker for the resident trustees.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that there were two issues (1) Whether the resident trustees and the Cayman Islands trustees were, on April 13, 1972, trustees of a single settlement, or whether the resident trustees were trustees of a separate settlement from the settlement of the main fund. (2) Whether, if there was a single settlement, the chargeable gain arising on April 13, 1972, accrued to all the trustees of the single settlement or only to the Cayman Islands trustees. If the former, the Crown could assess the resident trustees in respect of the gain.

The first question depended on determining when a settlement was a separate settlement. There were a number of indicia that might help to show whether a settlement, or a settlement separate from another settlement, existed. One might expect to find separate and defined property; separate trusts; and separate trustees. There might be a separate disposition bringing the separate settlement into existence. Those indicia were helpful but not decisive. There were many combinations of fact that even where those indicia were present, the answer might be doubtful.

Since "settlement" and "trusts" were legal terms which were also used by businessmen or laymen in a business or practical sense, the question whether a particular set of facts amounted to a settlement was to be approached by asking what a person, with knowledge of the legal context of the word under established doctrine and applying that knowledge in a practical and common sense manner to the facts would conclude. If a power of appointment was exercised, whether or not separate trustees were appointed, it would not be natural to say that a separate settlement had been created; still less so if the provisions of the original settlement continued to apply to the appointed fund.

On the other hand there might be a power to appoint and appropriate a part of the trust property to beneficiaries and to settle it for their benefit. If such a power was exercised, the conclusion might be that a separate settlement was created, all the more so if a complete new set of trusts were declared as to the appropriated property. There were many variations on such cases each of which would have to be judged on its facts.

A further argument related to the consequences which would follow if the mere fact of creating separate trusts over part of settled property, were to cause that part to be held under a separate settlement. It would seem inescapable that in such a case there would be a deemed disposal under section 25(3) of that part in favour of the trustees of that part (even though they might be the same persons as the trustees of the original settlement). That would give rise to a multitude of charges to the tax and would in effect paralyse the working of settlements.

It might be agreed that the assignment and surrender of the wife's life interest in the 1955 fund introduced an additional and relevant element, but was it decisive on the question whether a separate settlement was then made? Normally a mere assignment or release of a life interest would not be thought of as creating a separate settlement; so one had to look at the whole of the 1955 transaction. The intention of the parties throughout was to treat the 1955 fund as being held on the trusts of the 1944 settlement as added to and varied by the 1955 appointment.

It was true that after 1955 the appointed fund was administered separately from the main fund. The resident trustees relied on that as indicating distinctness or separation. They further suggested that to treat the fund as a separately settled fund would fit the framework of the gains tax legislation. But what the Act did was to attach liability to pay gains tax to the trustees of settlements, not to funds held on distinct trusts. The Court of Appeal had reached the wrong decision on that part of the argument, and the first issue must be decided in the Crown's favour.

Did the gain arising on the deemed disposal on April 13, 1972, accrue to the Cayman Islands trustees as the actual trustees by whom the deemed disposal was made, or to the Cayman Islands trustees and the resident trustees, treated as a notional single body of trustees? If the latter, an assessment could be made on the resident trustees.

The critical provisions were section 25(1) and (11) and paragraph 12(1) of Schedule 10. It was not easy to relate the liability and assessment provisions in paragraph 12(1) to those in section 25 and it was not clear that section 25(1) was concerned with more than questions of residence and segregation of trustees as a body from the component individuals.

The Crown's argument that one set of trustees might be charged to the tax in respect of the transactions of another set over which they had no control did not appear attractive in principle. However, it had to be agreed that the linguistic argument was a strong one in favour of the Crown. Section 25(11) could not be limited to cases where property (vested in two sets of trustees) was held on identical trusts. It resulted in the resident trustees and the Cayman Islands trustees being treated as a single body of trustees—a concept which had already been introduced in subsection (1).

Then it was necessary, for the purpose of establishing liability to apply paragraph 12(1). Again it seemed difficult to read the words "accruing to the trustees of a settlement" otherwise than in the light of the situation produced by section 25(1) and (11). Accordingly the Crown succeed on that issue also.

The appeal must be allowed.

Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill delivered concurring speeches.

The appeal was allowed with costs.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Withers.

Queen's Bench Division

Homelessness: meaning of 'appropriate enquiries'

Regina v Hillingdon Homeless Families Panel, Ex parte Islam

Before Mr Justice Glidewell

[Judgment delivered January 30]

A local authority, relying solely on the facts put to it by an applicant, satisfies the statutory duty to make "appropriate enquiries" under section 3 of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act, 1977, if it is satisfied that those facts are sufficient to enable it to decide whether he is in priority need of accommodation and not homeless intentionally.

Mr Justice Glidewell, sitting in the Divisional Court, dismissed an application by Mr Tafazzul Islam for judicial review of Hillingdon London Borough Council's refusal of his application for housing on the ground that he had made himself and his family homeless intentionally.

Section 3(2) of the Act provides: ". . . 'appropriate enquiries' means— (a) such enquiries as are necessary to satisfy the authority whether the person who applied to them is homeless . . . and (b) if the authority are satisfied that he is homeless . . . any further enquiries necessary to satisfy them— (i) whether he has a priority need, and (ii) whether he became homeless or threatened with homelessness intentionally."

Mr G. C. Brasse for Mr Islam; Mr R. A. Barratt for the council.

HIS LORDSHIP said Mr Islam was a Bangladeshi who had lived and worked in Hillingdon since 1965. In April, 1980, his wife and children, who had been living with his parents in Bangladesh obtained visas to join him in Britain. On their arrival the landlord of the house in which he was then living refused to permit the family to join him, so Mr Islam applied to the council's emergency housing unit for accommodation under the provisions of the 1977 Act. The landlord was persuaded to accommodate them for some weeks but later served notice to quit. Mr Islam had six interviews at the housing unit and was advised that if the council was to help him he should first pursue all available legal remedies against the landlord on the basis that he had been unlawfully evicted.

A decision whether the family were in priority need of accommodation was deferred until the county court heard Mr Islam's claim against the landlord for an injunction. The action was dismissed. The council thus had to decide whether he then had a priority need for accommodation and if so, whether his homelessness was intentional or not.

Section 2(1)(a) defined a homeless person as being in "priority need" if "he has dependent children who are residing with him or who might reasonably be expected to reside with him".

The council took the view that those words entitled it to decide that even if a homeless person's children were residing with him, it was not reasonable for them to reside with him and that he was not therefore in priority need. It was also contended that the council was not obliged to decide solely whether the applicant was in priority need at the date of its decision but was entitled to decide that question by reference to the past history, including the fact that the children had lived with their mother in Bangladesh for the whole of their lives until they came to England. It was further contended that on the authority of *Dyson v Kerrier District Council* ([1980] 1 WLR 1205) the word "or" in section 2(1)(a) meant "and".

His Lordship could not accept that argument, and the council's decision on the point was wrong. Under section 2(1)(a) the question whether children might reasonably be expected to reside with the homeless person only arose if at the material time they were not residing with him. "Or" did not mean "and". The question whether a person had a priority need was to be answered on the facts at the date of the decision. That was clear from the distinction which section 3(2)(b) made between the questions (i) whether he had a priority need, and (ii) whether he had become homeless intentionally. The first phrase denoted a state of affairs at a point in time; the second a process which had gone on over a period of time.

Was Mr Islam homeless intentionally? It followed from *De Falco v Crawley Borough Council* ([1980] QB 460) that the council was entitled to take all the relevant history into account and so to decide on the facts before it that in bringing his wife and family to England without ensuring that there was permanent accommodation available to them, Mr Islam had rendered himself and them homeless intentionally.

Mr Islam complained that because he was not given the opportunity to address the housing unit prior to a final decision being reached, the council was not aware of the affidavit evidence before the county court that before his family came to England he had made arrangements for the whole family to live in his landlord's house, and that it was only when they arrived that the landlord reneged.

"Appropriate enquiries" under section 3 meant those necessary to satisfy the council about the matter in question. Thus the proper test was that referred to by Lord Wilberforce in *Secretary of State for Education v Tameside Borough Council* ([1977] AC 1014, 1047). But after six interviews with Mr Islam the council officers at the housing unit had no reason to believe that they had not been given all the relevant facts affecting priority need and intentional homelessness. The only remaining matter was whether the county court action would succeed so that he would no longer be homeless. When it failed the matter was resolved and the council made its decision having amply satisfied the requirement to make enquiries.

The application was dismissed.

Solicitors: Wilson, Houlder & Co.; Mr George Hooper.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Evidence of internal appeal admissible

Board of Governors, National Heart and Chest Hospitals v Nambiar

Before Mr Justice Waterhouse, Dr J. S. Flanders and Miss M. L. Boyle

[Judgment delivered February 5]

When deciding whether an employer had acted reasonably in dismissing an employee, within the meaning of section 57(3) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978, an industrial tribunal could consider not only the evidence relied on by the employers at the time of dismissal but also information subsequently revealed on an internal appeal.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed an appeal by the Board of Governors of the National Heart and Chest Hospitals from a decision of a London industrial tribunal last May that the employee, Mr K. N. Nambiar, was unfairly dismissed. The governors appealed on the ground that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in relying on medical evidence disclosed at the internal appeal hearing which suggested that Mr Nambiar was not fully responsible for the actions which led to his dismissal and in finding that the medical evidence rendered the dismissal unfair.

Section 57(3) provides: ". . . the determination of the question whether the dismissal was fair or unfair, having regard to the reason shown by the employer, shall depend on whether the employer can satisfy the tribunal that in the circumstances (having regard to equity and the substantial merits of the case) he acted reasonably in treating it as a sufficient reason for dismissing the employee."

Mr M. H. Whincup, adviser, for the governors. Mr Nambiar did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE WATERHOUSE said that Mr Nambiar, a senior medical laboratory scientific officer at Brompton Hospital, was dismissed for refusing to carry out an order from the principal officer to do certain work. He appealed in accordance with the internal appeals procedure and produced medical reports to the effect that his behaviour could have been due to drugs he received for diabetes.

The appeals tribunal concluded that the original decision to dismiss Mr Nambiar was correct in the light of the evidence available at the date of his dismissal but they upheld his appeal, having regard to subsequent medical evidence. They recommended, however, that he should be found alternative employment and should not be reinstated. No alternative work was found and Mr Nambiar was dismissed.

He complained to an industrial tribunal that he had been unfairly dismissed. The tribunal held that he should have been reinstated and that the dismissal was unfair.

It was argued by the governors that the case under section 57(3) had to be assessed on the basis of the information available when they made the decision to dismiss Mr Nambiar and not on the basis of all the information available at the conclusion of the appeals procedure. That interpretation of the effect of section 57(3) was incorrect.

The question had been considered in *Quantrill v Eastern Counties Omnibus Co Ltd* (unreported, June 30, 1980), a decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal where Mr Justice Slynn upheld an industrial tribunal's decision to consider evidence produced at an internal appeal. That decision was correct, subject only to the possible impact of what was said by the Court of Appeal in *Monie v Coral Racing Ltd* (*The Times*, November 1, 1980).

It was necessary to distinguish a case where an employee was dismissed for a reason which was invalidated by a subsequent internal appeal but where the appeal demonstrated that a different reason would justify dismissal. In those circumstances the original dismissal ought not to stand and the employer must look at the matter afresh to decide whether a later dismissal on the new information was appropriate. In the more usual case, however, where the employer confirmed the decision to dismiss after an internal appeal, it was right for an industrial tribunal to look at the information that came to light in the course of the appeal.

An industrial tribunal had to consider whether an employer could satisfy them that he had acted reasonably within the meaning of section 57(3). Those were words of broad application. When an internal appeal body recommended that a dismissal should stand it had to consider whether the reason was sufficient to justify confirmation of the dismissal in the light of any new information as well as the information available when the decision to dismiss was made. It would be artificial to exclude the new material from consideration by an industrial tribunal.

Although the industrial tribunal were correct to look at the evidence that became available during the internal appeal, they had drawn the wrong conclusions from that evidence and ought not to have found that Mr Nambiar's dismissal was unfair. The appeal would be allowed.

Too many appeals

Cummins v Vassallo

After the Court of Appeal had dismissed an appeal without calling on the respondent to argue, Lord Justice Ormrod said that the number of such appeals in matrimonial matters coming before the court, in which both sides were legally aided, was becoming alarming.

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Presumption of continuous employment

Nicoll v Nocorrode Ltd

Before Mr Justice Slynn, Mrs D. Lancaster and Mr G. A. Peers

An employee who is claiming either unfair dismissal compensation or a redundancy payment can rely on the presumption of continuous employment in section 151(2) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act, 1978, to establish continuity of employment and does not have to show that he worked for the required number of hours during every week of the period relied on once the period has begun to count.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed an appeal from the dismissal by a Lincoln industrial tribunal in August, 1979, of claims for a redundancy payment and unfair dismissal compensation by Mrs Willa Nicoll against her employers, Nocorrode Ltd of Scampton, Lincolnshire. She appealed on the ground that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in their interpretation of Schedule 13 to the 1978 Act.

Mrs Nicoll was represented by her husband; Mr K. Stanger, solicitor, for the employers.

MR JUSTICE SLYNN said that the industrial tribunal found that although there were weeks when she worked more than the required number of hours, she had not satisfied them that those weeks were frequent enough for them to find that her relations with the company were at any time governed by a contract which normally involved employment for the minimum number of hours required by Schedule 13. They found that she had not established continuity of employment for the purposes of the unfair dismissal or redundancy payment claims.

It was argued for Mrs Nicoll that the onus was on the employers to show that she had not worked for the required number of hours.

By section 64(1) of the 1978 Act an employee could not claim unfair dismissal compensation unless she was continuously employed for 26 weeks prior to her dismissal. Schedule 13 had effect for ascertaining the length of an employee's period of employment and whether the employment was continuous. By Schedule 13 any week in which the employee was employed for 16 hours or more counted in computing a period of employment.

But section 151(2) provided that a person's employment during any period should, unless the contrary was shown, be presumed to have been continuous. In *Secretary of State for Employment v Globe Elastic Thread Co Ltd* ([1979] ICR 706), it was said that the presumption was designed to help the employee over evidential difficulties in proving that no break in the continuity of employment had occurred.

An employee had to show that he was employed under a contract of employment and that he was dismissed. He also had to establish, for the purposes of Schedule 13, that there were a week or weeks which counted. In respect of subsequent weeks he could rely on the presumption of continuous employment in section 151(2) unless the contrary was shown.

The contrary might be shown by the employer, but the burden was not on the employee to show that he had done the required number of hours during every week of the period relied on once the period had begun to count. He could rely on the presumption of continuity.

The pattern was the same for the purposes of deciding whether an employee had been continuously employed for two years so as to entitle him to a redundancy payment.

The industrial tribunal were wrong to put the onus on Mrs Nicoll. It was not clear how much time she had in fact worked. The appeal would be allowed and the case remitted to the industrial tribunal for reconsideration.

Solicitors: McKinnell, Ervin Holmes, Lincoln.



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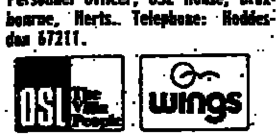
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Please apply to Mrs Theresa Leary, Personnel Officer, OSL House, Broxbourne, Herts. Telephone: Hoddesdon 67211.





TOP P.A. £6,500+++

Enjoy a professional atmosphere when you join this large city based legal company as secretary to the senior partner. Be fully involved in all aspects of highly confidential and administrative work as well as supervising the junior secretarial staff. An interest in Economics, a solid track record as a senior secretary and the ability to use your shorthand and typing in a pressure situation essential. Phone LEE DURKIN on 628 8326
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

SOCIAL SKILLS

Provide leisure activities for children, from tots to teens. This lively association also becomes involved with the Duke of Edinburgh Award Schemes. Use your secretarial skills for the back-up as you arrange the frequent international conferences. An excellent subsidised restaurant as part of your perks. Call MORA BUTCHER on 222 0671 now.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

SECRETARY IN P.R. TO £5,500

International Co. allied to the fashion industry needs a bright flexible young secretary (early 20's) to join small friendly team in their PR department.
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TRAVEL TO FRANCE £6,000

at a moment's notice when you become the organizer for this established trading company dealing in a wide range of commodities. Arrange extensive travel, handle petty cash and simple book-keeping, plus write your own correspondence. If you're ready for a challenge and have secretarial skills call DEBI SABINI on 734 0911.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

GRADUATE TEAM of Trade Affairs Assistants need young Sec./P.A. with S/h for their busy City set-up which involves lots of meetings, travel arrangements, and giving advice to clients. To £5,500. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, EC4. 01-353 7696.

SEC. to legal executive director in W1. Minimum speeds 100/60. Must have previous exp. in commercial law documents and word-processing. Age 25-30. £6,500. Phone Sue Rayment for an immediate interview on 836 5207. Lawstaff Ltd., Recruitment Consultants.

FINANCIAL ENVIRONMENT.—Exc. typing, slow shorthand, numeracy and an interest in the Stock Exchange would qualify you to work for Investment Trust Managers, WC2. To £5,500 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau, Recruitment Consultants, 110 Strand, London WC2. 01-836 6644.

SEC./P.A., 19-25, T.V. co! Sports programme. Use your French. £5,400. W.1. URGENT. Ring Jenny. 434 1004. Fitzroy Rec. Cons.

PERSONNEL/SEC. P.A. T.V. co!, 22-30. D.1. £5,970 + perks. URGENT. Ring Fitzroy Rec. Cons. 434 1004.

SENIOR SECRETARIES Ltd. 173 New Bond St., W.1. 01-499 0092: 01-493 5907.

COURT VERBATIM reporters needed urgently. Must have recent experience.—See Legal.

LEGAL PA/SEC to £6,500, busy company commercial partner needs experienced PA with excellent s/h skills, and occasional audio for their very up-market City Practice. Must be well groomed, early-late twenties and ready for the top.—Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT required early April for the Council of Co-ownership Housing Societies Ltd. No shorthand/audio but excellent typing essential. Work interesting, dealing with top level administrators. Able to work with minimum supervision. Salary £4,000 with review after 3 months.—Ring 01-720 0466 or send to C.C.H.S., 8 The Pavement, Clapham, London SW4 0HY, for application forms.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

SECRETARY with catering experience required for a busy private catering company in south London. Applicant should be aged between 22-30 and must be able to drive. Salary £5,000 p.a.—Telephone Party Ingredients, 720 [illegible]

SECRETARIAL

COLLEGE LEAVER
£4,500 + BONUS — E.C.2

As secretary to 3 young executives in this small shipping company you will gain valuable experience in all aspects of office administration. You should have reasonable shorthand/typing skills (100/45) and enjoy simple figure work.

RING 628 4835.
CRONE CORKILL, RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

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MAYFAIR PROPERTY COMPANY

Small busy office at Hyde Park Corner requires lively Receptionist/Telephonist who can type well and make efficient contact with our callers. £4,500 p.a.
Permanent Land Ltd., 493 6846

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Exciting opportunity to join a large international recruitment agency and make good use of your personality and selling experience. Future prospects are unlimited if you have the initiative and ability to communicate at director level. Great incentives to thrive with this well established team.
Call LYNDA KENT on 248 3232
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

NEGOTIATOR 22+ required by flat rentals company in SW1. Initiative and appearance more important than experience. Up to £6,500 inc. of commission. Apply 838 1437.

PERSONNEL/ADMIN. £7,000 + perks, W.C.1. Exp., 27+. Ring Fitzroy Rec Cons., 434 1004.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Stella Fisher IN THE STRAND

LANGUAGE SEC.
£5,500 p.a.

Exper. Sec., mid 20's, good English, s/h and excellent command of French and German reqd. by Sales Manager, book publishers, W.1.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

STEPPING STONES

COOL HEADED PERSON FRIDAY

needed now for bedlamish publishing office. Applicants should also have head well fixed to shoulders to enable initiative and common sense to be used daily. Reception and switchboard experience highly desirable, typing essential. Hot-heads, the faint-of-heart and layabouts need not apply.
Phone Marilyn 01-606 7836

PART-TIME VACANCIES

COLOUR COUNSELLORS are looking for representatives in the following areas: Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Devon, Durham, Notts., Northants., Northumberland, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Somerset, Yorkshire, Wales and Wiltshire. If you are interested in a part-time career, run from your own home in interior decorating (full training given), apply to Virginia Stourton, 187 New Kings Road, London, S.W.6. Telephone 01-736 8326.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DISPOSABLE PRODUCTS SALES WILL CONTINUE TO RISE IN 1981 AND BEYOND

A number of extremely valuable Distributorships are available in the UK for a WORLD FAMOUS PRODUCT CRICKET BY GILLETTE CONSTANTLY IN DEMAND—(7 out of 10 people use one every day).

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE OUTLETS.

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MR. WHITLEY, DEPT. ULS., EDGBASTON HOUSE, 3 DUCHESS PLACE, HAGLEY ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, B16 8NH.
Telephone 021-455 9661.

FRANCHISING available to investors wishing to invest in the video film industry. For details phone 01-471 0150, 9 am to 6 pm.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 TO 1976. J. J. ROBINSON (INDUSTRIAL ENGRAVERS) Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of The Company Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Winchester House, London Wall, London E.C.2, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1981, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1981.

By Order of the Board.
A. M. O. WALTERS, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

FACTORIES & WAREHOUSES, to let, in Watford. Apply Gordon Hudson Industrial (92) 39711 (10 lines).

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

TELEX SPEEDS UP BUSINESS. Use our fast economical and confidential service. £30 p.a. Rapid Tlx Services. 01-464 7653.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH FOR FOREIGNERS.—By experienced Oxford grad.—673 3951.

THE TIMES is running a full page feature on Educational/Business courses with Editorial on Feb 25. Call Stella Scrivener for details. 01-278 9351.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE announces the award of the HYDE THOMSON MEMORIAL PRIZE for 1980 to Pilot Officer M. T. Raymond (RAF) who graduated in Electrical Engineering Science from Salford University in 1980.

GENERAL VACANCIES

Assistant Manager (m/f)

Required to develop retail and wholesale sales within Central London for prestigious wine company. Good education and experience essential. Salary negotiable. Reply:
584 8214

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BELOW THE LINE up and coming young suit required for fast developing F.M.C.G. agency.—Box 2427 F, The Times.

REDUNDANCY Counselling for individuals and companies. Free brochure R.C. CAREER ANALYSTS 90 Gloucester Pl., W.1. 01-935 5452 (24 hrs).

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Bristol
CHAIR IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

The University proposes to make an appointment to the Chair in Obstetrics and Gynaecology which became vacant on the death of Professor H. G. Dixon.

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications by 31st March, 1981. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University Senate House, Bristol, BS8 1TH.

PERSONAL

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

ROLLS-ROYCE 1933.—Drophead 4 door sports tourer original. First class condition. Offers around £40,000. Tel. 01-348 1121 (evenings).

MOTOR CARS

ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SPIRIT

Acrylic garnet (red), beige upholstery. Registered 1/11/80. 1,300 miles only. Offers: Tel. Swallow (047 289) 371 ext. 266.

RENAULT 18 TS Estate.—November 1979, only 11,000 miles. Slate blue. Perfect condition. £5,995. Telephone 01-552 3567.

STAG AUTOMATIC, 1973, white, hard/soft top, near perfect condition, low mileage on virtually new engine. £2,000.—Tel. 0272 299114.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SOLICITOR seeks senior administrative appointment, London. Enjoys servicing clients/committees, drafting, travelling. Particularly experienced engineering/construction, property, commodities, shipping. Box 2229 F, The Times.

FLAT SHARING

W.C.1.—Easy for City and W End. Mature 3rd person wanted for superb flat 6 mins. lol. £40 p.w.—378 7260.

YOUNG MAN, prof. share of house, own room, Putney. £50 p.w. inc. c.h. col. TV.—Tel. 870 5791.

KENSINGTON.—Female, share room in large C.H. flat. £90.50 p.c.m.—Tel. Stephanie 01-491 4818 (day) 01-581 3567 (eves).

BOW.—Share house with prof. male, C.H., own room, quiet St. close tube (Bank 16 mins). £27 p.w.—Tel: 01-981 6409 after 7 p.m.

KENSINGTON.—M/F to share luxury maisonette, own double bed and bathroom. Non-smoker. £35 p.w. + bills.—Tel. 01-373 1857.

FULHAM.—Share large luxury house, own large bedroom. New luxury carpets, curtains, furnishings, gardens, parking good. £300 p.m. all incl.—Phone 653 6282 day, 736 8270 evening.

GREENWICH.—2nd person share house, £120 p.c.m.—692 9508 after 7 p.m.

N.W.6.—3 persons share luxury house, £25 p.w. each. — 625 7805.

W.14.—Small comfortable bedsittingroom, fridge, service, linen, £20 p.w.—603 0678.

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing. 589 5491.

N.1. Shared house, own room, C.H. £30 incl. 20-30. Grad./prof. status. Ph.D. preferred. 226 4532.

FLATSHARE, 213 Piccadilly. 734 [illegible]

FLAT SHARING

S.W.11. 3rd person. Own large room. £25 p.w. + share bills. 223 6162.

CITY worker? Share large flat, Stamford Hill. Own room, C.H. recpts. £120 p.c.m. incl. Phone 809 0016 eves.

HOLLAND PARK.—Female to share flat, own room, £36 p.w. incl.—603 2935.

SHARE house, S.W.11. Own room. Prof. £27 p.w. Tel. 223 9715.

CHELSEA. Magnificent house. Own room. £36 p.w. 730 9402.

BARNES. Own room. £25 p.w. excl. 407 7070 day.

SHARE-A-FLAT (est. 1958) for professionals. 175 Piccadilly. 493 1265.

RENTALS

CHESTERTONS

HOLLAND PARK, W.11
Pleasant, light & bright 2nd flr. Flat in ud. conv. Dble. bed., dble. recep., k. & b. Avail. now, 6/12 mths. plus. £70 per wk. o.n.o.

NOTTING HILL GATE
Spacious grnd. flr. Flat with mod. furns. in cul-de-sac, close all amenities. 2 dble. beds., bath. with shwr., clks. Dble. recep., kit. Avail. immed. 4-5 mths. £110 per wk.

BEDFORD PARK, W.12
Lovely light & spacious furn. family House in good res. area. Lge. sunny Gdn. 3 dble. & 1 sgle. beds., bath. with shwr unit. Dble. recep., kit. with brkfst. area. CH chw. Avail. now 1/2 yrs. £140 per wk. o.n.o.

01-221 3500

LIPFRIEND & CO.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN suburb 5 bed. det. house: 3 recep., 2½ bath., good kitchen: gdn. gge: £250.

BELSIZE PARK. 4 bedroom apartment: 2 recep., excellent kitchen, 1½ bath., all new: £200.

REGENTS PARK (close). 2 dble bedroom apartment: 40ft reception. 1½ bath.: gge: £150

WIMBLEDON. Beautiful 4 bed. house: 3 recept., 3 baths., good kit.: close tube: £135.

CHISWICK. 4 bed. house: 2 recep., kitchen, breakfast, 1½ bath.: gge. gdn: newly modernised: £135.

PINNER. 3 bedroom house: good kitchen: patio, gge: £75.

499 5334

K. REEVE—S.W.1. well furnished maisonette, 2 bedrooms, sitting-room, dining room, k & b, utility room, washing machine, freezer, etc., c.h., suitable for 3 people. £120 p.w. + SW1 self-contained and newly furnished, sittingroom, bedroom, beautiful kitchen, automatic washing machine, fridge, freezer, etc., c.h. Suit 2 people. £330 p.m. 834 1026.

SMITH STREET, CHELSEA. Superbly furnished first floor flat, 2 bed., large living, luxury bathroom, T.V., c.h. Available immediately. Company/Embassy 6 months/1 year. £175 p.w. plus cleaner service. Contact Miss McPartland on 629 3791 (10-6).

CHISWICK, W.4. Strand-on-the-Green. Fully furnished and equipped house, 3 bedrooms, vast reception room, etc. Immaculate. Adjacent river. 6-15 months' let preferred. £120 p.w. 836 7294 day 834 5054 evening.

KENSINGTON. — Marvellously spacious flat in superb order. 2 dbl. beds., 3 single, 2 intercoms, 2 bathrooms, clk'room, kit., all machines, gdns.: £250 p.w.—Aylesford & Co. 351 2383.

HYDE PARK STREET, W.2. Stunningly decorated, spacious 1 bed. flat. Ideal for entertaining. 2 recep., sauna + housekeeper. Avail 1st March 3-6 months. £500 p.w. neg. At Home in London 581 2216.

ECCLESTON SQUARE, SW1.—Artistic maisonette with spiral staircase in quiet garden square. 1 double bed., recep., k. & b., wash mach. £90 p.w. neg.—Flatland, 828 8251.

KINGSTON. Super 2 bed. ground floor flat. 1 recep., kit., bath. £125 p.w. Home from Home. 947 7211.

A SELECTION of accommodation, all areas. Ring Angla 834 1516.

SWISS COTTAGE. Close to American school, luxury furn flat, 7 rooms, 2 bath, balcony, ultra-mod. kitchen, dishwasher, dryer, col. tv, antique furn. CH. £200 p.w. Suit American Co. Tel: 433 8727 or 586 5610.

BAKER STREET.—Charming mews cottage. 1 bedroom, lounge/dining room. Double garage. £100 p.w. 373 2033.

HAMPSTEAD.—Super new luxury furnished flats to let. 1 & 2 bedrooms. Tel 624 6905.

SLOANE SQ. 2 bed. flat, k. & b., c.h., c.h.w. Avail. now, co. let. £110 p.w. Willetts 730 3435.

SLOANE SQ. Luxury flat for 1-2 people. £75 p.w. 589 3503.

W.C.1. 2 flats each with 1 dble. bed., recept., k. & b. Avail. immed. £65 p.w. Hunters. 837 7365.

STANHOPE GDNS, S.W.7.—Lovely grnd. flr. flat. 2 beds., 2 bath., recep. & kit.: long let: £130 p.w. Plaza Estates, 262 3087.

CHELSEA.—Little Boltons. Mod lux. flat ideal co. let in very quiet, smart area: new dec. 2 dble. beds., 2 baths., dish washer, col. T.V., etc.: £115 p.w. Buchanans. 589 7779.

LITTLE VENICE. Maisonette: large garden: 2 beds. 2 baths. 2 recep. Rent £3,600 p.a. F. & F. for sale at value. Grouch & Lees. 493 0941.

MARBLE ARCH/Hyde Park. Luxury 1/2/3/4/5 bed. flats and houses. Long short lets. West Trend, 262 5204.

HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3 (best part). Superior flat. 3 dble. bedrooms, large living room, k. & b., additional sep. w.c.; fully equipped and furnished to high standard: £150 p.w. incl. C.H. 01-794 2452.

S.W.3. Bright, newly decorated balcony: £110 p.w. Buchanans. mod. 1 bed flat with balcony: £110 p.w. Buchanans. 589 7794/9936.

CHELSEA. Fine house in good decorative order. Furnished unfurnished: 4 beds. 2 receps., 2 bath., kitchen; all machines. Suit co. for long let. £275 p.w. Buchanans. 589 7779/9936.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Furnished Flat: 3 rooms and k. & b.: £150 p.w. No agents 01-937 0662.

W.11. Convenient Holland Park Tube. Newly equipped balcony flat overlooking gardens: large reception, bedroom, k. & b., lift; caretaker: 1-year let. Rent to include C.H. and C.H.W.: £45 p.w. Tel. 200 1392.

URGENTLY REQUIRED luxury Furnished Houses and Flats. Ring R.I. & R. 0-637 3900.

KENSINGTON, W.8. 2 double beds, spacious reception, c.h., k. & b., furnished. Suit couple. £85 p.w. Tel. 727 4363.

SUSSEX (5 miles Haywards Heath, 7 miles Uckfield). Furnished cottage. 1 double & 2 single bedrooms, 2 reception, k. & b., ground floor w.c., c.h., garden, covered space for car. Company let only. Min 6 mths. £50 p.w.—Maltby 01-352 4324.

HOLLAND PK.—Self contained flat [illegible]

RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

BLOOMSBURY. In this fascinating district which is both the haunt of scholars at the British Museum and academics at London University is this handsome second floor mansion flat. The accommodation is bright and airy with much character and provides a living room and double bedroom (each [illegible]), a second bedroom now arranged as a study, a fully fitted modern kitchen and tiled bathroom. Fully and comfortably furnished. Available from 1st April until the end of September at £125 a week to include hot water and porterage.

TELEPHONE 794 1125

CHELSEA, S.W.3
Extremely spacious modern house in 1st class posn. 3 beds., 2 baths., clks., lge. recep., dining rm., study, fully equip'd kit. Gdn. Gas ch/chw. Beautifully furn./dec. Avail. now, 1-2 yrs. £300 per wk.

HENNIKER MEWS, S.W.3
Delightful mews house with large rms. 2 dble. beds., 2 baths., clks., fully ftd. kit., light sunny recep. Grge. Gas ch/chw. Avail. now, 1/2 yrs. £175 per wk.

CHESTERTONS
01-589 5211

KEITH CARDALE GROVES

WESTMINSTER, SW1
A selection of beautifully carpeted and well decorated flats in mansion block. Available fully/part furnished, these flats are of a high standard and HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. Entrance hall, 1/2 reception rms, 3/5 bedrms, 2 bathrms, cloakrm, gas c.h. Rents range from £240.00 to £500.00 per week. lifts, porterage.
629 6604

MARSH & PARSONS urgently require large family houses or flats for rental with 4-5 bedrooms in the Kensington/Chelsea/Holland Park area for established company lettings. 937 6091. [illegible]

THE VERY BEST tenants/landlords come to us. If you are letting or wanting a good property in Kensington, Belgravia, Hampstead or similar areas please call now. Rents £80 p.w. to £600 p.w. for 1 year or more. Birch & Co. 4[illegible] 8802 (7 lines).

WEST HAMPSTEAD flat, 1 double bedroom, lounge, kitchen/diner, bathroom, w.c., let 6 month periods. £60 p.w. 01-435 59[illegible] (evos.).

NATHAN WILSON offer a friendly & expert letting service to both landlords & tenants so whether you are seeking accommodation or have property to let in N. London call us today. 64 Rosslyn Hill, N.W.3. 794 1161.

CHELSEA.—View the lights on the Thames & Battersea Park. 1st floor flat, 2 dble beds, dble recep in elegant building. £15[illegible] p.w. inc. C.H., c.h.w.—Cabban & Gaselee, 589 5481.

EXECUTIVE HOUSING. — In Central London and suburbs £100 - £550 a week, furnished and unfurnished. All properties have been viewed. 402 55[illegible] Greenacres.

FURNISHED Houses and flats to let in good residential areas, personally inspected, from £15[illegible] £500 p.w. Boyd & Boyd [illegible] 1726.

DIPLOMATS & EXECUTIVES require furnished property, London areas. Church Bros. Partners 01-439 0589/7953.

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £350 p.w. Usual fees required.—Phillips Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

FULHAM. Superb furnished flat, [illegible] bed, 1 recep, k & b, patio. C[illegible] £100 p.w. Long let. Adr[illegible] Bloor & Co. 370 6773/4.

MAYFAIR.—Elegant 2nd floor flat in block. Lrg. recept dble. bedrm., bathroom en suite, small kitchenette, col. TV, phone. [illegible] Min. 3 mths. £120 p.w.—Tel. 01-499 4805.

FURNISHED flats and houses Central London area available now for long or short lets. Lenfield Ltd., 01-741 1761.

ROOM WITH A VIEW. B & B [illegible] days a week offered to gentle professional man over 30, non smoker in gentle household. [illegible] mins. Parsons Green. £25-[illegible] p.w. 741 4011 day or 731 [illegible] eves.

CHELSEA MAISONETTE. Bright light 6 months-[illegible] years double, 1 single bed., large living, not furnished. £100 p.w. + rates. 351 [illegible]

MAYFAIR, S.W.1. Luxury furn./unfurn., 2 or 4 bedrm. accom. £250 p.w. 629 [illegible]

PUTNEY HILL. Furnished ground floor flat. Patio, garden, recept., 3 bed., 2 bath., C.H. Short let. £80 per week. Tel. [illegible] 1610 or Windsor [illegible]

AVAILABLE NOW.—Luxury furnished flats and houses in central London from £85 p.w.—Cutler & Co., 01-589 5247.

S.W.1.—Mod s.c. flat, 1 bed, lift, entryphone, col. T.V., c.h. incl. £70 p.w. Global Property M & S Ltd. 247 6101. [illegible]

HAMPSTEAD (West Heath). Delightful 2nd floor flat, 5 rooms, 2 baths., new decor. C.H., C.H.W., double glazing. Available 1-2 years. Company Diplomatic/Academic let. £160 p.w. exclusive.—01-435 5519.

PIED A TERRE. — Kensington W 8. Private House. C.H. Lux. room, kitchen, roof garden. Bathroom. Beautifully furnished and equipped. £75 p.w. [illegible] provided. 01-584 [illegible] (day) 01-603 6760 (eves).

CHOOSE FROM our economy luxury/deluxe apartments for short/long term. For booking brochures ring [illegible]

HOUSES, FLATS, BEDSITS.—[illegible] areas. Tel. Allens Accom. [illegible] 7755 or 262 6118.

ST JOHN'S WOOD. Luxury flat [illegible] two. Long let if desired. £1[illegible] pw. Telephone [illegible]

W.C.1.—Superb flat 2 bed., recept., fine roof garden, washer, freezer. £110 p.w. [illegible]

DRAYCOTT PLACE, S.W.3. Lux. furn. flats, 2 mins Sloane Square and Harrods. 2 beds. £1[illegible] p.w. studio £55 p.w. Co. let.—Porter [illegible] mans 581 1477 [illegible]

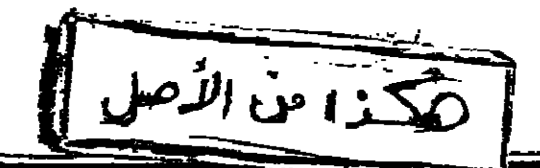
RUCK & RUCK, 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available. Ideal tenants looking.

ABBEY ROAD, N.W.8. — [illegible] newly furnished luxury [illegible] flat. Fully fitted kit. incl. [illegible] machine. C.H. Close Tube, [illegible] shops. £100 p.w. [illegible] months. 1 yr. min. 01-435 [illegible]

BARNES, SW13. — Delightful [illegible] wardian family house, [illegible] rooms, 3 receptions, large [illegible] room, close common, shops, public transport. Avail. [illegible] March 1 year. £150p.w. [illegible] 876 8388.

(continued on page 24)

هكذا من الأصل



Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

PERSONAL CHOICE

Patrick Troughton as Father Xavier in the first episode of ITV's new comedy thriller, Bognor (8.00 pm)

● The fourth programme in the admirable series Under Sail (BBC 2, 6.30) tonight takes a look at Thames Sailing Barges. At the peak of their popularity and usefulness there were some four thousand based around the East coast of England but now there is only a small fleet still sailing. Each August most of them converge on Southend for the Annual Barge Match, an occasion which recaptures the old competitive spirit when the captains used to race their barges on the Thames. This evening the programme records the memories of Dick Cresswell who has been a bargee for 57 years and is currently captain of the eighty-year-old barge, Gladys. We see him and other skippers on the eve of the big race, swapping yarns about their former working days and how they used to escape the clutches of the patrol boats during World War Two. We discover what their best and least agreeable cargoes were and why you had to be a good seaman to ensure a good income. The narrator, as in every programme in the series, is Tom Salmon.

● A promising new series of three two-part comedy thrillers, based on novels by Tim Heald, commences tonight and stars David Horovitch as the eponymous anti-hero, Simon Bognor (ITV, 8.00). He plays a reluctant special investigator attached to the Department of Trade who is assigned, because there is nobody else available, to investigate the murder, in a Friary, of one of his colleagues. The Friary had been under surveillance because British trade secrets had been smuggled behind the Iron Curtain and it is thought that the Friary holds the answer. All pretty undemanding stuff but enjoyable nevertheless.

● For those who think that Bognor may be too light to watch, *Radio 4 presents a portrait of Eleanor Farjeon, the prolific authoress* who was born a hundred years ago this week (A Life Kept Always Young, 7.50). During her lifetime (she died in 1965) she wrote over eighty books, mostly for children. We hear from some of her friends and her niece Annabel Farjeon, who remember her warmth and true friendship. Gabriel Woolf is the narrator. Mary Wimbush is the voice of Eleanor and David March plays the late actor Denys Blakelock who was Eleanor's constant companion in her later years.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 am For Schools, Colleges: The news in French. 9.35 Maths. 9.57 Language development for young children. 10.16 Look and Read. 10.38 Religious and Moral Education. 11.00 Watch—David and Goliath. 11.17 Television Club. 11.38 Time out of Mind. 12.05 pm The Real spy world. Closedown at 12.30.
12.45 News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Included in the programme this afternoon is Family Matters, the regular weekly feature on problems that could arise at home. 1.45 Pigeon Street: The first in a new series for the very young. 2.00 You and Me: What Shape is the Sun (r).
2.14 For Schools, Colleges: German conversation. 2.40 Japan—the crowded islands. Closedown at 3.00.
3.20 Pobol y Cwm: Welsh serial. 3.55 Play School (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 Touche Turtle: Cartoon (r). 4.25 Jackanory: Sheila Hancock reads the Eleanor Farjeon short story The Kind Farmer. 4.40 Animal Magic: With Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkins. This afternoon we see how some creatures have adapted their ways in order to eat more food and Terry takes a dip with his dolphins *to see how they are settling in at* Knowsley. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.15 Grange Hill: Part thirteen in the serial about the pupils and staff of a mixed secondary school.
5.40 News read by Jan Leeming.
5.55 Regional News magazines.
6.20 Nationwide including the weekly series on caring for pets, Animal Matters.
6.45 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time: Four cartoons this evening, one starring Tom and Jerry another with Droopy and two featuring Bugs Bunny. 7.15 Taxi: American comedy series based on the drivers and passengers of a New York cab company.
7.40 The Man from UNCLE starring Robert Vaughn and David McCallum. The two secret service agents find themselves up to their necks in sand in this repeat showing of The Arabian Affair. 8.30 Seconds Out: The last episode in the comedy series about a young middleweight boxer starring Robert Lindsay and Lee Montague. 9.00 News read by Richard Baker.
9.25 Play: Beloved Enemy by David Leland. This is based on the book Vodka Cola by Charles Levinson who collaborated with Mr Leland in the writing of this play. It concerns a British multinational company on the threshold of a large deal with the Russians.
10.35 Omnibus: The Story of G. A film about the colourful career of designer James Gardner who designed, among other things, the Battersea Pleasure Gardens and supervised the overall look of the QE2.
11.25 Platform One presented by Bob Wellings. The programme changes its format this evening and we meet people whose life has been changed, either tragically or otherwise, by a single incident. Tonight we meet Michael Rogers who at 21 was struck down by a mystery virus which has left him paralysed from the neck down. Now 44 he lives with his wife, a nurse, near Stoke Mandeville.
11.55 News headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 11.30 am-12.03 Dechrau Signed. 3.20 pm-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Bilidowcar. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.45-7.00 Cartoon: Tom and Jerry. 7.00-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Pobol y Cwm. 8.00-9.00 The Superstars. 11.55 News and weather.
Scotland: 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools, Around Scotland. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 6.45-7.15 Indoor Bowls. 10.35-11.5 Current Account. 11.05-12.00 Omnibus. The First Freedom. 12.00 News and weather.
Northern Ireland: 10.38 am-10.58 For Schools: Fishing. 3.20 pm-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.45-7.15 As I Roved Out. 11.55 News and weather.
England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. 6.45-7.15 East—The Tankbusters. London and the South East: Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Midlands: Know Your Place. North: Hometown: Pateley Bridge. North East: Heroes. North West: Sit Thi Deawn. South: Support Your Local . . . Theatre. South West: The Music Quiz. West: RPM. 12.00 Close.

BBC 2

10.00 am Business World: The fifth in a series of ten programmes giving advice to people with small businesses. Closedown at 10.25.
11.00 Play School: The presenters are Elizabeth Millbank and Don Spencer and the story is Mr Sleepyhead by Moyna McWilliam.
11.25 Speak for Yourself: Advice on how to apologize and to complain when there is trouble between neighbours (r). Closedown at 11.50.
2.30 pm Roads to Conflict: A series of ten programmes examining the origins of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Part five: From Rebellion to War (r). 3.00 Illusions of Reality.* The last of a five programme series on the films and attitudes of people in the 1930s (r). 3.30 Living City: The final programme in a fifteen-part sociological series based on the city of Leicester. Closedown 3.55
5.30 Charlie Chaplin*: In Easy Street he proves that ex-convicts make the best policemen. 6.00 The Deceivers: Jeremy Beadle, with the last in his series on deception, has in the studio Professor R. V. Jones who talks about some of the mass deceptions in history beginning with the Trojan Horse.
6.30 Under Sail: The majestic Thames Sailing Barge is the subject of tonight's programme on old sailing ships that have survived. The narrator is Tom Salmon. (See Personal Choice).
6.45 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
6.50 Film: The Tin Star* (1957) starring Henry Fonda and Anthony Perkins. Fonda plays a former sheriff, now a bounty hunter, who is drawn into the showdown between a callow town sherriff and a hard bitten gunman.
8.20 Russell Harty: Live from the stage of the Phoenix Theatre in London, Mr Harty presents an exclusive preview of an ambitious revival of a Variety Show.
9.00 Pot Black 81: Former world champion Ray Reardon of Wales takes on the reigning UK Professional champion from London, Steve Davis. The play is introduced by Alan Weekes and the commentator is Ted Lowe.
9.25 Ireland: A Television History: Part eleven of the thirteen-part series is entitled Freedom and covers the years when Eamon de Valera first came to power until 1949 when Ireland left the Commonwealth.
10.15 Jake Thackray and Songs: The last programme in the present series finds Mr Thackray at The Cherrytrees in Alcester where he has as his guest singer-songwriter Pete Scott.
10.45 Newsnight: The latest news plus analysis of the news that made today's headlines. The programme ends at 11.35.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Maths for young children. 9.47 Different *forms of Christianity. 10.04* A history of film theme music. 10.26 Bill Grundy explores the South Downs. 10.48 A-level chemistry. 11.05 Maths for seven to nine-year-olds. 11.22 Interesting young children in science. 11.39 The delights and tensions of young family life.
12.00 Jamie and the Magic Torch. (r). 12.10 pm Pipkins. 12.30 The Sullivans. World War Two drama about an Australian family.
1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News with Robin Houston.
1.30 Crown Court. Continuing the trial of a house mistress accused of having sexual relations with one of the boys in her charge (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus: John Slater, the author of Just Off for the Weekend, is on the programme today as well as Mary Berry who has some interesting pasta recipes. 2.45 The Mallens: Catherine Cookson's novel about life in 19th C Northumberland adapted for television by Jack Russell (r). 3.45 Unforgettable: Alan Freeman, *with another half hour of pop* nostalgia, has as his guests The Marvelettes and Vanity Fair. 4.15 Dr Snuggles: A cartoon about a lovable inventor. 4.20 Take a Chance: Another episode in the story of a theatrical boarding house. 4.45 Ace Reports: Live action for pre-teenagers introduced by Sharron Davies, Bob Goody, Brian Jacks and Wayne Laryea.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Jackie Merrick is in danger. Can anybody help him?
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Tricia Ingrams.
6.25 Help! introduced by Viv Taylor Gee. 6.35 Crossroads.
7.00 Looks Familiar: Denis Norden and guests take a nostalgic look at the stars of showbusiness in the Thirties and Forties. 7.30 Ballyskillen Opera House with Frank Carson. The final episode in a comedy series based on an Irish variety hall.
8.00 Bognor: The first in a series of three two-part mystery stories *with comic undertones starring* David Horovitch and Joanna McCallum. The first story concerns a Friary in which a Board of Trade undercover agent is murdered. Bognor is sent to investigate. (See Personal Choice).
8.30 George and Mildred: Mildred has to go into hospital. How will George cope? (r).
9.00 Cover starring Alan Howard. Another potential spy is tested by the TSTS.
10.00 News.
10.30 Mid-week Sports Special introduced by Brian Moore. Highlights from one of the Football League Cup semi-finals are featured tonight as well as news of England's cricketers in the West Indies.
11.40 Enterprise: A look at the jingle-composing agency of Peter Marsh and Rod Allen which has a turnover of more than £30 million.
12.10 am Close.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Story: The Portrait, by Juliet Deane.
11.00 News.
11.05 Plays: Caught, by Dave Simpson; Only Yesterday, by John Carson.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.20 Down Your Way.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 The Good Soldier Svejk (4).†
4.00 Borderlands.
4.15 Self-Portrait.
4.45 The Towers of Trebizond (5).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Never Too Late.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 A Life Kept Always Young. (See Personal Choice).
8.35 Voices in Harmony.†
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Earthsearch (6).†
11.00 The Harpole Report (2).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF
9.05 am Schools: Deutsch fur die Oberstufe; *Music Interlude; Voix* de France (4); Music Interlude; News; Music Interlude; Playtime. 10.30-10.45 Listen With Mother. 11.00-12.00 Schools: Let's Move!; Music Interlude; Introducing Science. 2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: History—Long Ago; Secondary Science; Stories and Rhymes. 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: Allez-France! (15).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Telemann, Mozart, Haydn (Sinf Conc).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Tchaikovsky, Liszt, Janacek.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Wolf.
9.45 BBC Concert Orch/Keeffe: Wagner, Berlioz, Schumann, Chabrier.†
10.35 Quartet (Bartok), pt 1: Bartok (No 4).†
11.00 Interval reading.
11.05 Quartet, pt 2: Schumann (Op 41 No 1), Haydn (Op 76 No 5).†
11.55 Hallé/Groves, pt 1: Strauss, Beethoven (Pno Conc 4—Roll).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Hallé, pt 2: Vaughan Williams (Sym 4).†
2.05 Baroque cantatas: Rameau, Monréclair.†
3.05 Double-bass, piano: Bottesini, Hertl, D. Ellis, Glière.†
3.45 LPO/Snashell: A. Cruft.†
4.25 Jazz Today.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Quartet (Coull): Haydn (Op 74 No 1).†
7.30 Opera: Romeo and Juliet, by Gounod (Masterson etc/ENO/Frémaux—live from Coliseum), Acts I and II.†
8.35 Interval reading.
8.45 Romeo and Juliet, Act III.†
9.25 The Eternal Husband (7).
9.40 Romeo and Juliet, Acts IV and V.†
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Telemann.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Bob Kilbey.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Football. 9.30 Glamorous Nights.† 10.02 The Law Game. 10.30 Funny You Should Ask. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Dave Lee Travis. 4.32 Steve Wright. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 8.02 pm The Leading Ladies.† 9.02 Glamorous Nights.† 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. *7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Network* UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The English Miniature. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 John Peel. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Musical Memories. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Leaders of the World. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Baker's Half-Dozen. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Scotland This Week. 5.15 My Word: 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Four Hands in Harmony. 2.30 Leaders of the World. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Split Seconds. 12.00 Weather followed by Recovery of Health.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.10 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 8.30-9.00 Cuckoo Waltz. 10.28 News. 11.40-12.25 am Snooker.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Looks Familiar. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40-11.50 Bedtime.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 In Loving Memory. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40-12.10 am Entertainers: Gilbert O'Sullivan.

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Electric Theatre Show. *6.00-6.35 Lookaround.* 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35-11.38 News.

HTV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Play It Again. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Definition. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.40-12.10 am Superstar profile: Liza Minelli.
HTV Cymru/Wales: As HTV West except: 9.47 am-10.02 Wales and the Sea. 10.48-11.03 Believe It or Not. 12.00-*12.05 pm Pili a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Callimero.* 4.15-4.45 Gwesty Gwirion. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

Anglia
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Out of Town. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Unforgettable. 11.40 Kaz. 12.35 am Norfolk Parson Visits America.

Scottish
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 Late Call. 11.45-12.35 am Kate Loves a Mystery.

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Simply Sewing. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 7.00-7.30 *Welcome to the* Ceilidh. 11.40 Quincy. 12.35 am-12.40 News.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am The Good Word. 9.25-9.30 North East and Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 *Diff'rent Strokes.* 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life introduced by Tom Coyne. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 WKRP in Cincinnati 12.10 am Way of the Cross. 12.15 Closedown.

Westward
As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 8.30-9.00 Cuckoo Waltz. 10.31 News. 10.34 Sports Special. 11.40 Snooker. 12.25 am 12.30 Faith for Life.

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.40 After All That. This. 11.45-12.45 am New Avengers.

ATV
As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.35 News. 11.40 Darts. 12.10 am-12.40 Barney Miller.

Entertainments Guide

S Unsold seats at cut price to students just before performance.
CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight 7.30: Romeo and Juliet. Tomor & Sat 7.30: Madam Butterfly. Thurs 7.30: Cinderella. Fri 7.30: Tosca. 104 Balcony seats avail from 10 am on day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN, 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903) 66 Amphiseats avail for all perfs from 10.00 a.m. on the day of perf.
THE ROYAL BALLET
Ton't & Thurs at 7.30 Troy Game, (Ton't Eagling & Sleep replace Wall & Deane) A Month in the Country, Les Noces. Fri at 7.30 La Fille mal gardée. Sat at 2.00 & 7.30 Giselle.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Wed at 7.30 Un ballo in maschera (Paul Hudson replaces Forbes Robinson all perfs). Mon at 7.00 Lulu.

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D'OYLY CARTE presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Eves 7.30. Mats Sats and Tomor & Feb 18 at 2.30. Tonight & Tomor HMS Pinafore. Thur until Sat The Pirates of Penzance. Mon. Feb 16 until Feb 21 Mat Ruddigore. (Sat eve perf Trust Assoc Memb only). Tkts £2.00 to £7.50.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191). Tonight 8. LPO. Kurt Sanderling, John Lill. Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto 3, Symphony 3.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S CC 01-836 7611 Evgs at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45 Mats. Thursday at 3.0
TONY BRITTON PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Now booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061

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ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. *Grp bkgs* 379 6061. 836 3962. Eves 8. Thurs mat 3.00. Stalls from £2.90. Sat 5 & 8.15. "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCK-OUT'" S. Times. S. Exp. DENIS LAWSON Most Promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD 1980
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"IS SOMETHING TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.). RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail). GLITTERINGLY SLEAZY, SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE Std.

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY Ton't 7.30. Tomor 2.00 & 7.30
JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK
by Sean O'Casey
Judi Dench, winner of four awards as Juno. "Trevor Nunn's stunning revival" D. Mail. With Peter Nichols' PASSION PLAY (next perf Fri) and Nikolai Erdman's THE SUICIDE (next perf 26 Feb). Prestel booking 22003. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Eves 8, Tue 3, Sat 5.30 & 8.30.
J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play **DANGEROUS CORNER**
"One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph.

CHURCHILL cc 460 6677/5838 Bromley, Kent. 7.45 Sat 4.30 & 8 Thurs 2.30. FAITH BROOK, JOHN ARNATT, LUCY GUTTERIDGE, TONY CAUNTER, DAVID TROUGHTON, in EDGAR WALLACE's thriller *THE CASE OF THE FRIGHTENED LADY.*

COTTESLOE (N.T.'s small auditorium). Tkts. normally £2.70 (prevs £2.20) day tickets from 10 a.m. £2.20. Students standby 45 minutes before start £1.50. Prevs. Ton't. Tomor. 7.45. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN by Tom Taylor.

COMEDY THEATRE S cc 01-930 2578. Last week. Evgs. 8.15. Mats. Thur. 3.00 Sat. 4.00.
RALPH RICHARDSON in the National Theatre prod. of **EARLY DAYS** by David Storey
RALPH RICHARDSON: "TRIUMPH" Gdn. "UNFORGETTABLE" Intl Hld Trib "NOT TO BE MISSED" Punch Group Sales 379 6061.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962 or 379 6061. Eves. 8. Sat. 6 & 8.45. Robin Ray, Jonathan Adams Martin Connor, Tricia George in A SATIRICAL REVUE
TOMFOOLERY
Words, music & lyrics of Tom Lehrer
"HILARIOUS, BARBED AND BUBBLY" Sunday Times "OUTRAGEOUS" Guardian

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108.
THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS
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ROWAN ATKINSON IN REVUE
Previews Feb. 17 & 18 at 8.00. Opens Feb. 19, 7.0. Subs 8.0, Sat Sat. 6.0 & 8.45. BOOK NOW!

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs 8.0 (sharp). Mat Sat 2.30 PRESENT LAUGHTER, by Noel Coward. "A total success . . . the playing throughout is excellent" F. Times. "Donald Sinden is immensely watchable" Times.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. Jean-Claude Grumberg's
THE WORKSHOP
Last 2 wks. Book now to avoid disappointment 8 p.m., Sat. 4.30 & 8 p.m.

HAYMARKET THEATRE ROYAL. cc 01-930 9832. Only 10 more weeks. Mon-Sat eves. at 8.0 MAGGIE SMITH "*a great tragi-comic* actress in full bloom" Financial Times in
VIRGINIA
"a beautifully crafted, highly emotional experience" D. Tel. A new play by Edna O'Brien from the lives and writings of Virginia and Leonard Woolf. Directed by Robin Phillips. "RADIATES PERFECTION" S. Exp. Latecomers *may not* be admitted.

KINGS HEAD, 226 1916. Dnr 7. Show 8. DAFFODILS — The Barrow Poets.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH [illegible] HOBSON'S CHOICE [illegible]

LYTTELTON [illegible] VOICED WIFE [illegible]

LYRIC S cc [illegible] DINSDALE LANDEN NICOLA PAGETT in ALAN AYCKBOURN'S TAKING STEPS [illegible] "THE BEST FARCE IN TOWN" —Punch.

NATIONAL THEATRE [illegible]

OLD VIC [illegible] THE RELAPSE [illegible] From 17 Feb.-14 March WAITING FOR GODOT

OLIVIER [illegible] A MONTH IN THE COUNTRY [illegible]

PALACE, S cc [illegible] "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" [illegible] Rodger's & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! [illegible]

PALLADIUM. [illegible] DICK WHITTINGTON [illegible]

FORTHCOMING ATTRACTION THE LIBERACE SHOW '81 [illegible] "MR SHOWMANSHIP" LIBERACE [illegible] BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN

PALLADIUM [illegible] MICHAEL CRAWFORD in BARNUM [illegible]

PHOENIX [illegible] THAT'S SHOWBIZ! [illegible]

PRINCE EDWARD [illegible] EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince.

PICCADILLY [illegible] ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. [illegible]

EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 JULIE WALTERS MOST PROMISING ACTRESS DRAMA CRITICS' AWARD 1980 [illegible]

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE [illegible] PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC [illegible]

QUEENS [illegible] MOVING [illegible]

RAYMOND REVUEBAR [illegible]

ROUND HOUSE [illegible]

ROYAL COURT [illegible] TOUCHED [illegible]

SAVOY THEATRE [illegible] JOHN ALDERTON PAULINE COLLINS [illegible] RATTLE OF A SIMPLE MAN [illegible]

SHAW [illegible] GOTCHA AND KILLING TIME [illegible]

ST. MARTIN'S [illegible] AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR

STRAND [illegible] NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH [illegible]

TRICYCLE THEATRE [illegible]

SHAFTESBURY, cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Tel. Box Office 01-836 6596 or 01-836 4255. Credit Card booking only 01-839 7516 01-839 4682 01-839 4855 (9.30-6.00, Sats. 9.30-4.30) Group bookings [illegible] TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG [illegible]

VICTORIA PALACE [illegible] ANNIE [illegible]

VAUDEVILLE [illegible] SMASH HIT MUSICAL JOSEPH AND THE AMAZING TECHNICOLOUR DREAMCOAT [illegible]

VAUDEVILLE [illegible] DONALD SINDEN IN PRESENT LAUGHTER [illegible]

WAREHOUSE [illegible]

WESTMINSTER [illegible]

WINDMILL THEATRE [illegible]

WYNDHAM'S [illegible] ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST [illegible]

YOUNG VIC [illegible]

TALK OF THE TOWN [illegible] "BUBBLY" at 11: GRACE KENNEDY [illegible]

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1 [illegible]

ACADEMY 2 [illegible]

ACADEMY 3 [illegible]

CAMDEN PLAZA [illegible]

CLASSIC 1 CHELSEA [illegible]

COLUMBIA [illegible]

CURZON [illegible]

DOMINION, Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562). PROM NIGHT (X) & LOVE AT FIRST BITE (AA). Cont. Progs. Wks. 1.30, 3.20. 7.00.
EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last evening perfs. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. and Sun. (not late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post. No telephone bookings. THE FORMULA (AA). Sep progs daily 12.30, 3.00, 5.45, 8.30. ". . . thoroughly enjoyable" New Standard.
Now RITZ, Leicester Square. WILLIE & PHIL (X). Sep progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.) 3.50, 6.00, 8.30.
GATE CINEMA, Nott Hill 221 0220/727 5750. STARDUST MEMORIES (AA). 1.00, 2.35, 4.15, 6.00, 7.45, 9.30: BIG WEDNESDAY (A) & THE WIND AND THE LION (A) 11.15 pm.
GATE TWO CINEMA, 837 8402/117, Russ Sq Tube. EXCLUSIVE PRESENTATION OF BETTE MIDLER'S "THE ROSE" (X) 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. A MAN AND A WOMAN (AA) & KING OF HEARTS (A) 11.00 pm. Lic'd Bar. Last 2 days. Sats. Thursday WUTHERING HEIGHTS (U).
GATE THREE CINEMA 267 1201/485 2446 Camden Town Tb. MIZOGUCHI'S CLASSIC THE STORY OF THE LAST CHRYSANTHEMUM (A) 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40. Lic'd bar.
GATE MAYFAIR 493 2031 MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St, Green Park Tube. KAGEMUSHA (A). 2.45, 5.30, 8.20. Seats Bookable after 5 pm. Last 2 days. Starts Thursday Wuthering Heights (U).
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). Jack Lemmon in TRIBUTE (AA). Sep. Progs Dly (inc Sun). Drs Open 2.10, 5.10, 8.10. Seats bookable W'ends & Last Eve. prog. & Late Show.
MINEMA 45 Knightsbridge 235 4225/6. Andrey Tarkovsky's "MIRROR" (U) (Russian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Late Night Show Fri & Sat 11.00 pm.
ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771) ALIEN (X) IS BACK! in 70mm and Stereo sound. Sep. Progs. Wks. 1.45, 4.50, 8.00.
ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111) Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin, Dolly Parton NINE TO FIVE *(AA).* Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Wks. 1.15, 4.20, 7.30.
ODEON ST. MARTIN'S LANE. BEING THERE (AA). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. Dly 1.50 (not Sun). 5.00, 8.10.
ODEON MARBLE ARCH, W2 (723 2011/2). THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK (U). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Daily 2.30, 6.45.
PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Exclusive Presentation CALIGULA (X) Sep perfs Dly (inc Sun.) 2.15, 5.30, 8.45. Late show Fri & Sat 11.56 Seat. bkble. Lic'd bar.
PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, *Off Piccadilly* [illegible]

EVENTS

WEMBLEY ARENA cc 01-902 1234
HOLIDAY ON ICE WITH ROBIN COUSINS
Performances Daily except Mons. £2.20 to £5.20. Children half price. Car park. Season until Feb. 22.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W1. 629 6176. 108th ANNUAL WATERCOLOUR EXHIBITION. Until 20 Feb. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30; Thurs until 7.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. Peter Brook—Yorkshire Landscapes until 27 Feb. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St, W1. British Art 1900-1980, Carl Andre. 629 1578.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in Brit. Museum). George Eliot until 26 April. Tudor Map Making until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St., 734 7984. Keith Grant.

THE COTTAGE GALLERY, 9 Hereford Rd., W.2. 01-221 4578. Graphics, drawings, sculptures, by the American Artist Leonard Baskin. Opening 20th Feb. Tues.-Fri. 10-6. Sat. 11-3.

DRIAN GALLERIES. — 7 Porchester Place W2. 01-723 9473. Sophie Johnson Till Feb. 18th. Daily 10-6. Sat 10-1.

GIMPEL FILS 30 Davies St., W.1. 493 2488. HARRY SEAGER Graphite Drawings.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W.1. 01-493 1572/3. Twentieth Century Works on View. Mon-Fri. 10-5.

LEGER GALLERY, 13 Old Bond St. THOMAS ROWLANDSON — 63 Original Watercolours. Mon-Fri. 9.30-5.30 until 27th Feb.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St, W1. 499 5058. Late 19th and 20th Century Original Prints.

NICOLA JACOBS GALLERY, 9 Cork St., London, W1. Jeff Lowe New Sculpture, until 28th Feb.

REDFERN GALLERY ADRIAN HEATH, New Paintings 1978-80 January 28-February 25, 20 Cork Street, London, W1. Mon-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats 10-12.30.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS PICCADILLY, W.1.
1. A New Spirit in Painting until [illegible]

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM [illegible]

THE WARWICK ARTS TRUST [illegible]

Classified Guide

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The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day i.e. Monday is the deadine for Wednesday, Friday for Monday & Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue, the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

". . . AND (JESUS) could there do no mighty work, save that he laid his hands upon a few sick folk, and healed them. And he marvelled because of their unbelief."—St. Mark 6: 5, 6.

BIRTHS

BLACKMORE.—On February 6th, to Antony and Helena, of Brandesburton — a daughter (Charlotte Mary).
CHAPMAN.—On February 6th, to Anne (nee McCreadie) and Robin, of Great Raveley—a son, James Maitland.
CLEMENT.—On February 4th, in Oxford, to Penelope (nee Stanley-Baker) and John—a son, (Robert Adam Benedict), a brother for Katie and Jamie.
DE SUSANNE.—On February 7th, to Jane and Gerard—a daughter.
FAWCETT.—On 2nd February, 1981, to Judith and Allan, at the Ulster Hospital, Dundonald—a daughter, Catherine Ismay Irene, a sister for Sarah, Thomas, and Richard.
FIELD.—On February 7th, 1981, to Christine (nee Davies) and Robert —a daughter (Caroline Jane)
GAREL-JONES.—On 5th February, 1981, at the Welbeck Clinic, to Catalina (nee Garrigues) and Tristan—a daughter.
GILLINGHAM.—On February 5th, at Pembury Hospital to Helen (nee Stanton) and Tim—a son (Henry John).
GROGONO.—On Feb 3rd, 1981, at High Wycombe, to Catherine and James, a lovely daughter (Dorothy), sister for Emma and Angus.
HAMER.—On February 6th, 1981 at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Philip and Barbara (nee Jordan) —a son (Daniel Arthur Joseph), a brother for Emily and Camilla.
HUDSON.—On 8th February at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, to Jane and Norman—a daughter.
HUTCHINSON.—On Sunday, February 8th, at Pembury Hospital, the Hon Georgiana Hutchinson (nee Crofton) and Brent—a daughter Louisa.
JAMES.—On February 5th, to Honor (nee Smyth) and Richard —a daughter.
JOHNSON.—On February 6th, to Lesley (nee Scott) and David, at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead—a son (James Scott).
KNIGHT.—On 9th February, 1981 at University College Hospital to Sonya and Keith—a son (Nicholas Alexander Nolan) a brother for Abigail Lea and Natasha Louise.
KRASNER.—On Sunday, 1st February, to Katherine (nee Weiss) and Timothy — a daughter (Natasha).
LILLY.—On the 8th February, to Gillian (nee Simpson) and Paul —a daughter, Rebecca Louise.
LINDEN.—On February 6th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Fiona and Andrew—a daughter (Sarah Charlotte Legh).
MOORE.—On February 8th, 1981, to Charlotte, wife of Christopher Moore—a son.
MURDOCK.—On 5th February, at the Lindo Wing, St Mary's, W2 to Shelagh and Neil—a son (Eion Charles Laurence) brother for Joanna.
ORRELL.—On January 22nd to James and Margaret (nee Hawcroft)—a son (Patrick George Francis)—a brother for James.
PAPO.—On February 4th, 1981, at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, London, to Hilary (nee Thompson) and Jak—a son (David Joseph) a brother for Natalie.
PHILLIPS.—On 6th February, to Hayden and Laura—a daughter, Florence.
PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE.— On Sunday, February 8th, at the West London Hospital, to Elekto (nee Downer) and Robin—a daughter.
RENNELL RODD.—On February 3rd to Phyllis (nee Neill) and Tremayne—a daughter.
TOBIN.—On February 5th, to Celia and Anthony—a son (Nicholas).

BIRTHDAYS

GAVIN LAMBERT. Congratulations on your 21st. Love Suzanne.
HAPPY BIRTHDAY, Wendi.—All my Love—Andy.
ISHAM.—Elizabeth is 21 today, love, Mom, Dad, Andrew, Miles.

DEATHS

ASHTON.—Suddenly, on February 6th, Gilbert Ashton, M.C., D.L., in his 86th year beloved husband of Joan, and dearly loved father and grandfather. Late headmaster of Abberley Hall. Funeral on Friday, February 13th, at 2.15 p.m., at St. Mary's Church, Abberley, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, if wished, to Chest, Heart, and Stroke Association or Abberley Church. Memorial service later.
BEALE.—On Feb 7th, 1981, peacefully at home after a short illness Geoffrey William Stanley (Bonka) aged 78 years much loved husband of Joan, father of Anna & Fiona, grandfather of Andrew. Cremation private. Thanksgiving service, St Peters Church, West Tytherley, Friday, Feb 13th at 3 p.m. Donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research, c/o Birch Grove, Alderbury, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
BEALE. CHARLES KENNETH, late of the "Old Buttery", Stonebridge Lane, Fulbourne, Cambs, passed away in hospital on 7th February. Funeral service will take place at St. Vigors Church, Fulbourne, on Friday, 13th February at 10.45 a.m., followed by interment in Fulbourne Cemetery. Flowers may be sent to L. D. Knights, Funeral Director, 18 Arthorpe Street, Fulbourne, Cambs.
BUSHY. EILDART.—Without warning on Friday night after a hard days work. Friends welcome at his flat, 9.45 a.m., 12th February, Cambridge Crematorium, 10.30 a.m. or Tims flat 11.15 a.m. No flowers or phone calls, please, but feel free to plant a seed or tree for him. All enquiries to Dennis Easton, Funeral service, The Lodge, Broad Leas, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. Tel: 0480 65319.
CASTLE. — On 8th February, Laurence Malcolm Trevor (Bill). A private cremation will be followed by a Service of Thanksgiving at St. Clements Church, Sandwich, Kent, at 2 p.m., on Friday, 13th February. Family flowers only. Any donations, please, to The East Kent (Pilgrims) Hospice, c/o. Barclays Bank, Sandwich.

DEATHS

CROMPTON.—On 7th February, 1981, suddenly, as a result of a riding accident, Philipp Richardson Crompton. Enquiries to Dodgson's Funeral Service. Tel. Knutsford 4251.
CURLING.—On February 6th 1981, Edward Raymond of Dorset Square, London. Dear husband of Norah, and father of Dodo and Peter. Deeply regretted by his family and friends. Funeral private.
DITTMER.—On 7th February, 1981, Frances, late of Burton Bradstock, aged 88 years.
DOUGLAS.—On February 6th, at Tunbridge Wells, aged 95 years, Marie Josephine Douglas, mother of the late Keith Douglas, poet of the Second World War. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium on Friday, February 13th at 11.30 a.m. Enquiries to E. R. Hickmott and Son, 41 Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells (Tel: 22462).
EAST.—On February 5th, peacefully at the Cholwood Corner Nursing Home, Nutley, Elisabeth K. East, M.A., aged 90 years. Former headmistress of Tunbridge Wells High School, G.P.D.S.T. and Bromley High School G.P.D.S.T. Service at Nutley Church on Friday 13th February at 2.00 pm, followed by cremation at Tunbridge Wells at approximately 3.00 pm. Flowers to E. R. Hickmott & Son, 41 Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. Tel: 22462.
EVE.—On Friday, 6th February, 1981, in his sleep, Anthony Denys Eve, F.R.I.C.S., aged 76 years, of Merrow Guildford. Missed much by his family. Funeral service Friday, 13th February at 2.15 p.m. at St Johns Church, Merrow, followed by private cremation. Family flowers. If desired, donations to National Society for Cancer Relief or Royal National Lifeboat Institute may be sent and enquiries please to Sherlock & Sons, Trellis House, Dorking. Tel: Dorking 882266.
EVENNETT.—On February 7th, 1981, suddenly at home, Sybil Constance, formerly matron of South London Hospital, much loved by her many friends. Cremation private, no flowers or mourning by request.—Enquiries to Dillistone Funeral Service, Worthing 200835.
FELDMAN.—On February 7th, peacefully, Israel Feldman, physician, father of Desmond. Funeral private. Memorial service will be announced.
FERGUSON.—On 7th February, 1981, suddenly at home, aged 81, John Ferguson, Ph.D., husband of the late Grace Ferguson and much loved father of Margaret. Funeral at Walton Lea Crematorium, Warrington, on 13th February, 1981, at 1.30 p.m. Flowers and all enquiries to J. C Clarke & Son, 4 Crown Buildings, Latham Ave., Helsby, via Warrington.
FOUNTAIN.—On 6th February, peacefully at St Agnes, Cornwall, May, aged 92 years, of Eldersile Boscastle, beloved aunt of Arthur West and formerly Principal of Chelsea College of Physical Education. Funeral service at St Agnes Parish Church on Wednesday, 11th February at 10.45 a.m. Followed by cremation at Penmount, Truro at 11.40 a.m. Flowers if desired or donations in lieu to the Truro Cathedral Centenary Appeal, c/o Funeral Director Roy Bilkey, 18 Bolenna Lane, Perran Porth, Cornwall. Tel. Perran Porth 2244. A memorial service will be held at Forrabury Church, Boscastle on Saturday, 21st February at 11 a.m.
FRASER.—On February 3th, 1981, in hospital, James McCulloch, aged 58 years, of The Rutts, Bushey Heath. Much loved husband of Margaret, father of Helen and Lindsey and to Audrey. Funeral at West Herts Crematorium, Watford, Tuesday February 10th, at 12.50 p.m. Enquiries to Hemley Funeral Service Ltd., Park Road, Bushey. Telephone 01-950 7233.
FRAZIER.—On February 3rd, peacefully, in hospital after a short illness, Jessie Edwina, of 70 Prospect Lane, Solihull, wife of the late Rowland Wynne Frazier, of Moseley, and loved mother of Joan and Heather. Service and cremation at Robin Hood Crematorium, Solihull, on Wednesday, February 11th, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only.
GLADMAN.—On February 6th, peacefully at Amesbury Abbey Nursing Home, Doris Margaret of Cottano 6, Wytham, Oxford. Dearly loved aunt of Diana, Wendy and Joan. Funeral at Wytham Church, 11.30 a.m. Thursday, February 12th followed by private cremation.
GOLLANCZ.—On Feb. 7th, Marguerite, daughter of late Sir Israel and sister of Oliver, of 33 Southwood Lane, N.6. Funeral private. Donations to Saint Christopher's Hospice, Lawrie Park Road, SE26.
HODGES.—On Feb 8th, 1981, John Frank Mead, aged 31, at Hastings, New Zealand, dearly loved elder son of Barbara Cook Mead Hodges of "Sunnymead", Beaconsfield, Bucks, and the late John Goodman Hodges, M.B.E., also beloved brother of Stephen James Hodges of Fairfield Conn., U.S.A.
HOUSEHAM, NORMAN V.—On the 6th February 1981, peacefully, father of Tony & Clive. Private service.
HOWARD.—On Saturday, February 7th. Suddenly at Somers, Australia. Peter Wray, beloved husband of Chris, loving father of Andrew and Jeremy, loved son Edna and Arthur. Funeral will be held on Thursday, February 12th in Melbourne. Enquiries to 01-588 2868 ext. 245.
JENNENS, ALAN GORDON.—On February 6th in Reading, very peacefully after a short illness. A much loved husband and father, brother and grandfather. Private cremation Service at Holy Trinity Church, Theale, 12.50 p.m. on Wednesday 11th February. Family flowers only.
JOHNSON.—On February 7th, peacefully in Poole Hospital, in his 80th year, Frederick Gordon Johnson, late of Amgoorie, Assam. Dearly loved father of Mary and Elizabeth and much loved grandfather. Service at 1.45 p.m. at Lady St. Mary Church, Wareham, on Monday, February 16th, followed by cremation at Bournemouth. Family flowers only but donations to charity if desired c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Wareham, Dorset.

DEATHS

KAHAN.—On February 6th, Vladimir Leon, deeply loved husband of Barbara, peacefully at home after much pain and suffering borne with fortitude and dignity. Funeral at St Peter's Church, Cassington on Wednesday, Feb. 11th at 2.30 p.m. Memorial service to be held later.
KAY.—On 4th February, 1981, at Hastings, Alma Patricia (nee Powell), wife of Stefan. Funeral service 11 a.m. on February 11th, at St. Anthony's Church, Rye, followed by burial at Icklesham Church, Icklesham, Sussex.
LINCOLN.—On 7 February, Jon A. W. Lincoln, aged 70, after a short illness, Ex-superintendent police in the NWFP, also loved and respected teacher in the Transvaal & Ringwood. He gratefully joins Charlotte and Judy. Funeral Bournemouth Crematorium, 3 p.m. Wednesday, 18 February. Jon asked no flowers but donations to RSPCA. Enquiries Estlick, Kent House, Amesbury.
MACKINTOSH-GOW, HAMISH.—On February 4th, peacefully, at St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam beloved husband of Sheelagh and dearly loved brother of Jean, Cynthia, Barbara, Fiona and Duncan. Cremation at Randalls Park Crematorium, on 12th February at 1 p.m. Family flowers only but donations if desired to Cancer Research Fund, Royal Marsden Hospital, Sutton.
ODDIE, FRANCES BERRY.—On February 8th 1981 in her 95th year, devoted mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral at Putney Vale Crematorium, SW15, on Friday 13th February at 1 p.m. No flowers please, but donations to Police Dependants Trust, 3nd Floor, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 H9AT.
PENGELLY.—On February 7th, Christine Winifred (nee Lyon), dearly loved wife of Kenneth, matchless mother of Richard and Andrew, much loved mother in law of Gerry and grandmother of Oliver and Victoria, peacefully at Beechcroft, Tunbridge Wells, where she had been nursed with superb skill and loving devotion for nearly three years. Funeral service at St. James Church, Tunbridge Wells, on Thursday, February 12th at 3.15, followed by cremation. Flowers if desired to E. R. Hickmott & Son, 41 Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells, Tel. 22462.
SAUNDERS, INGA DESSAU.—On 5th February, peacefully at Boston, Mass, nursing home, aged 85, beloved wife to Douglas and mother of Stuart and Garry. Funeral service quietly in U.S.A.
TAPPER.—On February 9th, Dr. Kenneth Edwin Tapper, G.M., O.B.E., of Ivey Cottage, Sidlesham, Sussex. Dearly loved husband of Ethel (Nanva) and beloved father of Nan White-Gate. Cremation at Chichester Crematorium, 11 a.m., Friday, February 13th. Enquiries to: Edward White & Son Chichester.
TURNER.—On February 6th, peacefully at home in Brill in her ninety-third year, Dorothy Swinburn, wife of the late F. R. Turner (Jonah) mother of Diana, Leslie, Joy, Basil, Barbara and Elizabeth, and sister of Cecily. Very much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Quiet funeral at Brill. Family flowers only.
WALKER, VERA GERTRUDE (nee Bayfield).—On 7th February at home, beloved wife of S. T. Walker, dearly loved mother and grandmother. Private cremation, family flowers only. Memorial service at 3 p.m. on Thursday, 19th February at St Michael and All Angels, Ledbury.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ANDERSON, SIR DAVID. The University of Strathclyde has arranged a Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Sir David Anderson, Director of the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, from 1946 to 1959, in St. Davids (Ramshorn) and St. Pauls (Outer High) Church, Ingram Street, Glasgow, on Monday, 2 March, 1981, at 3.00 p.m.
MACKINNON.—A memorial service for Graham Mackinnon will be held on Friday, February 20th, at 3.30 at Holy Trinity, Crockham Hill, Kent.
SHAPLAND.—A thanksgiving service for the life of Arden Francis Terrell Shapland, will take place in Appledore Parish Church on Sunday, February 15th at 3.00 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

MURRAY, ALBERT JAMES. Lord Murray of Gravesend, died 10th February, 1980. Remembered always with love. — Anne, Catherine and Tim.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

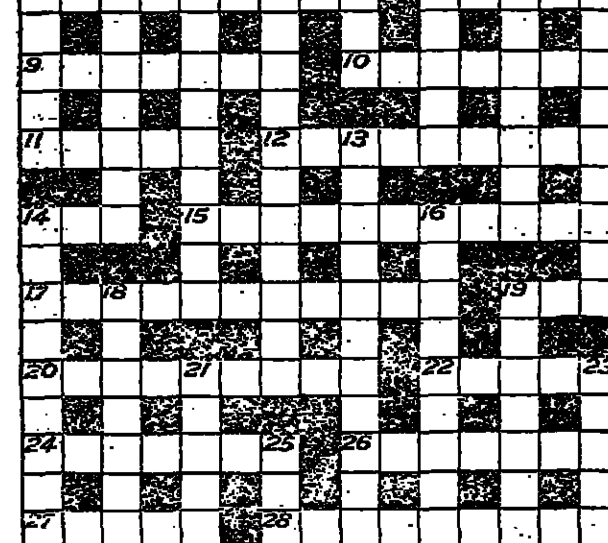
CADOGAN HOTEL. — Join us on 16th February from 6.30 pm for a concert of music from "Patience" & 4 course dinner for an inclusive price of £15. For further details & reservations, please telephone 235 7141.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.
WOULD Mr. Ralph Jehardus Visagie or anyone knowing of his whereabouts please ring 01-304 4996 after 6 p.m.
HELP weekend cottage. For personal refuge at a peppercorn rent needed by Erin Pizzey.—Box No 2727 F, The Times.
NORMANS IN THE SOUTH—urgently wanted. See Wanted column.

1981 LANGS SUPREME/Times National Crossword Championship
The Eliminator Puzzle, to be attempted by all qualifiers except those who have chosen to attend the Birmingham Regional Final, will appear next Friday.

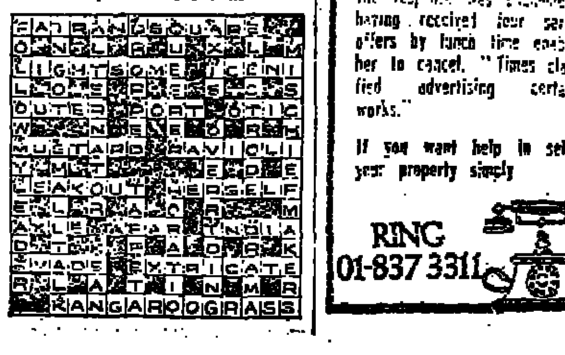
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,446



ACROSS
1 Motor-cyclist's security measure on the line (9).
6 Get Well message would suit the occasion (5).
9 Ridiculously small 4 for a Hamburger! (7).
10 Spoil the girl with a light wine (7).
11 Unyielding, a second before fall-out? (5).
12 This pair's handler could watch from the stalls (9).
14 Disgust Daddy voiced (3).
15 They shorten lines of wool-supplier's skeins (11).
17 County noted for its air (11).
19 This mean sort of victory for a mean fellow (3).
20 They set off alarms and excursions, holding urgent message (4-5).
22 Mason's house of this (5).
24 So much to eat makes us explode? (4-3).
26 " Don't let the —— squad fire over me " (Burns) (7).
27 The time killer (5).
28 Defeat by that extra run? (9).

DOWN
1 Soft-hearted groups from the clans (5).
2 River-bird his run? Drink to the Lorelei! (7).
3 The party line shared could make people cross (9).
4 Notes perhaps for the court vis-à-vis its ward? (5, 6).
5 A sign the animal has 15 legs (3).
6 Industrial magnate has many a good slice (5).
7 Floor, or numbered residence thereon (7).
8 Crossed lines in jazzy fashion (9).
13 What the theatre critic has to do with Bill's reaching this (6, 5).
14 A drink up on board is tasty (9).
16 Key Martha twisted to get into London's dry-goods business? (9).
18 No one part is offensive (7).
19 Pirate said to have a rough appearance (7).
21 Such a view obscured by trees? (5).
23 Bubbly sort of woman (5).
25 Company too noisy? (3).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,445



PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 22

ANNOUNCEMENTS

EDUCATION

Cookery courses.
Business and Secretarial courses.
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